CHIEFS AND FAMILIES
OF
NOTE IN THE PUNJAB.

A REVISED EDITION OF "THE PUNJAB CHIEFS"

BY

SIR LEPEL H. GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.,

OF

"CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE IN THE PUNJAB"

BY

COLONEL CHARLES FRANCIS MASSY, INDIAN STAFF CORPS,

AND OF

'CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE IN THE PUNJAB"

BY

MAJOR W. L. CONRAN, INDIAN ARMY,

AND

MR. (HIS EXCELLENCY SIR) H. D. CRAIK, INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Revised and corrected up to July 1, 1939, under the orders of the Punjab Government

BY

G. L. CHOPRA, M.A. (Punjab), Ph.D. (London), BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

PUNJAB EDUCATIONAL SERVICE,

Keeper of the Records of the Government of the Punjab.

VOLUME II.

LAHORE:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
1940.

Price : Rs. 12-0-0.

CONTENTS

THE GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

THE SIALKOT DISTRICT.

THE GUJRANWALA DISTRICT.

PAGE.

THE MULTAN DISTRICT—CONCLD.

THE MUZAFFARGARH DISTRICT.

THE DERA GHAZI KHAN DISTRICT.

STATES IN DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

CHIEFS AND FAMILIES OF NOTE

IN THE

PUNJAB.

RAJA BILBHADDAR SINGH OF AKHROTA.

RAJA DHARAB DEO

- Raja Ranjit Deo.
  - Raja Brij Raj Deo.
    - Sapuran Deo (died 1822).
  - Raja Dalel Singh.
    - Raja Jit Singh.
      - Raja Raghbir Deo (died 1868).
        - Raja Indar Deo (died 1895).
          - Raja Partab Deo (died 1898).
          - Raja Sant Singh (died 1925).
          - RAJA BILBHADDAR SINGH (born 1887).
            - Tikka Jagdish Singh (born 1919).
            - Kanwar Jagdip Singh (born 1921).
          - Gurkirpal Singh.
      - Mian Devi Singh.
        - Four generations.
      - Mian Bir Singh.
    - Bhagwan Singh (dead).
- Mian Zorawar Singh.
  - Mian Kishore Singh.
    - Maharaja Gulab Singh (died 1857).
      - Udham Singh (died 1840).
      - Sohan Singh (died 1845).
      - Maharaja Ranbir Singh (died 1886).
        - Maharaja Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., of Kashmir (dead).
        - Raja Ram Singh (died 1899).
        - Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., (died 1909).
          - Honorary Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Hari Singh, K.C.V.O., Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir.
            - Prince Karan Singh.
        - Lachhman Singh (dead).
    - Raja Dhian Singh (died 1843).
      - Raja Hira Singh (died 1845).
      - Jowahir Singh (died 1860).
      - Raja Moti Singh (dead)
        - Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E.
          - Four sons.
    - Raja Suchet Singh (died 1844).
- Two other sons.

Raja Bilbhaddar Singh's ancestor, Jit Singh, was ruler of the Jammu country north of Sialkot, a portion of the dominions of the Maharaja of Kashmir, who is the representative of a junior branch of the same family. The Jammuwal Rajputs have been settled for many centuries in the mountain tract west of the Ravi, and they claim to have come from Chitor before the commencement of the Christian era. Brij Dhar, son of the Maharaja Man of Chitor, is said to have originally founded the colony. Jammu proper was a much smaller tract than the area now embraced within the State of that name, even excluding Kashmir and the hills to the north and west. The independent chiefships of Rajauri, Jasrota, Mankot, Ramnagar, Basoli, Budhu, Kishtwar, Nar, Bhimbar and others, absorbed later on by Maharaja Gulab Singh, formed no part of Jit Singh's possessions. Raja Ranjit Deo was in the latter part of the 18th century the best known of the Jammuwals. It was he who had to bear the brunt of the Sikh attack in the early days of the Khalsa, and he suffered severely at their hands. In 1773 he was on bad terms with his eldest son, Brij Raj Deo, and he attempted to set him aside by nominating a younger son, Dalel Singh, as his successor. This step was naturally distasteful to Brij Raj, who made a practical protest by calling in to his aid the Kanhaya Sardars, Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh, and Charat Singh Sukarchakia, grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The history of the struggle which followed has been given at length in another chapter.* In one of the battles Sardar Charat Singh was killed by the bursting of his own matchlock. The Jammuwals ultimately succumbed to Hakikat Singh, who levied an annual tribute of Rs. 20,000. Raja Brij Raj met with his death in a battle between the Bhangi and the Kanhaya Sardars near Sialkot in 1798. The chiefship passed to Jit Singh, son of his younger brother, Dalel Singh. He was deposed in 1816 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and he and his children were driven to seek refuge in British territory. Jammu was afterwards bestowed upon Raja Gulab Singh of the junior branch. In 1844 Jit Singh's son, Raghbir Deo, returned to the Punjab and set up a claim to the old estates. But the moment was not propitious, for Raja Gulab Singh, who represented the younger branch of the Jammuwals, was then all-powerful at Lahore, and Raghbir had to rest satisfied with the award of a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 12,000 at Akhrota, near Dinanagar in the Gurdaspur district, where his descendants now reside. This allowance was made subject to the usual condition of maintaining horse and foot for service. The patrimony, with Kashmir and all its dependencies, passed in 1846 under treaty with the British Government to Maharaja Gulab Singh. Raja Raghbir

**Vide* the Kanhaya family.

Deo's *jagir* was recognised and continued to him by the British Government, after deducting the grant made for the entertainment of fighting men whose services were no longer required. Afterwards, at his own request, in 1852, owing to the difficulty he experienced in managing his property, the Raja surrendered a portion of the *jagir*, yielding Rs. 3,742, taking an equivalent in the form of a cash pension, the remaining *jagir* land being assessed at Rs. 679 per annum. This pension and *jagir* were made perpetual to his heirs male under orders passed in 1867. He was succeeded in the following year by his only son, Indar Deo.

Raja Indar Deo was the senior Darbari of the Gurdaspur district. His affairs were at one time considerably involved, necessitating the grant to him of a Government loan. He was President of the Dinanagar municipality and received a *khilat* and a *sanad* from Government in recognition of his services. He died in 1895 and was succeeded by his son, Tikka Partab Deo, then at the Aitchison College. Partab Deo died, unmarried, in 1898, and his brother, Sant Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College, became the head of the family. In 1904 the Government recognised his hereditary title of Raja and in 1905 he was made an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge in his district. He was a provincial Darbari and had been accepted by Government as a candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner. During the Great War Raja Sant Singh helped Government with both men and money, and in appreciation of his services received several certificates. He died in 1925. The headiship of the family now devolved upon his brother, Bilbhaddar Singh, who was made a Raja by Government. He was also granted five squares of land in the Montgomery district.

This family is the premier family in the Gurdaspur district, and 10th in the whole of the Punjab.

HONORARY CAPTAIN SARDAR GOPAL SINGH, O.B.E., OF BHAGOWALA.

- DHIAN SINGH
  - Ram Singh
    - Anokh Singh.
    - Sardar Mihan Singh (died 1870).
      - Sardar Gulab Singh (died 1882).
        - Kirpal Singh (died 1859).
        - Sardar Rachhpal Singh (died 1900).
          - HONORARY CAPTAIN SARDAR GOPAL SINGH, O.B.E. (born 1863).
            - Captain Gurbachan Singh (born 1905). (Adopted)
              - Amarjit Singh (born 1931).
              - Paramjit Singh (born 1935).
          - Pirtpal Singh (born 1889).
          - Bakarmajit Singh (born 1895).
            - Sarjit Singh (born 1920).
        - Bishan Singh (died 1904).
          - Sumer Singh (born 1880).
            - Two generations.
          - Shamsher Singh (born 1885).
            - Two generations.
      - Jai Singh.
      - Hira Singh.
    - Khazan Singh.
      - Three generations.
    - Kahan Singh.
      - Two generations.

The family of Bhagowala, of the Kahilon Jat caste, claims to have descended from the Pawar Rajputs of Ujain. An ancestor of the name of Kahilon was the founder of the Jat family of that name, and Bhago, the eleventh from Kahilon, emigrated to the Punjab and built the village of Bhagowala near Batala in the Gurdaspur district, from which the present family takes its name. Ram Singh, the father of Sardar Mihan Singh, was a follower of Sardar Bhag Singh Bhaga, who in 1795 gave him the two villages, Bhugadh and Khatab. After the death of Bhag Singh, Ram Singh served with his brother, Sardar Budh Singh Bhaga. In 1809 Ranjit Singh took possession of the greater part of the Bhaga territory, and, among other places, of Bhagowala, which he granted to Sardar Desa Singh Majithia. Ram Singh accompanied the Maharaja

to Kangra in 1809 in the force of Sardar Desa Singh, and in the first battle with the Gurkhas he was killed. His son, Mihan Singh, was then a minor; but Desa Singh did not forget him, and when he was able to bear arms, released in his favour some wells at Bhagowala, and placed him under his son, Sardar Lehna Singh. When this chief was made governor of the hill districts, an assignment of Rs. 2,200 per annum was made to Mihan Singh from the tribute of Mandi, Kulu, Suket, Kangra, Bilaspur and Nadaun. He accompanied Lehna Singh and Jamadar Khushhal Singh on the expedition against Chauki Kotlehr in 1825, and his old friendship with the Raja of that State had its effect in inducing him to surrender the fort, which was a strong one, and to accept a *jagir* which the Jamadar pledged himself to obtain for him. After the death of Desa Singh Majithia in 1832, his son confirmed Mihan Singh in his *jagir*, and left him as Thanadar at Amritsar during his own absence in the Peshawar campaign. He also granted him an additional cash pension of Rs. 1,200 and *jagirs* of Rs. 1,550.

Gulab Singh, son of Mihan Singh, entered the force of Lehna Singh Majithia as a gunner in 1828, and was made a commandant in 1835. Up to the death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh the Bhagowala chiefs had been merely feudal retainers of the Majithia Sardars, but on the accession of Maharaja Sher Singh, Gulab Singh entered the regular army, and was made a colonel of artillery, with command of eleven guns, with a cash salary and *jagirs* of Rs. 2,116. Under Raja Hira Singh he was made a General, and his pay was raised to Rs. 3,458, being Rs. 1,000 in cash and the villages of Kharabad and Luhaika, yielding Rs. 2,458 per annum. Under Jawahir Singh his pay remained the same, but he was in command of twelve guns. When Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia retired from the Punjab before the Second Sikh War, Gulab Singh wished to accompany him, but he was not permitted, and was appointed Magistrate of Gugera, where he was stationed when the Multan war broke out. At that crisis he remained faithful to Government. In 1853 Gulab Singh left the Punjab with Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia to make a pilgrimage to Benares and other holy cities. He returned home on the death of his friend in the following year. In 1863 he was appointed guardian of Sardar Lehna Singh's only son, Dayal Singh. He had previously been in charge of the minor Rur Singh, son of Sardar Jassa Singh of Naushera Nangal, Amritsar. He was also for some years guardian of Sardar Bakhshish Singh, adopted son of Sardar Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia of Raja Sansi and he acted for a short period as manager of the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar. On the death of his father, Sardar Mihan Singh, Honorary Magistrate, in 1870, the family *jagir*, valued at Rs. 3,000, was resumed. Subsequently, however,

in 1877, one half was released to Sardar Gulab Singh in recognition of his many loyal and useful services. The Sardar died in 1882.

He was succeeded by his son, Sardar Richpal Singh, who commenced service as Naib-Tahsildar in 1870 and was appointed Munsif in 1875. He resigned this post a few years later and till his death in 1908 resided entirely at Bhagowala. He received a grant of 10 squares of land in the Lyallpur district and purchased the village of Kheri Manian in the Patiala State.

Sardar Gopal Singh remains, since the former's death in 1908, the head of the family. He is the chief *Lambardar* of Bhagowala. He has had a very distinguished and varied career. He joined the army in the eighties of the last century when Lord Roberts sent him to the 7th Princess Royal Dragoon Guards, and he was attached to that regiment for some time. In 1910 he was a Ressaidar in the XI K. E. O. Lancers. Two years later he served as second-in-command to Col. Anderson during the Waziri blockade. Earlier he had taken part in several important manœuvres. He retired from the army in 1913 owing to illness, but on the outbreak of the War he was the first in his district to volunteer his services, surrendering also his pension through the commanding officer of his regiment. He remained on active service for three years and had to return to India in 1917 through an acute illness from pyorrhea. He was then employed as Assistant Recruiting Officer of his district which post he continued to fill honorarily until the Armistice. During his period Sardar Gopal Singh raised a double Sikh Company for the 2/76 Punjabis from Gurdaspur and later had occasion to settle a serious trouble which broke out in that company at Jubbulpore. Among his other services in connection with the War, was his successfully raising half the price of an aeroplane from his own district, the Kangra district, supplying the other half of the price and the Government naming the machine as Gurdaspur-Kangra Plane. He was the President of the second Indian Imperial Relief Fund for which he raised Rs. 76,000. Likewise he acted either as chairman or as secretary or, at least, as an active promoter of various other funds to which he contributed substantial sums of money from his own pocket.

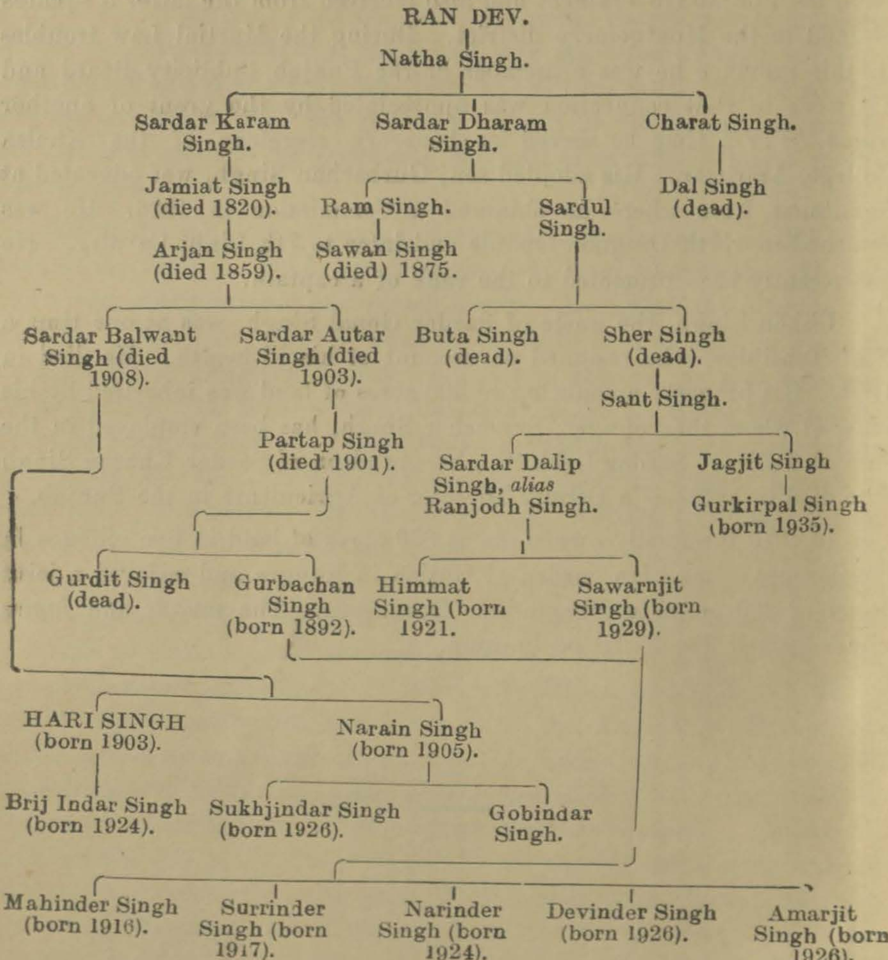
Sardar Gopal Singh was a nominated member of the Punjab Legislative Council in the days before the reforms and continued as such even after 1920. He was asked to give evidence before several committees, *e.g.*, Rowlatt, Esher and Hunter Committees and the Lee Commission. In recognition of his War services he was awarded a gold watch with an inscription, mentioning the special services rendered by him during 1914—16, engraved on it. He was also made an Honorary Captain.

He received two *sanads*, one from the Government of India and the other from the Punjab Government and also received from the latter 8 squares of land in the Montgomery district. During the Martial Law troubles in this province he was a member of the Punjab Publicity Board and his work in that connection was appreciated by the grant of another *sanad*. For a time he served as honorary secretary of the Khalsa College, Amritsar. His adopted son, Gurbachan Singh, was educated at Sandhurst from where he obtained a Commission in 1926. He was attached to 4/7th Dragoon Guards and later to 7th Light Cavalry. He has recently been promoted to the rank of a captain.

Bishan Singh, the uncle of Sardar Gopal Singh, was at one time a Naib-Tahsildar, who resigned on account of his ill-health. He died in 1904. His property amounting to 300 acres of land was inherited by his sons, of whom the younger, Shamsher Singh, has been employed in the Punjab Police. Sardar Labh Singh—grandson of Sardar Khazan Singh who died in 1868—is a Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Punjab.

In 1910 the family owned about 850 acres of land in five villages in Gurdaspur, a small tea garden at Gajian in Kangra and enjoyed a joint *muafi* of 200 acres in Bhagowala, Gurdaspur. The *muafis* and *jagirs* yielded about Rs. 3,676 per annum.

SARDAR HARI SINGH OF RANGAR NANGAL.



This family came originally from Bikaner in Rajputana, and settled in the fertile district of Gurdaspur, where, near the city of Batala, they founded the village of Rangar Nangal. 'Rangar' is the name of the Rajput *got* or clan to which Raja Jagat, the founder of the family, belonged, and Nangal is a euphonic corruption of the Sanskrit word *Mangal*, 'pleasing', signifying that the emigrants were satisfied that after their many wanderings their lines had fallen in pleasant places.

Many years later, Natha, the son of Randeo, became a Sikh, and, joining the Kanhaya confederacy under Jai Singh, ravaged all the country around Rangar Nangal, where he built a strong fort. His son, Karam Singh, succeeded him, and very much increased both the power and possessions of the family. He rebuilt and strengthened the Rangar Nangal

fort, and took up his residence in Amritsar, where he built the Katra Karam Singh, otherwise known as Katra Rangar Nanglia. When Ranjit Singh became powerful and seized Lahore and Amritsar, Karam Singh gave in his allegiance, and ever after remained a faithful servant of the Maharaja. On one occasion, indeed, they quarrelled. Karam Singh was Captain of Ranjit Singh's irregulars, and as in these early days the chief had not much money to spare, the pay of the troops fell into arrears. Karam Singh took their side and demanded their pay of Ranjit Singh, who, fearing an outbreak, was compelled to pawn the jewels of his wife, Mehtab Kaur. The Maharaja afterwards punished Karam Singh for thus taking part against him, by plundering and destroying his house in Amritsar. But a reconciliation took place and the Sardar accompanied Ranjit Singh on most of his expeditions; and in the Peshawar campaign, where he was severely wounded, he specially distinguished himself, and received for his services a new *jagir* in the Jullundur Doab. He possessed at one time territory to the amount of several lakhs of rupees, principally situated in the Gurdaspur district. He was succeeded by his son, Jamiat Singh, who had been for long with the army, and who was favourably known to Ranjit Singh for his bravery. His younger brother, Wazir Singh, with his cousin, Ram Singh, received a *jagir* in Bhimbar in 1821. Jamiat Singh was, with his cousin, Ram Singh, killed in Hazara at the battle of Darband in 1820, and on his death the *jagirs* were reduced by more than one-half.

Arjun Singh was still, however, a powerful Sardar, and remained in favour so long as Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Nao Nihal Singh were alive; but on the accession of Sher Singh his *jagirs* were again reduced, and there were only left to him Rs. 28,000, of which Rs. 15,000 were personal and Rs. 13,000 subject to the service of thirty horsemen. Arjun Singh's mother was maternal aunt of Rani Chand Kaur, the widow of Kharak Singh and mother of Nao Nihal Singh, and in this relationship will be found the cause of Maharaja Sher Singh's enmity.

In 1845, previous to the Sutlej campaign, Arjun Singh received from Raja Lal Singh, command of four infantry regiments, one regiment of cavalry, and a troop of horse artillery, and with this force he served at the battle of Sobraon. In 1846 he served with credit in the Kashmir expedition, and in August, 1847, received a Persian title of honour on the recommendation of Major Lawrence, the Resident at Lahore. In 1848 he accompanied Raja Sher Singh Atariwala to Multan, and joined in his rebellion. His adherents, hearing of the Sardar's disaffection, proceeded to follow his example, and defended the fort of Rangar Nangal successfully against two companies of the Darbar troops which had been

sent to attack the property; but Brigadier Wheeler marched against it on the 15th October and speedily reduced it. On the termination of the war the whole estate of Arjun Singh was confiscated; and the Rangar Nangal *jagir* was conferred on Sardar Mangal Singh Ramgarhia, who had displayed much energy in the capture of Hari Singh, a notorious free-booter, who had during the war kept the neighbourhood of Batala in a state of alarm.

Arjun Singh received a pension of Rs. 1,500; but it was personal, and ceased at his death in 1859. At the request of Raja Bhagwan Singh of Nabha, a second cousin of Sardar Balwant Singh by marriage, the British Government gave a pension of Rs. 120 a year to each of the two widows of Arjun Singh. The family also received help from Nabha.

Sardar Arjun Singh left two sons, the elder Sardar Balwant Singh was a Provincial Darbari and a *Zaildar*. He died in 1908, and left two sons, Hari Singh and Narain Singh. Both of them were kept under the Court of Wards and educated at the Aitchison College. They paid Rs. 10,000 as War Loan in the Great War, and the elder received 8 squares of land in the Multan district and the younger 5 squares in the Montgomery district. Hari Singh was appointed as Provincial Darbari in 1930 and was already a *Lambardar* in his native village and in Amritsar. Narain Singh is an Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and holds the rank of Captain. The brothers subscribed substantial sums of money to the Jubilee and the Quetta Relief funds.

Sardar Dalip Singh, son of Sardar Sant Singh, and a member of a junior branch of the family was appointed as Daffadar in the 35th Sindh Horse in 1910. On the outbreak of the War he was sent to France and later in 1915 fought at Arras (France) with the 36th Jacob's Horse and was wounded. He was in the trenches at Ypres (Belgium) during the German attack with poison gas and remained unconscious for 24 hours from its effects. In 1916, while the way was being cleared for a cavalry advance, he, with the British section of the Royal Engineering Company, displayed a singular devotion to duty in the face of terrible fire from the German artillery, and was wounded. For his gallant behaviour on this occasion he was awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal. In 1917 when the Cavalry Division made an advance on the Hindenburg line, the 36th Jacob's Horse formed its advanced position. Jamadar Dalip Singh was now put on a most hazardous duty of keeping in close touch with the retreating Germans and to report their movements. At one moment, as he proceeded ahead alone, he was surrounded by a German picket that lay in ambush. The Germans called upon him to surrender, but the Jamadar opened fire instead, managing single handed

to dash through them. But he was far from safety yet, for he fell in the way of another German party, one of whom advanced to seize the reins of his horse. The Jamadar, however, shot him dead with his pistol and spurred his horse on. He had hardly gone a few paces when a bullet struck him on the head and pierced his left eye. This was the fourth wound which he received in the field of battle and it permanently deprived him of his left eye. Sardar Dalip Singh was awarded, in addition to the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, various other medals, including those of 1914 and 1915, the General Service Medal, the Victory and the Mesopotamia medals. On return to India in 1917 he was selected for the King's Commission and sent to the Indore Cadet College for training but he soon developed trouble in his right eye and on medical examination was found unfit to carry on with his training and was sent back to his regiment. In 1919 he was made a Ressiadar. His regiment, the 35th Sindh Horse, was then sent to Mesopotamia for garrison duty and he was ordered to join the same. While there, he took part in the relief of the English forces which were surrounded by the Mulkhias near Najab Sharif. On return from Mesopotamia he was made Risaldar, and, owing to the demobilisation of the Cavalry unit, he was forced to take pension after ten years of active service. In 1932 he was appointed a *sufedposh*, and is also an executive member of the Soldiers' Board. He contributed Rs. 50 to the Silver Jubilee Fund.

In 1909, some members of the family were in receipt of small pensions from the British Government and of a more substantial help from the ruler of Nabha. The then ruler of Nabha was a second cousin of Sardar Balwant Singh by marriage. He and his brother, Autar Singh, were joint owners of about 1,500 acres in Gurdaspur and Amritsar. The family has now no *jagir* or allowance from the British Government.

RAI BHOWANI SINGH, BHANDARI OF BATALA.

- RAI ANAND SINGH (died 1827).
  - Rai Gobind Jas (died 1846).
  - Rai Singh (died 1858).
    - Rai Devi Ditta Mal (died 1877).
  - Ram Dayal (died 1863).
    - Rai Ghasita Mal (died 1846).
      - Three generations.
    - Rai Basheshar Singh (died 1889).
      - Rai Sahib Fakir Chand (died 1899).
        - Shambu Nath (born 1884).
          - Shamsher Parkash Singh (born 1903).
          - Rajinder Singh (born 1912).
            - Sarjit Singh (born 1934).
          - Four other sons.
        - Two other sons.
      - Sheo Singh (died 1909).
        - Two generations.
  - Rai Kishan Chand (died 1872).
    - Sharanpat Rai (died 1874).
      - Ram Narayan (died 1869).
    - Rai Bhag Singh (died 1884).
      - Kanshi Ram (died 1901).
        - RAI BHOWANI SINGH (born 1883).
          - Narendra Singh (born 1911).
        - Balwant Singh (died 1918).
          - Kuldip Singh (born 1917).

The Bhandari caste and family, to the Chamiari Patni branch of which Rai Bhowani Singh belongs, were founded by Rai Bhag Mal, an adventurer, who in the year 1256 went from Multan to Ghazni to seek his fortune, and having in course of time obtained everything fortune had to bestow, except a son, returned to India, and hearing of a famous ascetic, named Baba Farid, at Pak Patan, went there to obtain his blessing. When he arrived he found the saint hanging head down-

wards in a well, where he had already remained so long that his followers, who were dependent upon his miracles for their food, were reduced to great straits. Rai Bhag Mal, who was very rich, built them houses and fed them for nine years, till Baba Farid, growing tired of the well, returned to the upper air. He was surprised to see the new village and asked by whose liberality it had been built. The people pointed out Rai Bhag Mal, who, they said, had fed them during the Baba's absence. The saint said that he must indeed be a good steward or *bhandari*, and this name has remained in the family ever since. Bagh Mal then begged the saint to pray for a son for him. Baba Farid told him that he should have three sons, and asked that one might be given to him, which Bhag Mal promised. When three sons had been born the saint sent to Bhag Mal to remind him of his promise; but the father did not like to part with his sons, and accordingly sent one of them to his sister's house; another he hid in a cellar; and met the Baba with his youngest son in his arms, and told him that he had but one son, which he could take or leave as he liked. The saint replied, "You have three sons, yet this, the youngest, shall be my follower"; and accordingly he took the child with him to Pak Patan, whence the branch of the Bhandaris descended from him is named Patni. The other two branches, descended from the elder sons, are called Bhoria, from *bhora*, a cellar, and *virpalea*, meaning 'brought up by a sister'.

Little is known of the family till 1809, when, through the interest of Diwan Mohkam Chand, Anand Singh was appointed *Vakil* or agent of the Lahore Court at Ludhiana, which had recently been occupied as a military station. Anand Singh was afterwards sent as agent to Delhi, while his eldest son, Gobind Jas, occupied his place at Ludhiana, and his youngest son, Kishan Chand, was agent at Karnal and Ambala. Anand Singh accompanied Sir Charles Metcalfe on the successful expedition against Bharatpur, undertaken by Lord Combermere in December, 1825, and on his return received from the Maharaja the title of *Rai* with a dress of honour. He died in 1827, and his *jagirs* were divided among his four sons. Rai Gobind Jas obtained Lakhowal, Pawadat and Lagrian; Rai Singh took Kotla and Sunara; Rai Kishan Chand, Rehli, Rupowal and Rajpura; and Lohgarh fell to the share of Ram Dayal. Rai Gobind Jas succeeded his father at Delhi, and Ram Dayal was sent to Ludhiana, but shortly afterwards he quarrelled with Colonel Wade, the Political Agent, and was recalled to Lahore. Rai Kishan Chand took his place, receiving a *jagir* of Rs. 15,000 in the Jullundur district, and an allowance of one rupee per annum on each village, belonging to the Lahore State on the left bank of the Sutlej. Ram Dayal was in 1832 sent to Anandpur to settle the disagreement

that had arisen among the Sodhis of that place. He remained there for five years, and on his return to Lahore received a *jagir* of Rs. 4,000 in the Ludhiana district. He was, later, when Raja Hira Singh re-called Fakir Charagh-ud-din from Ferozepore, appointed to that place as agent. Rai Kishan Chand was an able and an upright man. He saw that the interests of the Maharaja required peace with the British, and he did his best to maintain a good understanding between the Governments. At the beginning of 1839 he accompanied Coloned Wade on his political mission to Peshawar, and during his absence, which laster the greater part of the year, his son, Bhag Singh, acted for him at Ludhiana. The title of Rai was granted to Kishan Chand by Prince Nao Nihal Singh in 1840.

After the death of Maharaja Sher Singh the position of the agents of Lahore on the British frontier underwent a considerable change. In the days of Mr. Clerk and his predecessors the *Vakils* were little more than newswriters; they conducted all current business, but important affairs were arranged by the Agent of the Governor-General with the Maharaja by deputation or letter. But the changes which took place on Sher Singh's death gave to Rai Kishen Chand and his brother and son, who held the agencies at Ferozepore and Ludhiana, great influence and power, which the Lahore ministry was ever trying to reduce and the *Vakils* to retain. Rai Kishan Chand exercised certain civil and criminal powers in the Lahore Protected States, and drew from them considerable wealth. This jurisdiction the ministry of Hira Singh took away, and in November, 1844, the proportion to be paid to the State from the *Vakil's* farm and *jagirs* was raised to that of the neighbouring districts. Rai Kishan Chand and his family, however, retained considerable in-fluence at Lahore. Jealous of Fakir Aziz-ud-din and somewhat opposed to his policy, they were supported in Darbar by powerful friends, chief of whom were Bhai Ram Singh and Diwan Dina Nath, the leader of the *Mutasaddi* party.

Although in 1844 Rai Kishan Chand had perhaps encouraged in some measure the belief at Lahore that the British were hostile to the Sikh Government, yet when war became really imminent he protested against it earnestly. But it was then too late. When the Sikh army was preparing to cross the Sutlej he was ordered by the Political Agent to leave the camp and retire into the Lahore territories, which he did. After the close of the campaign and the cession to the British Govern-ment of the Jullundur Doab, the family lost its *jagirs* on the left bank of the Beas; but Rai Kishan Chand was directed to attend on the Agent of the Governor-General at Lahore, and this appointment he held till 1844, when he received permission to retire to Batala.

Bhag Singh had on the return of peace been appointed Agent of the Darbar with the Commissioner, Trans-Sutlej States, and in 1848 he received the title of *Rai* and a dress of honour. Rai Kishan Chand also received the title of *Bahadur* and a grant of nine villages in the Dinanagar district, worth Rs. 8,000, and a cash pension of Rs. 4,000 was assigned to him in recognition of his faithful services and as compensation for the *jagir* he had lost in Ludhiana. Ram Dayal received at the same time a *jagir* of Rs. 3,000, and a cash pension of the same value. Rai Bhag Singh obtained Rs. 2,500 in *jagir* and Rs. 2,500 in cash, and Sharanpat Rs. 1,800 in *jagir* and Rs. 1,800 in cash. The two latter did not hold their *jagirs* or pensions long. At the annexation of the Punjab they were resumed as were the cash allowances of Rai Kishan Chand and Rai Bhag Singh. Ram Dayal died in 1863, and his *jagir* was resumed. He was succeeded by his son, Rai Basheshar Singh, who was also granted his father's seat in the Provincial Darbar. Rai Basheshar Singh was a member of the Municipal Committee of Batala (Gurdaspur), and proved himself a man of public spirit. He died in 1889 leaving three sons. The second, Fakir Chand, was also a Municipal Commissioner of Batala and the title of Rai Sahib was conferred on him in 1887 in consideration of his public services. He died in 1899.

Sheo Singh, the younger son of Basheshar Singh, was now looked upon as the head of the family by virtue of his having succeeded his elder brother, Rai Sahib Faqir Chand. He became a Municipal Commissioner at Batala and continued as such till his death in 1909. He left two minor sons, Inderjit Singh and Charanjit Singh. The former is a graduate of the Punjab University and a Municipal Commissioner at Batala. The latter was adopted as a son by his uncle, Bishambar Dass, who died childless in 1906, and to whose estate he succeeded. Both brothers are engaged in business.

Rai Kishan Chand died in 1872 at Benares. His sons, Sharanpat and Bhag Singh, died in 1873 and 1884, respectively. They were in receipt of a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. The widow of Sharanpat's son, Ram Narayan, received a compassionate allowance of Rs. 120 per annum, till her death in 1916. Devi Ditta Mall, son of Rai Singh, was for many years an Honorary Magistrate of Batala. He died childless in 1887, when a *muafi* enjoyed by him of Rs. 150 per annum lapsed to Government.

Rai Bhag Singh was for a short period a Tahsildar in the province. He resigned his appointment in 1861 in order to accompany his father to Benares, and, on his return three years after, took up his abode at Batala. He led a useful life connected with the good of his native town. He was a Provincial Darbari and for seventeen years an Honorary Magis-

trate of Batala. He was also the first President of its Municipality. He refused an appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner offered him by Sir John Lawrence when Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. He left behind him one son, Kanshi Ram, who was created a Divisional Darbari in 1888 and who remained a Municipal Commissioner all his life. He founded in 1896, after his father's name, Rai Bhag Singh Anglo Sanskrit High School which was the first High School in Batala. He died in 1901, leaving behind two sons, Bhowani Singh and Balwant Singh.

Rai Bhowani Singh, who is now looked upon as the head of the family, took his Master's Degree from the Government College, Lahore, in 1901. He then served for a time as Head Master and manager of his father's school, then as a Head Clerk to the Post Master-General, Gwalior, and later, as a Clerk in the Sessions Court, Amritsar, and in the Sirmoor State. In 1907 he retired to his native town at Batala, of which he has been a Municipal Commissioner since 1916. For seven years (1920—27) he was a member of the District Board, Gurdaspur. In the Great War he founded the Batala War Association and did good work in connection with the second Indian War Loan. In 1917 he founded, after his father's name, the Rai Kanshi Ram Memorial Library, the first of its kind in the town. He has contributed considerable sums to various funds, *e.g.*, the Prince of Wales Reception Fund of 1922, the Lady Aitchison Hospital Fund of 1924, the Punjab Leprosy Fund, 1925, and His Late Majesty's Jubilee Fund of 1935. He is a life member of the St. John Ambulance Association and an old member of the Punjab Chiefs' Association. He assisted the administration during the Non-co-operation, the Akali and similar other movements; and published a number of anti-non-co-operation letters, thus incurring considerable risk to his life and property. This earned him the appreciation of three successive Governors of the Punjab and other officials. Rai Bhowani Singh was granted the ancestral seat of his grandfather as a Provincial Darbari in 1924. In 1930 he received a landed gentry grant of five squares on the Lower Bari Doab Canal in the Montgomery district. His only son, Narendra Singh, has recently taken the LL.B. degree from the Punjab University and commenced practising as a Pleader at Batala.

Rai Balwant Singh, the brother of Rai Bhowani Singh, was called to the bar in England in 1913 and later practised as a lawyer at Gurdaspur till his premature death in 1918. He, too, rendered help in recruitment during the War and was awarded a certificate and a revolver by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. His only son, Kuldip Singh, is studying in the Government College, Lahore.

SARDAR GURBAKHSH SINGH RANDHAWA OF TALWANDI LAL SINGH.

- PARDHAN SINGH.
  - Santokh Singh (died 1802).
    - Dal Singh (died 1845).
      - Gulab Singh (died 1816).
      - Kahan Singh (died 1826).
        - Ajab Singh (died 1833).
      - Sardar Lal Singh (died 1875).
        - Hira Singh (dead).
          - GURBAKHSH SINGH (born 1862).
            - Bakhshish Singh (born 1895).
              - Baldeo Singh.
            - Jagjit Singh (born 1897).
              - Gurnam Singh.
            - Prabh Dayal Singh (dead).
              - Gursham Singh.
            - Sohan Singh.
            - Jagdeo Singh.
          - Harbakhsh Singh (died 1895).
          - Harnam Singh (born 1868).
            - Two generations.
          - Sheoraj Singh (died 1899).
        - Hakim Singh (died 1846).
          - Kehr Singh (died 1899).
            - Dhian Singh (died 1912).
              - Three generations.
            - Khushal Singh (died 1927).
        - Hukam Singh (died 1892).
          - Four generations.
        - Gopal Singh (died 1858).
          - Gurdit Singh (died 1906).
            - Puran Singh.
              - Gurdial Singh.
            - Surat Singh.
              - Four sons.
          - Kartar Singh (died 1884).
        - Harsukh Singh (died 1862).
        - Hari Singh (dead).
      - Nihal Singh (died 1814).
    - Ram Singh (died 1794).
    - Gaga Singh (died 1790).
  - Sahib Singh (died 1804).

The Talwandi, Khunda and Chamiari houses are all nearly connected, their immediate and common ancestor being Dhir or Randhir Chand, fourteenth in descent from Randhawa, the founder of the tribe. He came to the Punjab about the year 1540, and near Batala, where others of his tribe had previously settled, he built a village which he called Jhanda after his eldest son.*

Turga, the grandson of Randhir Chand, left his father's village and founded Talwandi, the present residence of the family. About 1640, during the reign of Shah Jahan, Bahar Chand, the great-grandson of Turga, received the office of Chaudhri of Tapa Dabha, which was held in the family until the time of Pardhan Chand.

Santokh Singh and Sahib Singh, the two sons of Pardhan Chand, became Sikhs, and, joining the Kanhaya *Misal* with Sardar Jai Singh as their chief, they took possession of Talwandi and Dorangla. Little is known of the brothers, who were not men of any importance. Santokh Singh died in 1802, and Sahib Singh two years later. Of the three sons of Santokh Singh, Dal Singh was the only one to obtain a share of his father's *jagir*. Talwandi and some neighbouring villages were left him. Dorangla and the Sialkot estate were seized by Ranjit Singh, who also took possession of the estate of Sahib Singh. Sardar Dal Singh fought in most of the Maharaja's campaigns. During his lifetime he divided a portion of his estate between his sons; Kahan Singh receiving Rai Chak and Chainiwala, and Lal Singh Talwandi. The Sardar was killed in the Sutlej campaign in 1845, and his *jagirs* were resumed. Kahan Singh had died long before his father. He fell in the battle of Saidhu in March, 1827, fighting against Syad Ahmad Shah. His only son was killed ten years later, in April, 1837, in the battle of Jamrud. Sardar Lal Singh was born in 1798 and saw a good deal of service. He fought in the Multan and Kashmir expeditions of 1918-19, and at Jamrud, where his nephew was slain. In 1848 he was appointed to co-operate with Gurmani Lal, the *Adalati*, or Chief Justice, of the Manjha, holding the command of fifty horse. In 1857, at the requisition of Government, he furnished ten horsemen for service in Hindustan, and sent with them his two sons, Hira Singh and Gopal Singh. Both fought gallantly throughout the campaign. Hira Singh was made a Risaldar; and in 1859 on his retirement, received a present of Rs. 1,800 and a grant of 50 acres of land near Nurpur in the Kangra district. Gopal Singh was a Dafadar in Hodson's Horse. He was killed in a skirimish with the rebels near Cawnpore in 1858.

---

*There is a story which, however, the dates will not in any way support, that Randhir Chand or Dhir was a fellow-emigrant of Ram Deo Bhatti, the founder of Batala; and that the name of Batala was given to his new town because he had exchanged its original site with Randhir Chand for that of Jhanda.

Sardar Lal Singh owned half Talwandi Lal Singh in proprietary right, as also Shaikh Bahlol. The proprietary right of the other half of Talwandi is held by the descendants of Sahib Singh.

Risaldar Hira Singh acted for a few years as Inspector of Police at Gurdaspur after the Mutiny. He died in 1889. His eldest son, Gurbakhsh Singh, was a Dafadar in the 11th Bengal Lancers, but resigned on his father's death.

Sardar Hari Singh, the previous head of the family, having died without any male child, the headship has now devolved on Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Hira Singh. He was for some time a Court Dafadar in the 11th Cavalry and did some service in the Great War. He is now a *Lambardar* and a *Sufedposh*. His brother, Harnam Singh, was in the 16th Cavalry for some time and later retired. He is now dead. The family jointly own about 700 *ghumaons* of land of which 100 were awarded for services rendered to Government.

Hukam Singh, formerly a Tahsildar in the service of the Maharaja of Jammu, was with the Mir of Khairpur in Sindh on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per annum. He died in 1892. Of his sons, Thakar Singh, was *Zaildar* of Talwandi and also a Naib-Tahsildar for a short period; Ganda Singh was a *Zaildar;* Ram Singh a Naib-Tahsildar; and Udham Singh a Dafadar in the 5th Bengal Cavalry.

SARDAR SARUP SINGH KANHAYA OF FATEHGARH.

- BAGHEL SINGH.
  - Sardar Hakikat Singh.
    - Jaimal Singh (died 1812).
      - Sardar Chanda Singh
        - Sardar Kesri Singh (died 1870).
          - Sardar Iqbal Singh (died 1895).
        - Sardar Ishra Singh (died 1874).
          - SARDAR SARUP SINGH (born 1869).
            - Sardar Gulab Singh (died 1910).
              - Sardar Umrao Singh (born 1900).
                - Mohindar Singh (born 1916).
                - Davindar Singh (born 1922).
                - Gurbachan Singh (born 1932).
  - Mehtab Singh.
    - Two generations (died out).
  - Musada Singh.

A considerable portion of the history both of the Kanhaya *Misal* and of Sardar Hakikat Singh has already been given at some length, and does not require repetition here. Hakikat Singh was the son of Baghel Singh, a Sindhu Jat cultivator of the village of Julka, only a few miles from Kana, where Jai Singh Kanhaya was born. Both Jai Singh and Hakikat Singh were in the service of Kapur Singh Singhpuria, and both on his death set up as independent chiefs. To the latter fell Kalanaur, Bura, Dulbo, Kahangarh, Adalatgarh, Pathankot, Matu and many other villages. Under him fought the Sangatpuria Sardars, Sahib Singh Naniki, Dayal Singh and Sant Singh Dadupuria, Desa Singh Mohal, Chet Singh Banod, Sahib Singh Taragarhia and many others. In 1760 Hakikat Singh, having destroyed Churianwala, built on its ruins the village of Sangatpuria and the fort of Fatehgarh, which he named after his nephew. Mehtab Singh, who possessed a large share of his brother's estate, built a fort hard by, which he named Chitorgarh.

Sardar Hakikat Singh died in 1782, and his only son, Jaimal Singh, a boy eleven years of age, succeeded to his estates. This chief did not do much to extend the Kanhaya possessions, but he held his own and did not lose any of them. In 1812, he died, leaving no son, and Ranjit Singh determined to seize the wealth supposed to be stored in Fatehgarh. He sent thither one Ram Singh on a pretended mission of condolence to the widow; but no sooner was the officer admitted than he took possession in the name of the Maharaja. Three months later, the widow of Jaimal Singh gave birth to a son, and in favour of this infant, named Chanda Singh, the Maharaja released a portion of the estate of the value of Rs. 15,000.

A few months before his death Jaimal Singh had married his only daughter, Chand Kaur, a girl of ten years of age, to Kharak Singh, son of the Maharaja and heir to the throne of the Punjab. The marriage was celebrated with the greatest splendour at Fatehgarh on the 6th February, 1812. It was attended by the chiefs of Kaithal, Nabha and Jind, and by Colonel Ochterlony, Agent of the Governor-General. In February, 1821, Chand Kaur gave birth to a son, who was named Nao Nihal Singh, and on the death of the great Maharaja in June, 1839, her husband, Kharak Singh, ascended the throne.

Kharak Singh was a man of strong passions and weak intellect. Superstitious and regular in the discharge of his religious duties, he was yet addicted to many degrading vices, unforgiving and vindictive; he was entirely in the hands of the favourite of the hour. His peaceful succession was in a great measure owing to Raja Dhian Singh, who gave out that Ranjit Singh on his death-bed had named Kharak Singh to succeed him, and had chosen him, Dhian Singh, as Minister.

Dhian Singh had been almost absolute during the last years of Ranjit Singh's life, and he was determined that his power should not now decline. It was thus essential for him to have on the throne a Prince who would consent to be led by his Minister, and who would not himself aspire to rule. Dhian Singh had a still dearer ambition than this. His eldest son, Hira Singh, had been the darling of the old Maharaja. He was allowed a chair in the presence, when all others, except two or three of the most holy Bhais, were compelled to stand; without him the Maharaja could not go to sleep; without him he never went out to take the air. Hira Singh had thus been brought up like the Maharaja's own child, and as such he was regarded by the Khalsa army. Was it, then, too bold an ambition to hope that some day he might rule the Punjab as King, with Dhian Singh, his father, as his chief adviser, holding all real power in the State; with one uncle, the gallant and

debauched Raja Suchet Singh, Commander-in-Chief, and the other Gulab Singh, ruling all the hill country. Then, in firm alliance with the Kabul Amir and the Court of Nepal, the Dogra family of Jammu might become the most powerful in all India, and found a dynasty for itself.

Maharaja Kharak Singh was found more difficult to lead than the Minister had imagined. He hated Dhian Singh, and gave to Sardar Chet Singh Bajwa all his confidence. This favourite well knew that so long as Dhian Singh lived his position was an unsafe one, and conspired with the French Generals, who were bitterly opposed to the Dogra family, against his life. But Dhian Singh was not to be defeated on his own ground of intrigue. He induced Rani Chand Kaur and Nao Nihal Singh to admit the necessity for Chet Singh's removal by urging upon them that should his conspiracy succeed, all power would fall into the hands of Chet Singh and the French; and it was determined to assassinate the obnoxious favourite that very night. The Raja won the palace guards over to his side, and entering the fort by the Bhaia Dayalwala gate one hour before dawn, with Prince Nao Nihal Singh, Gulab Singh, Suchet Singh, Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, Fateh Singh Man and some others, slew Chet Singh in the sleeping apartments of the Maharaja himself.

After this murder, committed on the 9th October, 1839, Kharak Singh's reign was virtually over. It continued the fashion for his son to ask his directions and orders, which were carried out if the Minister and the Prince concurred, and if not they were disregarded; he was allowed to retain the form and pomp of Kingship, and received Mr. Clerk, Agent to the Governor-General, in May, 1840, with great state, covered with jewels and wearing the famous Koh-i-Nur diamond; but all power was gone from him, and during the last four months of his life he was never consulted on any matter of state, and remained in the fort a prisoner in all but the name.

Raja Dhian Singh now found a new danger to his power in Prince Nao Nihal Singh. This youngman was high spirited and bold and, though disliked by the Sardars, was loved by the army, which hoped to see him rival the military exploits of his grandfather. This, too, was the Prince's own ambition. He does not appear to have shown any particular ability, but he was headstrong and impatient of control; and Dhian Singh's influence over him decreased day by day, and the Raja began to fear that when he succeeded to the throne he might choose some new minister whose removal might prove more difficult than that of Chet Singh had been. From the beginning of September the life of Kharak Singh, who had always been of a weekly constitution, had been

despaired of by the physicians. During October he rapidly sank, and on the 4th November he died, aged thirty-eight. His end was accelerated, according to the general belief, by poison administered by the orders of Dhian Singh, and with the knowledge of his son. But, even if Nao Nihal Singh had no such share as this in his father's death, he had certainly hastened it by his undutiful and cruel conduct. To the last, the dying monarch had thought of his son with love, and had sent message after message calling him to his side. But Nao Nihal Singh never went. He was eager for the time when the death of the father he despised would leave him uncontrolled master of the State; and when the news reached him, when hunting at Shah Balawal, that the Maharaja was dead, he had not the decency to conceal his satisfaction.

The next day, the 5th November, the body of Kharak Singh was burnt on the plain beyond the Roshnai gate of the fort. With it were also burnt the beautiful Rani Ishwar Kaur, sister of Sardar Mangal Singh Sindhu and three slave girls. Nao Nihal Singh attended the ceremony; but before the body was entirely consumed, faint with the heat of the sun, retired to perform his ablutions in the branch of the river Ravi that flowed by the fort. He returned on foot towards the palace, followed by the whole Court, holding the hand of Mian Udham Singh, his inseparable companion, eldest son of Raja Gulab Singh. As he approached the gateway he called for water to drink. None was at hand, and all the bottles of sacred Ganges water which had been brought to sprinkle on the funeral pile were empty. The superstitious Sardar whispered that this was an evil omen; but the Prince laughed and passed on. As he stepped beneath the archway, down fell the battlements, beams, stone and brickwork with a tremendous crash. It was all over in a moment. Mian Udham Singh was extricated from the rubbish with his neck broken, quite dead. Nao Nihal Singh's left arm was broken and his skull fractured. He breathed heavily, but neither moved nor spoke. Raja Dhian Singh, who had been close behind when the catastrophe occurred, and who was himself grazed by the falling mass, called up a palanquin, of which there were many waiting, and placing the Prince in it had him carried into the marble garden-house, where Ranjit Singh had been used to hold his morning Darbar, and the great gates of the Hazuri Bagh were shut and locked. No one but Fakirs Aziz-ud-din and Nur-ud-din and Bhais Ram Singh and Gobind Ram were allowed to enter, and within an hour Nao Nihal Singh had breathed his last.

Raja Dhian Singh was not, however, at a loss. He sent a message to summon Prince Sher Singh, who was shooting at Kahnuwan, some eighty miles from Lahore, and placed relays of blood horses along the road to bring him in with all possible speed. He sent information to

Multan, Peshawar, Mandi and elsewhere that the Prince was but slightly hurt, and he wrote a letter to the Agent of the Governor-General in the name of the Prince, and, as if dictated by him, saying that he was much hurt but hoped that he might recover; and on the 6th the Raja sent a chief to Amritsar to spread the report that the Prince was much better. For some time the corpse lay in a tent of shawls in the garden house, but was removed into the fort at night, and placed in one of the inner apartments. Dhian Singh made all arrangements for securing the forts of Lahore and Gobindgarh till, at noon on the 7th, Prince Sher Singh arrived. Concealment was no longer necessary, and the death of Nao Nihal Singh was proclaimed.

The death of the Prince* left two claimants for the vacant throne. The first of these was Prince Sher Singh, reputed son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Sher Singh had, however, been always acknowledged by the Maharaja, and a large party were ready to support his claims to the

*The account of the death of Nao Nihal Singh given in the text was taken from the statements of Rai Mul Singh, Bhai Fateh Singh, Colonel Chet Singh, Diwan Ratan Chand and other eye witnesses, and from the official reports submitted to Government. Colonel Chet Singh was on guard at the spot where the accident occurred; Bhai Fateh Singh, the chief priest of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's tomb, was seated with Fakir Nur-urd-Din on the roof immediately overlooking the gateway. He saw the parapet fall, the Prince and the Mian struck down; and he also saw Raja Dhian Singh, who was only two paces behind, struck by the falling bricks on the arm. Diwan Ratan Chand Dhariwala was walking in the procession but a few yards behind the Prince. He came up immediately the accident had happened and saw the Prince's head smashed in and the brain oozing from the wound and from his ear. He was then insensible and dying.

There were some well informed and able men, intimately acquainted with the intrigue of the time, who openly accused Raja Dhian Singh as the murderer of the Prince. It was asserted by them that the parapet was thrown down by his orders; that Udham Singh, his nephew, was sacrificed to give a greater appearance of accident to the catastrophe; that the palanquin was in waiting to carry away the wounded or dead Prince and even that Raja Hira Singh, seated on the top of the opposite gateway, must have given the signal for the parapet to be thrown down. It is also said that the Prince was only slightly wounded by the fall of the parapet and that he was afterwards heard to ask for water; that he was hurried into the palanquin, carried into the fort and locked up in an inner room, where only the physician and the Raja were admitted, and that here the Prince was really murdered.

This story is unsupported by a shadow of proof, and the more attentively it is considerd the more impossible it will appear. It was natural of course to attribute so sudden a death of one so high in station to intrigue and conspiracy. Princes do not die often by accident in native states. But there is no evidence to convict Raja Dhian Singh of the crime. He had enough blood on his hands without false accusation being added. It may be admitted that the Raja had few scruples when his ambitious schemes were in question; and the fact of his nephew sharing the fate of his victim would have given him but little concern. But it is incredible, that so great a master of intrigue should have resorted to so clumsy and brutal an expedient as throwing a parapet wall upon the Prince before the whole Court, when the subordinate actors in the conspiracy must have been detected (for search was instantly made) and the share of the Raja discovered. Were there not a thousand opportunities of making away with the Prince by poison or dagger, when there would be no danger of detection, and when the Raja would not be compromised by the help and knowledge of others?

These methods would be sure; the fall of a parapet was uncertain. The signal given a moment too soon or too late, a step of the prince backwards or forwards, and the plot would have failed. With reference to the presence of the palanquin, it may be mentioned that in a royal procession elephants, led horses and palanquins were always in attendance; that it was one of these the Raja summoned; that the Prince called for water immediately before the accident; and this may have given rise, in a time of excitement and distrust, to the story that he was heard to ask for water after he had been struck down.

throne. He was at this time a man of thirty-three years of age, handsome and well made; a brave and dashing leader in the field and popular with the army; but of debauched habits, irresolute and infirm of purpose, and without the ability and energy needed to govern a people excitable as the Sikhs.

The second candidate for power was Mai Chand Kaur, widow of Maharaja Kharak Singh. When the death of her son took place she was at her ancestral village of Fatehgarh. She returned to Lahore on the 6th November, only to find that Raja Dhian Singh had outwitted her and had won over some of the chiefs to agree to the succession of Prince Sher Singh. Chand Kaur, finding affairs thus unfavourable, attempted a compromise. The first plan that she and her counsellor Bhai Ram Singh proposed was that she should adopt Raja Hira Singh, son of Dhian Singh, and place him on the throne. This was declined by the opposite party, who proposed instead that she should marry Sher Singh. This she rejected with disdain, and offered to acknowledge Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia as her heir. This proposal was received,

---

See previous page.

Those who assert that the Prince was at first but slightly wounded, and that he was murdered afterwards within the fort, must be aware that they thus accuse Fakir Nur-ud-Din of being a sharer in the crime. He never left the Prince from the time that the wall fell till his death. But to those who knew the Fakir's gentle and amiable disposition, his loyalty to the house of the great Maharaja, his devoted love for the young Prince, such a supposition appears monstrous. Fakir Nur-ud-Din too at the time was on bad terms with the Raja. Che Singh, whom the Raja had murdered, was the friend of Fakirs Nur-ud-Din and Aziz-ud-din and they never forgave Dhian Singh or trusted him afterwards. Why, then, should Nur-ud-Din murder the Prince he loved to gratify the Raja he hated ? The only others who were admitted into the Hazuri Bagh were Bhai Ram Singh, Bhai Gobind Ram and Fakir Aziz-ud-din. The two former were brothers, and Ram Singh was the confidential Minister of the Prince with whose life his power would cease. He was entirely opposed in policy to Dhian Singh as was his brother Gobind Ram. Yet, if the Prince was murdered in the fort these must have been the murderers, these the accomplices of the Raja.

The only reason for the mystery which shrouded the death-bed of the Prince was the necessity which Dhian Singh felt for keeping the fatal news from being generally known until the arrival of Sher Singh. If there had been an organized plot, the Raja would have taken care that Sher Singh should have been present in Lahore at the time of the catastrophe. The absence of Sher Singh proves the innocence of the Raja.

The story of the conspiracy has originated in a belief that the death of Nao Nihal Singh was necessary to the development of the Dogra policy. But, although Hira Singh could never hope for the throne while Nao Nihal Singh was alive, yet the death of the Prince at this time was in no way desired by the Raja. The time for Hira Singh to be brought forward had not arrived, and during the intrigues of the three succeeding months, his name was only mentioned by the party opposed to the Raja as a possible candidate for the throne. The Raja had some influence over Nao Nihal Singh ; but at this time he had none with Sher Singh, who was a military leader, popular with the troops, and who might be expected to be able to stand without his aid. Besides it was an equal chance whether the party of Rani Chand Kaur might not obtain power, in which case the Raja would have been ruined. To say that the Raja raised Sher Singh to the throne in order to destroy him later is a mere assertion. Dhian Singh did not create difficulties to have the pleasure of conquering them, and Sher Singh was eventually assassinated by the Sindhanwalias, the deadly enemies of Dhian Singh. The death of Nao Nihal Singh was the greatest calamity that could have befallen the Raja. He entricated himself by the strength of his genius, but it was nevertheless a calamity.

There are some who believe that a Nemesis pursues and punishes great crime. These will not forget that it was when returning from the funeral pile of the father he had treated with so much unkindness, and whose death he had hastened and longed for, that Nao Nihal Singh was struck down, when wealth, power and the sovereignty of the Punjab were within his very grasp.

as might have been imagined, with greater coldness than even the former ones; and the Rani then declared that Sahib Kaur Gilwali, widow of her son, Nao Nihal Singh, was three months gone with child. This announcement changed the aspect of affairs. The question was now not of a sovereign, but of a regent, and it was doubtful whether the Rani or the Prince would win the day.

On the side of the Mai (as Rani Chand Kaur was called) were Bhais Ram Singh and Gobind Ram, Sardars Atar Singh, Lehna Singh and Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia, Fateh Singh Man, General Gulab Singh Provindia, Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, Jamadar Khushal Singh and General Tej Singh. With the prince were Sardars Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, Dhana Singh Malwai, Sham Singh Attariwala, the three Jammu Rajas, Dhian Singh, Gulab Singh and Suchet Singh, Bhai Gurmukh Singh, Fakir Aziz-ud-din and the French Generals, Ventura and Court. Among the neutrals were the crafty Dina Nath and the timid Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia. Nor was the policy of the chiefs above-named or their adherence to their party at all constant or unwavering.

The Jammu Rajas, though their policy and their interests were really the same, appeared now to adopt one side, now the other; while Khushal Singh and Tej Singh were ever ready to change to that party which seemed most able to enrich them. Few of the sardars had much interest in either candidate. Mai Chand Kaur was not popular as her chief adviser was Bhai Ram Singh, who in the days of Nao Nihal Singh had been so obnoxious to the chiefs by reducing their *jagirs* and increasing their contingents. Those who supported her, did so in the hope that with a feeble *Zanana* government they might retain that independence of authority, the love and boast of a Sikh, which they had enjoyed during the last year of Ranjit Singh's life. The Sindhanwalia chiefs, who were her firmest allies, were at the beginning of November absent from Lahore; Ajit Singh, who was said to be her lover, being engaged in the Kulu and Mandi campaign, and Atar Singh being at Hardwar. The latter, shortly followed by his nephew, arrived at Lahore about the 12th November, just after the Mai had proposed another scheme for uniting the parties. This was that she should adopt Partap Singh, eldest son of Sher Singh, thus attaching the Prince to her Government, while it would remove the objection felt to him on account of his spurious birth; but this like every other plan failed; and the feeling in Lahore grew strong that a co-regency of the Prince and the Mai during the pregnancy of the young widow was the only way of obtaining union, the acts of the regents being controlled by a national council of chiefs.

This arrangement was in some measure modified; and on the 20th it was agreed that Mai Chand Kaur should be the chief authority in the

State, that Sher Singh should be President of the council of chiefs and have command of the army, while Dhian Singh should be Minister. This clumsy machinery could only break down, and every one expected that it would. But Dhian Singh wanted to gain time, and made all swear to maintain this form of Government. A week, however, saw its abandonment. It was found impossible to be carried out in practice, and every day brought with it the danger of a collision. Both parties occupied the fort; the Mai, the inner apartments; the Prince, the Hazuri Bagh and the outer portion. He occasionally went out in state, and Chand Kaur more than once thought of closing the gates against his return. The mode of conducting business was equally anomalous. The early Darbar was held in Sher Singh's presence in the marble garden house in the Hazuri Bagh; then the ministers retired to a conference in the Shish Mahal; and, lastly, waited on the Mai in the Saman Burj.

Raja Dhian Singh now appeared to be won over to the side of Chand Kaur, it was said through the advocacy of Raja Gulab Singh, to whom the Mai had promised the restoration of Manawar; but the Minister intended to show both parties how idle it was for them to hope to stand without his assistance. A final agreement was accordingly drawn up on the 27th November, by which Sher Singh was to retire to his *jagir* at Batala for eight months, leaving his son, Partab Singh, a member of the council. Mai Chand Kaur was to remain regent until the birth of Sahib Kaur's child, when other arrangements were to be made. This agreement was signed by Rajas Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh, Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, Fatteh Singh Man, Mangal Singh Sindhu, Tej Singh, Sham Singh Atariwala, Dhana Singh Malwai, Jamadar Khushal Singh, Bhais Ram Singh and Gurmukh Singh, Fakir Aziz-ud-din, Diwan Dina Nath and Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din. Both parties, cajoled by Raja Dhian Singh, were fully represented in the deed; and Prince Sher Singh seeing resistance hopeless and not understanding the policy of the Raja, retired to Batala, where he waited his opportunity for action.

The counsellors of the Mai were not long in discovering their weakness. The Raja scarcely ever attended Darbar, but spent his time in hunting and shooting; while day by day the country grew more unquiet, the roads became insecure, crime largely increased and the outlying frontier districts were preparing to rebel. Dhian Singh had now convinced himself that the Government could not be carried on without him; but he wished to convince the counsellors of the Mai of the same fact, and accordingly on the 2nd January, 1841, he left for Jammu. Ruin now fast came on the Government. The army began to mutiny; the Generals would not obey orders; and one week after the Raja's

Majithia. The camp of the last-named chief was plundered, and the army proposed to attack that of Gulab Singh; but he had been reinforced, and set off for Jammu with an immense amount of treasure and accompanied by Jamadar Khushal Singh, who found Lahore no longer safe. The house of General Court was attacked by three regiments of his own battalion, and he fled for protection to General Ventura, who had to use his artillery to protect himself and his friend. The *munshis* and writers were hated by the army for their extortion and fraud, and were hunted down in all directions and killed. The life of no man was safe who admitted that he could write, or whose fingers showed that he was used to hold the pen. In these terrible days every man gratified his private revenge; officers were killed by their men; shopkeepers by their debtors; and all the horrors of a storm had fallen upon the unhappy city. It was many days before the troops were pacified, and the license which they then enjoyed they never forgot; from that time they grew more and more mutinous and reckless, till neither King nor Minister could restrain them.

The State installation of Sher Singh as Maharaja did not take place till the 27th. The *tikka*, or mark of Rajaship, was imprinted on his forehead by Bawa Bikram Singh, who also presented the *khillats* of investiture to the Maharaja, to Prince Partab Singh as Heir-apparent, and to Raja Dhian Singh as Minister. All the chiefs and sardars were present and tendered their allegiance to the new Sovereign, and for Rani Chand Kaur the game was played out.

During these events Raja Dhian Singh and Raja Gulab Singh appeared to take different sides; but there is every reason to believe that they always maintained the closest alliance between themselves. One brother adopted the cause of Sher Singh, and the other that of the Rani in order that, whichever was successful, their own power and wealth might be secured. Raja Dhian Singh's conduct was such that his most devoted adherents were sometimes doubtful which party he really favoured; but although prepared for any emergency, he had a definite policy. He left Lahore for Jammu, hoping that Prince Sher Singh would in the absence make an effort to win the throne. He desired his success; but wished to be absent from Lahore, as he would have been compromised by the failure of the Prince, and it would have been indecent to have openly joined him while the Minister of Chand Kaur. But, supposing Sher Singh too timid or too wanting in energy for the effort, Dhian Singh's absence from Lahore would still be advantageous to him. It would finally convince the weak government of Rani Chand Kaur that the Raja's help was necessary to their existence; and he would have been recalled with full powers, and would have been

able to put Sher Singh aside as no longer necessary to his personal ambition. The army was also devoted to the Raja without whose aid Sher Singh could never hope to reign. But this project almost failed through the precipitance of Sher Singh. He knew Dhian Singh sufficiently to fear and distrust him, and hoped to gain power without his assistance at all. For this reason he attacked the fort immediately the army had come over to his side. Raja Dhian Singh at Jammu, Raja Gulab Singh in the fort, had never anticipated this. Both knew that if the Prince should succeed without their help their influence would be destroyed, and for this reason Gulab Singh tried to obtain a respite from hostilities till his brother would arrive; and when this was refused, determined to defend the fort to the last. He was, too, in the presence of danger brave as a lion; and though he always preferred intrigue to violence, yet, when intrigue had failed, there was no more skilful or gallant warrior than he, and he considered that in honour he could not yield the fort without a struggle. There was another reason which induced him to defend the fort. This was the immense wealth which it contained, a great portion of which, in money and jewels,* he carried away with him to Jammu. But putting Gulab Singh, his policy, his bravery and his service aside, that the fort was defended to the interests of Dhian Singh and not of Chand Kaur is clear from Raja Hira Singh being present within it, and one of its ablest defenders being Sultan Muhammad Khan Barakzai, a devoted follower of the Raja.

There is little more to tell of Rani Chand Kaur. Raja Gulab Singh proposed to take both her and Rani Sahib Kaur with him to Jammu; but this Sher Singh would not allow. He did not wish to put weapons into the hands of his enemy. She was ordered to leave the Saman Burj and retire to her house in the city, and here she carried on her intrigues with the chiefs and the army. Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia she sent to Calcutta to plead her cause with the Governor-General and her emissaries were busily employed all over the country. In October, 1841, Sardar Atar Singh proceeded at her invitation from Thanesar to Ferozepore where he waited for a favourable opportunity to enter the Punjab. In the interest of the Mai were at this time about twelve thousand of the army and some powerful chiefs; but as Sher Singh grew unpopular from his inability to comply with the demands of the troops the influence of the Mai increased, and in April, 1842, the army generally was favourable to her cause.

---

*It has been stated that when Sher Singh entered the fort, Gulab Singh presented to him the *Koh-i-Nur* diamond, which he asserted he had preserved. This is not correct. The Maharaja, on gaining the fort, was in great alarm at not finding the famous diamond, and both he and his ministers believed that Gulab Singh had carried it off, as no doubt he would have done had he been able. But about a fortnight later Misar Beli Ram discovered it at Fatehgarh, the ancestral village of Rani Chand Kaur, whither the lady had sent it with many other crown jewels.

Maharaja Sher Singh now perceived that so long as this ambitious and scheming woman lived he could not be secure and resolved on her destruction. Raja Dhian Singh equally desired her death. It is true that she was at the head of a party which his countenance could at any time render formidable should Sher Singh desire to get rid of him; but he saw that this was an improbable contingency, and that the Maharaja was convinced that, however much he disliked his Minister, he was unable to carry on the Government without him. He thus agreed to the death of the Rani, which he believed would free him from the fear of the hated Sindhanwalias.

Early in June, 1842, Sher Singh, with most of the chiefs and a large force, marched to Wazirabad, Raja Dhian Singh remaining behind in Lahore. Chand Kaur had been ordered to take up her quarters again in the fort, of which Mihan Singh was in charge; and on the 12th of June her slave girls, who had received their orders, attempted to kill her by mixing poison in a beverage which they offered her. She tasted it and threw it away; and the girls then, fearing their design was discovered, fell upon her with stones, fractured her skull and left her for dead. Raja Dhian Singh attended his victim immediately and had her wounds dressed. Fakir Nur-ud-din thought at one time there was some hope of her life; but she never recovered her senses, and died within two days. The assassins were heavily ironed; and it is said that when threatened with mutilation they accused Dhian Singh openly of having instigated the murder and of having promised them great rewards for effecting it. Their fate is unknown; but it is supposed they were made away with the order of the Raja.

Chanda Singh, the brother of Rani Chand Kaur, held the Kanhaya estates until the accession of Sher Singh. They had been much improved by Nao Nihal Singh who had sent to Fatehgarh much of his treasure, with that accumulated by Chand Kaur. This was seized by Sher Singh in February, 1841. Kesar Singh and his mother were taken to Lahore, and were only released on the intercession of Chand Kaur, whom Sher Singh at that time hoped to marry. *Jagirs* of the value of Rs. 60,000 were left to Chanda Singh, Rs. 45,000 of which were resumed after the murder of the Rani, when her large estates near Jammu fell into the hands of Raja Gulab Singh.

The misfortunes of the family were not yet ended. When Hira Singh rose to power, he confiscated the whole of the remaining estates of Chanda Singh, the reason given being that he had illuminated his house on hearing of the death of Raja Dhian Singh. Whether the story was true or false, it is certain that in the Raja's death Chanda Singh had every reason for joy. When Sardar Jowahir Singh became Minister, he

restored to the family a *jagir* worth Rs. 3,060 at Talwandi and Kotli, which Kesar Singh enjoyed until his death in 1870.

Kesar Singh's nephew, Sarup Singh, is now the representative of the family. The latter's son Gulab Singh was a Jamadar in the 30th Punjab Infantry, but was obliged to resign owing to ill-health. He died in 1910. In 1916 the family helped the Government with recruits for the Indian army, and for this service Sarup Singh was awarded 8 squares of land in the Multan district. He was also included in the category of Sardars and *jagirdars* mentioned in entry 6 (*d*) Schedule I, Indian Arms Rules, 1924. His grandson, Sardar Umrao Singh, has since 1931 been a nominated member of the Small Town Committee of Fatehgarh; and his great-grandson, Sardar Mohindar Singh, has done good work in the Excise Department. The family property had shrunk to small dimensions by 1910, when Sarup Singh had a small assignment of land at Fatehgarh where the ruins of the fort, built by his ancestors, are still standing. He also enjoyed a small *muafi* in certain villages in the Ajnala Tahsil as well as cash *jagirs* of an annual value of Rs. 622, besides being the owner of some 300 *bighas* in Sangalpur, Tahsil Ajnala, where he resides.

MIRZA AZIZ AHMAD, OF QADIAN.

- HADI BEG.
  - Faiz Muhammad.
    - Gul Muhammad (died 1800).
      - Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din (dead).
      - Ata Muhammad.
        - Ghulam Mustafa (dead).
        - Ghulam Murtaza (died 1876).
          - Ghulam Qadir (died 1883).
            - Abdul Qadir (died 1868).
            - Khan Bahadur Mirza Sultan Ahmad (adopted) (died 1930).
              - MIRZA AZIZ AHMAD, (born 1891).
                - Said Ahmad born 1913).
                - Mubarik Ahmad (born 1922).
                - Khurshid Ahmad (born 1932).
              - Rashid Ahmad (born 1903).
                - Nasim Ahmad (born 1926).
          - Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (died 1908).
            - Khan Bahadur Mirza Sultan Ahmad (died 1930). (adopted by Ghulam Qadir).
            - Fazl Ahmad (died 1904).
            - Mirza Bashir Ahmad (died 1888).
            - Mirza Bashir-ud-din Mahmud Ahmed (born 1889).
              - Seventeen sons.
            - Bashir Ahmad, (born 1893).
              - Seven sons.
            - Sharif Ahmad (born 1895).
              - Four sons.
            - Mubarik Ahmad (died 1907).
        - Ghulam Muhammad (dead).
        - Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din (died 1866).
          - Imam-ud-din (died 1904).
          - Nizam-ud-din.
            - Dil Muhammad (died 1907).
            - Mirza Gul Muhammad (born 1902).
              - Nafis Ahmad (born 1936).
          - Kamal-ud-din.
        - Ghulam Haider.
          - Ghulam Hussain.
      - Qasim Beg.
        - Ghulam Ghaus (dead).

In 1530, the last year of Emperor Babar's reign, Hadi Beg, a Mughal of Samarkand, emigrated to the Punjab and settled in the Gurdaspur district. He was a man of some learning, and was appointed

Qazi or magistrate over seventy villages in the neighbourhood of Qadian, which town he is said to have founded, naming it Islampur Qazi, from which Qadian has by a natural change arisen.* For several generations the family held the offices of respectability under the Imperial Government, and it was only when the Sikhs became powerful that it fell into poverty. Gul Muhammad and his son, Ata Muhammad, were engaged in perpetual quarrels with the Ramgarhia and Kanhaya *Misals*, who held the country in the neighbourhood of Qadian; and at last, having lost all the estates, Ata Muhammad retired to Begowal where, under the protection of Sardar Fateh Singh Ahluwalia, he lived quietly for twelve years. On his death Ranjit Singh, who had taken possession of all the lands of the Ramgarhia *Misal*, invited Ghulam Murtaza to return to Qadian, and restored to him a large portion of his ancestral estates. He then, with his brothers, entered the army of the Maharaja, and performed efficient service on the Kashmir frontier and at other places.

During the time of Nao Nihal Singh, Sher Singh and the Darbar, Ghulam Murtza was continually employed on active service. In 1841 he was sent with General Ventura to Mandi and Kulu, and in 1843 to Peshawar in command of an infantry regiment. He distinguished himself in Hazara at the time of the insurrection there; and when the rebellion of 1848 broke out, he remained faithful to his Government and fought on its side. His brother, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, also did good services at this time. When Bhai Maharaj Singh was marching with his force to Multan to the assistance of Diwan Mul Raj, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din with other *jagirdars*, Langar Khan Sahiwal and Sahib Khan Tiwana, raised the Muslim population, and with the force of Misar Sahib Dayal attacked the rebels and completely defeated them, driving them into the Chenab, where upwards of six hundred perished.

At annexation the *jagirs* of the family were resumed, but a pension of Rs. 700 was granted to Ghulam Murtaza and his brothers and they retained their proprietary rights in Qadian and the neighbouring villages. The family did excellent service during the Mutiny of 1857. Ghulam Murtaza enlisted many men, and his son, Ghulam Qadir, was serving in the force of General Nicholson when that officer destroyed the mutineers of the 46th Native Infantry, who hal fled from Sialkot, at Trimmu Ghat. General Nicholson gave Ghulam Qadir a certificate, stating that in 1857 the Qadian family showed greater loyalty than any other in the district.

Ghulam Murtaza, who was known as a skilful physician, died in 1876, and was succeeded by his son, Ghulam Qadir. The latter was

*The Punjab dialect has z, and the Arabic z and d are often interchanged as Gumbaz, Gunbad ; Ustad, Estaz.

always active in assisting the local authorities, and possessed many certificates from officers connected with the administration. He served for a time as superintendent of the Gurdaspur District Office. His only son died in early youth and he had adopted his nephew, Sultan Ahmed, who since Ghulam Qadir's death in 1883, was regarded as the head of the family. Mirza Sultan Ahmed entered the service of Government as Naib-Tahsildar, and rose to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He was a *Lambardar* of Qadian, but his duties in this capacity were performed by his uncle, Nizam-ud-din, the eldest son of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din. Mirza Sultan Ahmad received the title of Khan Bahadur and five squares of land in the Montgomery district. He died in 1930. His eldest son, Mirza Aziz Ahmed, M.A., is now the head of the family. He is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. Khan Bahadur Mirza Sultan Ahmed's younger son, Mirza Rashid Ahmed, is an enterprising *Zamindar* who has acquired a large area of land in Sindh. Inam-ud-din, brother of Nizam-ud-din, who died in 1904, served as Risaldar in Hodson's Horse at the siege of Delhi. His father, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, was a Tahsildar.

Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, younger son of Ghulam Murtza, was the founder of the remarkable religious movement known as the Ahmadiya. Born in 1835, he received an excellent education, and in 1891 he declared himself to be the promised Mahdi or Messiah of the Muslim faith. Being a skilled theologian and dialectician, he soon won over a large number of people to his tenets. The Mirza was the author of many works in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, in which he combated the doctrines of Jahad, and these had a considerable influence among Muslims. His life was for many years a stormy one, as he was constantly involved in disputes and litigation with his religious opponents. But by the date of his death, which occurred in 1908, he had attained a position in which he commanded the respect even of those who disagreed with his views. His attitude towards Government, throughout his life, remained one of implicit loyalty and he enjoined upon his followers also to remain consistently loyal to Government.

Mirza Ghulam Ahmed was succeeded to his spiritual charge by Maulvi Nur-ud-din, once a well-known physician, who had for some years been in the service of the Maharaja of Kashmir.

The present spiritual head of the Ahmadiya community is Mirza Bashir-ud-din, who is the second son of the founder of the movement. He occupies a very high position among his community, and the movement has greatly prospered under his guidance. During the Great War he helped the Government in various ways; and in the disturbances of 1919 he successfully kept his following loyal. The various Governors

of the Punjab subsequent to 1919 and the last three Viceroys testified in writing to his loyalty and that of his community. His younger brother, Mirza Bashir Ahmad, M.A., who is author of certan books, is in charge of the educational activities of the Ahmadiya community at Qadian. Another brother, Mirza Sharif Ahmad, is a Captain in the Indian Territorial Force and commands the Ahmadiya Double Company. The cousin of the present head, Mirza Gul Muhammad, also served for some time as a Second Lieutenant in the above-mentioned Company.

The Qadian family have considerably extended their landed estate by private purchase, and it now amounts to 1,500 acres, besides 2,500 acres in *Taaluqdari* rights. These are in the Gurdaspur district, and in addition, the family owns 15 squares of land in the Montgomery district, and have acquired about 5,000 acres in Sind. Owing to the activities of the Ahmadiya community, the village of Qadian has greatly prospered and grown into a town, containing a number of educational and other institutions. They have there an oriental college, a training college for their missionaries, one high school for boys, another for girls, a technical school, a glass factory, an hosiery factory, a guest house (where some 200 guests are daily entertained), a hospital, two large printing presses, a central library and a few other institutions. Besides, the community is maintaining regular missions in England and several other places in America, Asia and Africa. The receipts of the central Ahmadiya treasury at Qadian, consisting of voluntary regular contributions of the members of the sect amount to about seven lakhs of rupees annually.

SARDAR AMRIK SINGH OF KHUNDA.

- DIANAT RAI.
  - Lachhi Ram.
    - Maja Singh.
    - Guja Singh.
      - Punjab Singh.
        - Sardar Prem Singh (died 1824).
          - Jawahar Singh (dead).
            - Tara Singh (died 1900).
          - Hira Singh (dead).
          - Sardar Jaimal Singh (died 1870).
            - Kirpal Singh (died 1872).
              - SARDAR AMRIK SINGH (Adopted) (born 1888).
                - Ranjit Singh (died 1906).
                - Dharam Singh (born 1912).
                  - Jagjit Pal Singh (born 1935).
                - Mangal Singh (born 1915).
                - Sohan Singh (born 1918).
                - Sawarn Singh (born 1922).
                - Jodhbir Singh (born 1930).
          - Jaswant Singh (died) 1844.
    - Teja Singh.

The Randhawa tribe is of Rajput origin, and its founder was resident in Bikaner seven hundred years ago. From him have descended seven families, more or less distinguished in the history of the Punjab, namely, Dharamkot, Ghanianki, Hamiari, Doda, Dorangah or Talwandi, Kathu-Nangal and Khunda. Some account of the five last of these families will be given here. Khunda now takes the highest rank, while Kathu-Nangal, Dharamkot and Ghanianki are of little consideration at present.

Little is known of Randhawa, a Jadu Rajput, the ancestor from whom the tribe has derived its name. He was said to have been a great warrior, and his name *ran*, war, and *dhawa*, a local form of *daurna*, to run, signifies his prowess; but whether he was wont to run into the battle or away from it is nowhere recorded. Neither he nor his immediate descendants left Bikaner; but Kajal, fifth in descent from Randhawa, emigrated to the Punjab and settled near Batala,* which had been founded some time before by Ram Deo, a Bhatti Rajput.

*Batala is stated to have been founded in 1465 A.D., but in reality its age is far greater. Ram Deo first dug the foundations of the new town about two miles from the present site; but every night the excavation which he had dug during the day was filled up by supernatural agency, and Ram Deo was at last compelled to change the site of the town, which he called Batala, or change.

Batala was, however, a place of no importance till 1590, when Shamsher Khan, who, from being a eunuch in Akbar's *zanana*, rose to the governorship of the Manjha and the Jullundur Doab, beautified the town with fine buidlings and a superb tank. Finding the Hindus averse to bathing in the tank, he sent 300 camels to Hardwar to fetch Ganges water with which to purify it; and the story is that from that day the tank has been always full, and the water has been always clear.

The brothers took possession of a valuable tract of country in the Gurdaspur district, including Naushera, Zafarwal, Khunda, Shahpur and adjacent villages, and the other branches of the Randhawa family about the same time rose to importance. The Khundawalas belonged to the Kanhaya *Misal*, and till the death of Sardar Jai Singh Kanhaya in 1793 they kept possession of all their estates, worth nearly two lakhs of rupees; but Sada Kaur, widow of Jai Singh, and one of the ablest and most unscrupulous of her sex, taking advantage of some dissensions in the family, seized Naushera and Hayatnagar Kalan. Still later, in the time of Sardar Prem Singh, Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized the whole of the estate, leaving only ten villages to the family, worth Rs. 6,000. Punjab Singh, father of Prem Singh, had married a daughter of Nodh Singh Majithia, whose son, Sardar Desa Singh, possessed at this time great influence with the Maharaja. He managed to have Prem Singh placed under him with his ten *sowars*; and the young Sardar accordingly served with the Maharaja's forces in many campaigns, including those of Multan and Peshawar. He was drowned on the 2nd November, 1824, when attempting, with the Maharaja's army, to ford the Indus, then much swollen by the rains, in pursuit of the Gandgarh insurgents, who had attacked and defeated Hari Singh Nalwa. The *jagir* was continued to his four sons on the same terms, namely, service of ten *sowars* in the Majithia contingent.

In 1836 Sardar Jaimal Singh entered the services of the Maharaja with his brother, Jawahir Singh. He received a command in the Ramgarhia brigade from Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia in the place of his father-in-law, Fateh Singh Chahal, who had lately died. The brothers accompanied Lehna Singh to Peshawar when he marched to relieve the Sikh army after his defeat by the Afghans at Jamrud in 1837. Jawahir Singh served with Lehna Singh in the hill country of Mandi; and the Khunda Sardars were, till the annexation of the Punjab, hereditary *jagirdars* of the Majithia chiefs. Jaswant Singh died in 1844.

Sardars Jawahir Singh and Hira Singh were sons of one mother; Sardars Jaimal Singh and Jaswant Singh of another; and no love was lost between the half-brothers. Sardar Lehna Singh, their immediate superior, on their disputing about the *jagir*, divided it between them thus: Jaimal Singh to hold Khunda, Khundi, Sujanpur, Bhudipur, Shahpur, Mali Samrar, and half of Harsian, Jafarwal and Bandiwal, value Rs. 4,000 with an allowance of Rs. 2,000 cash, and to furnish six *sowars*. Jawahir Singh to hold Zafarwal, Malian and half Harsian, worth Rs. 2,600, with a cash allowance of Rs. 1,200, and to furnish four *sowars*. But just before Lehna Singh left the second time for Benares,

another dispute arose about the proprietary right of the brothers. A *panchayat* or committee was appointed by Lehna Singh, which decided that Sardar Jaimal Singh should hold the proprietary rights of Khunda and Shahpur, the ancestral villages, and Sardar Jawahir Singh the proprietary rights of Naushera and Jhatupatu. But the proprietors of the last two villages, also of the Randhawa clan, disputed the right, and a decision was given in their favour in the settlement courts in 1854. Jawahir Singh then sued for half of Khunda and Shahpur, but the Settlement Officer decided against him.

Sardar Jawahir Singh never served the British Government. In 1850 he visited Sardar Lehna Singh at Benares, but soon afterwards returned to the Punjab. Sardar Jaimal Singh was in 1847 appointed *Naib Adalti* or Deputy Judge of Amritsar under Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia. When the rebellion of 1848 broke out he stood manfully and without hesitation on the side of the Government. He took an active part against the insurgents of Manjha, whose houses he was directed to confiscate; and, by his loyalty, intelligence and zeal, won the highest praise from the authorities. After annexation he accepted service as Tahsildar of Batala, and did his best to render the new administration popular in the country. Although ignorant of the English system of procedure, he conducted his duties with so much ability that he was made an Extra Assistant Commissioner and placed in the Thagi Department. There Colonel Sleeman, Major McAndref, and Mr. Brereton testified to the value of his services. He was employed in collecting information in the villages, in arresting Thags, and in conducting prosecution against them; and later made himself very useful in taking charge of the Jail and School Industry. He resigned the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1860. In 1857 he did excellent service, and received, in acknowledgment of his loyalty, a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000. He died in 1870, after rendering many years of useful service as an Honorary Magistrate. His *jagir* of Rs. 2,200 per annum was continued to his son, Kirpal Singh, subject to a *nazrana* deduction of one-fourth. Kirpal Singh was also a Magistrate at Batala. He died in 1872 and the *jagir* grant was resumed. His widow, a daughter of Sardar Gopal Singh of Manauli, put forward a boy named Mohendra Singh as the son of Kirpal Singh. Tara Singh, the son of Jawahir Singh, however, denied Mohendra Singh's legitimacy, and eventually the Chief Court decided that the boy was not legitimate. The Sardarni thereupon, in 1891, adopted Amrik Singh, Mohendra Singh's son, under the authority vested in her by her husband's will. Amrik Singh then succeeded to all Sardar Kirpal Singh's property, which consisted of about 2,000 *ghumaons* of land in Tahsils Gurdaspur and Batala bringing in an income of Rs. 8,000

per annum. He is a District Darbari. He gave Rs. 100 towards the Imperial Relief Fund and an equal sum to Our Day Fund and the Punjab Leprosy Fund. Recently he contributed Rs. 250 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund. The family has no *jagir* or seat in the Darbar.

THAKUR BIRBAR RAM SINGH OF KISHANKOT.

- SUGHIA RAM.
  - Kanwal Nain.
    - Chhaju Mal (died 1822).
      - Raja Ralia Ram (died 1864).
        - Ajodhya Prasad (died 1832).
          - Jai Gopal (died 1883).
            - Dina Nath (died 1913).
              - Ram Nath.
                - Two generations.
              - Partap Chand.
            - Vishan Nath (died 1914).
            - Basant Nath (died 1917).
              - Three generations.
            - Sheo Nath (died 1878).
            - Banwari Nath.
              - Two generations.
        - Raja Sir Sahib Dayal, K.C.S.I. (died 1885).
          - Bansi Lal (died 1883).
            - Thakur Harkishan Singh (died 1925).
              - BIRBAR RAM SINGH (born 1882).
                - Sarendra Singh (born 1898).
              - Ripuduman Singh (born 1899).
                - Kalibaran Singh.
                - Yaswardhan Singh.
              - Aridalan Singh- (born 1914).
            - Thakur Mahan Chand (died 1920).
              - Thakur Lalit Chand (born 1891).
                - Durga Chand.
              - Jagdish Chand (born 1895).
                - Five sons.
              - Kanti Chand (born 1905).
              - Desu (born 1912).
          - Balram (died 1883).
            - Partap Chand (died 1902).
              - Prem Chand (died 1917).
                - Ranbir Chand (born 1916).
        - Rai Gian Chand (died 1878).
          - Sardar Bahadur Lachhmi Sahai (died 1913).
            - Misar Devi Sahai (died 1921).
              - Three generations.
            - Rai Bahadur Misar Jowala Sahai (died 1938).
              - Three generations.
          - Bhagat Ram (died 1914)
            - Two generations.
        - Shankar Nath (died 1887).
          - Four generations.
        - Sardar Harcharan Das (died 1884).
          - Mohkam Chand (died 1912).
            - Two generations.
          - Kishore Chand (died 1925).
            - Two generations.
      - Jhinda Mal.
        - Amin Chand. (dead).
          - Mel Chand.

Thakur Birbar Ram Singh is of a respectable Brahman family, whose ancestors were in the service of the Emperors of Delhi. Sughia Ram is said to have defended the life of Muhammad Shah at the risk of his own; for a Rajput assassin, coming one day into the royal Darbar, was about to attack the Emperor, when Sughia Ram threw himself upon him and despatched him, though not without himself receiving a severe wound. His son, Kanwal Nain, emigrated to Lahore, which was in his time not a very desirable place of residence, from the invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah, and the ever-increasing depredations of the Sikhs, who were rapidly gaining strength and boldness. In a fight with the Afghans no less than twenty-six of his relatives fell and Kanwal Nain himself escaped with difficulty. He died young, leaving an only son, Chhaju Mal, then a boy of about ten years of age.

When Chhaju Mal grew up, he entered the service of Sardar Jai Singh Kanhaya, chief of the most powerful of the Sikh confederacies. He received a command in the Sardar's force, and accompanied most of the expeditions against the neighbouring chiefs. He was present at the battle of Achal in 1783, when Gurbakhsh Singh, son of Sardar Jai Singh, was killed fighting against Jassa Singh Ramgarhia and Mahan Singh Sukarchakia. After this he was made *Chaudhri* of the Kanhaya Katra, or quarter in the town of Amritsar then rising into importance; and on the death of Jai Singh he still held the post under that chief's daughter-in-law, Mai Sada Kaur. The neighbouring Sardars thought that the principality ruled by a woman must be an easy prey; but the lady, well backed by Chhaju Mal, held out bravely. Several times had the latter to defend his Katra against assault, and on one occasion in repulsing the Ramgarhias he received two spear wounds. He reduced the customs duties by more than a half, and thus attracted many merchants, who settled in the Kanhaya Katra. The young Ranjit Singh, who after his marriage with the daughter of Sada Kaur used to visit Amritsar cautiously, for fear of his enemies, the Bhangis, was accustomed to put up with Chhaju Mal and received much assistance from him in obtaining possession of the city in 1803. With Rama Nand he directed the collection of the customs at Amritsar till 1813, when he was sent to Kangra, where he remained three years, and then obtained permission to make a pilgrimage to Hardwar and Benares. On his return in 1820 he did not engage in public business again; for the Maharaja had confiscated all the possessions of Sada Kaur, on whose account Chhaju Mal had first entered Ranjit Singh's service. He died in 1822.

His eldest son, Rallia Ram, had received an unusually good education. He was well acquainted with Sanskrit, Persian and Hindi; and had, besides, a fair knowledge of mathematics and physical science. In

1811 he was placed in charge of the Amritsar district, and showed great energy in the suppression of dacoity and highway robbery. Ranjit Singh was so pleased with his zeal that he made him in 1812 chief of the Department of Customs. At this time neither Kashmir, Multan, nor the Derajat had been conquered; but, as each was acquired, it was placed under the management, as far as the customs were concerned, of Rallia Ram. Before his appointment there had been no regular system of collecting the customs; but each chief got as much out of merchants passing through his territories as he possibly could. Rallia Ram largely increased the revenue from the salt mines of Pind Dadan Khan, and introduced the *rawana* or passport system.

In 1821, when the Sikh army was engaged in the Mankera campaign, Sardar Jai Singh *Atariwala* rose in rebellion, and Misar Rallia Ram with other Sardars was despatched against him. With a considerable force he attacked Kalar Kahar, the stronghold of the rebel Sardar, reduced it and forced Jai Singh to fly to Dost Muhammad Khan of Kabul for protection. In 1830, Rallia Ram, whose energy and probity had made him enemies at Court, fell into disgrace; chiefly, it is said, through the influence of Kirpa Ram Chopra, and was ordered to pay a fine of a lakh of rupees. He was in 1833 made Keeper of the Records. In 1841 he discovered at Makhad in the Rawalpindi district a sulphur mine, which so pleased Maharaja Sher Singh that he granted him a *jagir* of Rs. 11,000 in the Jandiala *ilaqa*, with a Persian title of honour.

Sahib Dayal, the second son of Misar Rallia Ram, had entered the Sikh service as a *munshi* in the Customs Department under his father; and in 1832 he was transferred to the Paymaster's office of the regular army. In 1839 he was made chief of the customs of Jullundur and held this appointment till the close of the Sutlej campaign. After the separation of the large district of Jhang from the province of Multan, of which it formed nearly a third, in 1846, Misar Rallia Ram was appointed its *Kardar*, and both he and Sahib Dayal were appointed to revise the system of imposts. In August, 1847, both father and son received Persian titles of honour, and in September of the same year the whole customs of the country were placed under their superintendence. They were to render accounts every fifteen days, one copy direct to the Resident and one to the Darbar, and had authority to appoint and remove all subordinate officials. The chief burden of the new arrangements fell upon Misar Sahib Dayal; for his father was now an old man, and the greatest credit is due to him for the zeal and ability with which he carried out a system which must, in many particulars, have been opposed to his own ideas of finance.

Under the old Sikh administration duty was levied on almost every article whatever. Little care was taken to discriminate between luxuries and necessaries; or equitably to adjust the burden of taxation between the rich and the poor. Fuel, vegetables, corn, ghee and other necessaries to the poorest man had all to pay duty. The taxation was not only ill-adjusted, but was also realized in the most vexatious manner. The country was covered with customs-houses, at which the traveller or merchant was subjected to insolence, extortion and delay. Every town had its own peculiar dues. An article brought into the town must pay import duty; a second duty was demanded on its transfer to the shop; and a third, if it were again exported into the country. Yet the advantage to the Government from the heaviness of the customs duties was in no way proportional to the vexation to the people and hinderance to commerce caused by them. Under forty-eight heads the customs yielded a gross revenue of Rs. 16,37,114 while the expense of collection was Rs. 1,10,000, or nearly seven per cent. The accounts of Diwan Mul Raj, who was the manager of the salt mines of Pind Dadan Khan until they were placed under Rallia Ram, showed that out of returns of Rs. 8,18,820, thirty per cent. was lost by wastage and expenses of management.

Under Major H. Lawrence, the Resident, and his brother, John Lawrence, ably seconded by Misars Rallia Ram and Sahib Dayal, the whole system was changed. The custom houses, and the transit and town dues were abolished. Three frontier lines were established; one along the Beas and the Sutlej; one along the Indus; and the third on the north-east frontier for the commerce of Kashmir. The new customs were limited to twenty-two articles, which were estimated to yield Rs. 13,04,822 at a cost of collection of Rs. 37,000, or less than three per cent. The new revenue was to be raised by *Abkari* licences, a light toll on ferries estimated to yield a lakh, and by better and more economical management of the salt mines. This immense relief to commerce was effected at a loss of only one-eighth of customs revenue. After the annexation the customs duties were abolished throughout the Punjab; but six years later the excise yielded six lakhs, and the salt revenue nineteen lakhs; and from the removal of restrictions to commerce, the country had increased in material prosperity to an unprecedented extent.

In November, 1847, Misar Sahib Dayal received the title of *Mohsin-ud-daula, Bir Bar*. In June, 1848, three months after the outbreak at Multan, Bhai Maharaj Singh, a disciple of the celebrated Bawa Bir Singh, having collected a large number of disaffected men, set out from the Manjha to join the rebel Mul Raj at Multan. None of the Sikh troops would attempt his arrest; but Misar Sahib Dayal, then

Kardar of Jhang, where the population is Muslim, engaged that if Maharaj Singh could be driven in the Jhang direction, he would answer that he proceeded no further. This was fortunately effected. Some irregulars, with part of the 14th Dragoons, pursued the force of the Bhai; Langar Khan of Sahiwal, Malik Sahib Khan Tiwana and other Muslim chiefs hung on its rear; and by the time that the Bhai reached Jhang his force had diminished to twelve hundred exhausted men, who were attacked vigorously by Baba Mali Singh, Tahsildar, with the forces of Misar Sahib Dayal, and driven into the swollen Chenab, where more than half the number were drowned, and those who escaped the sword and the river, were taken as prisoners to Lahore.

Throughout the war the services of Sahib Dayal and his father were important and numerous. They preserved order in the Rechna and in part of the Chaj Doab, and furnished large supplies of grain to the British army on its march. Sahib Dayal, when the rebel Sher Singh was marching up from Multan, seized upwards of two thousand heads of mules, camels and bullocks belonging to the Raja, and thus materially checked the advance of the rebel army, if it did not alter the direction of its march. In November Misar Sahib Dayal was selected by the Resident to accompany the head-quarters camp of the British army on the part of the Darbar. In the performance of this duty the Misar showed the greatest intelligence and zeal. He procured excellent information of the movements of the enemy, and kept the army well supplied with provisions. He afterwards, with Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, Sikandar Khan, Banda Khan and others, proceeded to join the force of Colonel Taylor, and on the submission of the principal rebels was useful in disarming the country.

On the annexation, the *jagir* of Rs. 1,100 of Rallia Ram, with a cash allowance of Rs. 6,900, was maintained to him for life; Rs. 3,200 of the cash to descend to his son, Shankar Nath. To Sahib Dayal was confirmed his *jagir* of Rs. 5,180, with a cash allowance of Rs. 2,800 for life. Of the *jagir*, Rs. 985 were to descend for three generations, and Rs. 1,200 were granted in perpetuity. Both Rallia Ram and Sahib Dayal were rich men. No one who ever held the farm of the salt mines failed to grow rich; for the contractor paid a certain sum to Government annually, and might sell, as he pleased, at his own place and time. In the hands of so able a man as Rallia Ram the salt contract was a great source of wealth, though he in no way forgot his duty to the State, in regard for his personal interests. The Lahore Government had few servants so able as Rallia Ram and Sahib Dayal, and it had none as honest. They were, in the last corrupt days of the administration, almost the only men who manfully and faithfully did their duty, and

who had the wisdom to understand and support the enlightened policy of the British Resident; the only policy which could have saved the country from the evils that afterwards came upon it.

In 1849, both Rallia Ram and Sahib Dayal left the Punjab on a pilgrimage to the holy cities. Rallia Ram, who had been made Diwan by the Sikh Government of 1847, was in 1851 created a Raja, and Sahib Dayal also received the same title. Never were honours better merited. Raja Rallia Ram never returned to the Punjab, but died at Benares in April, 1864. Raja Sahib Dayal came back in 1851, and resided at Kishankot in the Gurdaspur district, a town of which he may be said to have been the founder, where he built a *sarai,* three temples, a tank and five wells. During the mutinies of 1857, Raja Sahib Dayal, by his advice and action, showed his loyalty to Government, and received a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000. In 1860 he received an additional grant in perpetuity of a *jagir* of Rs. 2,000. In February, 1864, he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council of India, and took his seat in Calcutta, returning to the Punjab at the close of the session. In 1866 he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India. He died at Amritsar in 1855, regretted by all classes. The Government of the Punjab published the following notification:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor has received with great regret information of the death of Raja Sahib Dayal, K.C.S.I., which took place at Amritsar on the 17th January, 1885. The British Government has thus lost a trusted friend and the province an eminent representative of the class of administrators who held office under the Sikh and British Governments in succession. Under both administrations, the abilities and honesty of the Raja were recognised by titles of distinction. A loyal and faithful counsellor, who from the first comprehended and supported the policy of the British Government, the Raja enjoyed as a public man the confidence of the State, and in his private capacity the honourable and well-earned repute of benevolence and liberality."

His two sons had died in their father's life-time, and the family *jagir* passed to his grandson, Thakur Harkishan Singh, son of Bansi Lal, who was a Provincial Darbari and the representative of this branch of the family. He resided at Kishankot of which place he was an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge. He received an official invitation to attend the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in commemoration of which he contributed Rs. 1,000 for the construction of a room in the Coronation Library at Gurdaspur and was the recipient of the Darbar Medal. The Thakur's family was honoured by the visit of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to Kishankot in 1914. He gave thirty recruits during the Great War and contributed Rs. 500 for an ambulance car.

He was granted eight squares of land in the Montgomery district and nominated a member of the Provincial Reception Committee at the time of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' visit to the Punjab in 1922. Thakur Harkishan Singh died in 1925 leaving three sons. The eldest, Thakur Birbar Ram Singh succeeded to his father's seat in the Provincial Darbar and to the family *jagir*. He, like his father, is an Honorary Magistrate and the head of Raja Sir Sahib Dayal's family. He contributed Rs. 500 towards Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund and was the recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal. The second, Thakur Ripudaman Singh, is a graduate of the Punjab University. He was elected as member of the Punjab Legislative Council and following it of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, and is serving as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance in the first autonomous cabinet of this province. The Thakur is a keen and enthusiastic member of the new legislature and is held in great esteem by the public. Thakur Ram Singh's eldest son, Surinder Singh, assists his father in the management of his estates. The family is an important one and their *jagir* is the biggest in the Gurdaspur district.

Thakur Mahan Chand, the second son of Bansi Lal, after completing his education at the Aitchison College, was appointed an Honorary Magistrate at Amritsar in 1892, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1920 and a member of the Punjab Legislative Council in 1936. He was a Provincial Darbari and was invited to the Coronation Darbar at Delhi where he received the Darbar Medal. He owned about 4,300 *bighas* of land in the Amritsar district as well as squares in Lyallpur. He resided at Amritsar of which place he was an Honorary Sub-Registrar. Thakur Mahan Chand died in 1920. He was held in great esteem by all sections of the public and was highly thought of by Government officials.

All the four sons of Thakur Mahan Chand were educated at the Aitchison College. The eldest, Thakur Lalit Chand, graduated with honours from the Government College, Lahore, and had the benefit of one year's stay and study in England. He succeeded his father as a Provincial Darbari and was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1914. He was awarded a Punjab Government *Sanad* and a War Badge for valuable services rendered during the Great War. While posted to Simla in 1930 he worked as Assisant Superintendent of the Hill States. Thakur Lalit Chand was put on special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat in 1935 in connection with Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee, was awarded the Jubilee Medal and is now a Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab. He too has made liberal contributions to the War Loan, the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund and the Silver Jubilee

Fund. Of the other three sons of Thakur Mahan Chand, Jagdish Chand lives at Kishanpur and looks after his lands. He built a stallion stable for the Army Remount Department. Thakur Kanti Chand is a graduate and is now a Tahsildar.

Balram, Raja Sir Sahib Dayal's son, had no issue and had adopted Partap Chand, son of Dina Nath. Partap Chand died in 1902 and his son, Prem Chand, succeeded to his estate of 800 *bighas* of land in the Amritsar district. Prem Chand too is now dead and has been succeeded by his son, Ranbir Chand.

The other sons of Raja Rallia Ram may be briefly noticed. Ajodhya Prasad, the eldest, was of a retiring disposition, and employed himself in religious devotion. He died young, and his son, Jai Gopal, was employed under Rallia Ram in the Customs Department. Jai Gopal died in 1883. His eldest son, Dina Nath, retired from the post of Tahsildar in 1910 and died in 1913. His only son, Ram Nath, is a physician at Amritsar. Of the other sons of Jai Gopal, Vishan Nath and Besant Nath settled in Benares, and Banwari Nath received a pension of Rs. 120 a year until he attained his majority.

Gian Chand was, in the Maharaja's time, at the head of the office of Salt revenue at Pind Dadan Khan under Raja Gulab Singh. Under the British Government he was appointed Tahsildar of Pind Dadan Khan, but retired in 1854 and settled at Amritsar where he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1862. The title of "Rai" was conferred on him in 1864. He died in 1878, leaving behind him two sons, Lachhmi Sahai and Bhagat Ram. The elder, Lachhmi Sahai, a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, was regarded as the head and the leading member of the family. He was a Provincial Darbari and was made a Sardar Bahadur in 1894. The family property was divided between him and his brother, Bhagat Ram, but a *muafi* of 100 *bighas* in Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan came to the share of Sardar Bahadur Lachhmi Sahai. He also obtained 6 squares of land in the Lyallpur district and was a *Lambardar* of Chak No. 63 which is still known after him as Garh Lachhmi Sahai. At the Delhi Darbar of 1911 he received an official invitation and the Darbar Medal. He died in 1913. His eldest son, Devi Sahai, was in the service of the Kashmir State for some time and was a Divisional Darbari. On his death in 1921, he was succeeded by his son, Daya Sahai, who has risen to be a Tahsildar and is posted at Shahdara in the Sheikhupura district. His eldest son, Kameshwar Sahai, is a graduate of the Punjab University.

Jowala Sahai, younger son of Sardar Bahadur Lachmi Sahai, held the office of District and Sessions Judge for several years and also officiated as Deputy Commissioner in two districts. During the Great War

he contributed ten thousand rupees to the War Loan. In 1918 he received the title of Rai Bahadur. He retired from service in 1921 and became a Provincial Darbari a year later. From 1923 to 1929 he was employed in Nabha and Jodhpur States as a Chief Judge and Executive Councillor. He died in 1938. Of his sons, the eldest, Shiv Sahai, served in the Police from 1913 onwards, working from 1916 to 1921 as Prosecuting Inspector in the Andaman Islands. While there he received the title of Rai Sahib. He died in harness in 1932, leaving behind a son, Gajendra Sahai, who is at present a clerk in the Punjab Civil Secretariat. Devindra Sahai, the second son of Rai Bahadur Jowala Sahai, is a pleader at Amritsar.

Bhagat Ram, the second son of Rai Gian Chand, was in the service of the Kashmir State and died in 1914. He had six sons, and one of them, Kishori Lal, is a clerk in the office of the District and Sessions Judge, Amritsar.

Shankar Nath first received an appointment in the Amritsar mint, and was then made Assistant in the Hazara district. During the rebellion of 1848-49, he, like all his brothers, did good service, and preserved a semblance of order about Batala, Dinanager and Pathankot. He died in 1887 at Benares, where he had been residing for some years. His sons were, on his death, granted pensions of Rs. 100 per annum each.

Sardar Harcharan Das began public life as an Assistant in the Customs Department; but during the *wazarat* of Raja Hira Singh he was made Commandant of seven hundred horse in the Mul Rajia Dera. In 1848 he was appointed by the Darbar *Adalti* or Judge of Lahore, with the honorary title of *Rukn-ud-Daula*. On annexation he held a *jagir* of Rs. 10,000, which was confirmed to him while holding the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, which had been conferred on him in place of the judgeship. The Sardar resigned in 1852, and his *jagir* was reduced to Rs. 3,998. He lived at Amritsar, between which city and Lahore he, at his own expense, built a handsome *sarai*. The family have always been known for benevolence and liberality, which is testified to by the many works of public utility and convenience which have been constructed at their expense in many parts of the Punjab. Besides those already mentioned, the *sarai* near the Rambagh gate of Amritsar was built by Raja Rallia Ram, also a *sarai* and temple by the Nagarahwal ferry on the Beas, and a masonry tank in the city of Amritsar.

Sardar Harcharan Das died in 1884. His *jagirs* aggregating Rs. 3,998 in the Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts, lapsed on his death. He had also been in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum from the Kapurthala State. The Sardar was one of the leading men in Amritsar, of which city he was an Honorary Magistrate. Of his sons,

Mohkam Chand served the Kapurthala State in various capacities, and was still a *vakil* at Amritsar to the Kapurthala Darbar on Rs. 1,200 per annum when he died in 1912. His two minor sons, Hari Chand and Maharaj Chand have since attained their majority. Both of them are Durbaris of the Kapurthala State. The latter is also a District Darbari in Amritsar and has recently presented a King George VI Coronation Championship Shield to the Punjab University. The younger son of Harcharan Das was in the service of the Udaipur State as a State *Vakil* in the British cantonment of Khairwara and died in harness in 1925. His son, Karam Chand, is at present employed in the Amritsar Distillery Company. He holds a *muafi* of Rs. 8 a year.

KHAN BAHADUR SAYAD NAZAR MOHY-UD-DIN QADRI OF BATALA.

SAYAD ABUL FARAH MUHAMMAD FAZL-UD-DIN.

Sayad Ghulam Qadir.

Sayad Ghulam Ghaus.

Sayad Muhammad.

Sayad Ahmad (Sajjada Nashin).

Sayad Hussain (Sajjada Nashin).

Sayad Zahur-ul-Hussain. | Sayad Faiz Mohy-ud-Din.

KHAN BAHADUR SAYAD NAZAR MOHY-UD-DIN. | Sayad Khurshid Mohy-ud-Din.

Sayad Badr Mohy-ud-Din.

Sayad Muhammad (dead). | Sayad Ahmad. | Sayad Mahmud. | Sayad Hamid.

The ancestor of this family, commonly known as the Mian family of Batala, Khan Bahadur Sayad Inayat-Ullah Shah, was *Qazi-ul-Quzat* or Chief Judge of the north-western territories in the reign of Shahjahan. His son, Sayad Muhammad Fazil-ud-Din, founded the *durgah* at Batala and became an influential spiritual leader at the time. He also established a *langar khana* and *Madrasa-i-Fazilia* in the town in the time of Aurangzeb; and when the influence of the family subsequently increased, King Farrukh Sayyar of Delhi granted the *durgah* a *jagir* with Sayad Ghulam Qadir as its custodian.

In the beginning of the 19th century, Sayad Ahmad Shah, the *Sajjada Nashin*, rendered valuable services to Lt. Murray and Capt. Wade, the successive British Agents at Ludhiana. Because of his learning and intelligence he became an intimate friend of the former and not only wrote a History of India for him but also supplied him with valuable information about the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

His son, Sayad Hussain Shah, exerted his influence on the side of the British in the Mutiny of 1857 and his *jagir* was upheld for life. He also was made a Provincial Darbari and founded the Zilla School at Batala.

Khan Bahadur Sayad Nazar Mohy-ud-din Qadri, the present head of the family, is the grandson of Sayad Hussain Shah. He commands much respect both in the neighbourhood and elsewhere in the Punjab.

He was of great use to the administration when the Provincial Congress was held at Batala in 1922 and used his influence in keeping order during the communal disturbance at Zaffarwal in 1929. He did extensive propaganda among his *murids* in Gujrat, Sialkot, Lyallpur, Hoshiarpur and other places through the agency of his *Anjuman-i-Islah* to keep aloof from the Civil Disobedience movement. The Khan Bahadur holds a hereditary seat in the Provincial Darbar and runs the *Langar Khana* founded by his ancestors.

His son, Sayad Badr Mohy-ud-Din, is a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, an Honorary Magistrate, and Joint Registrar, Batala.

SARDAR BALWANT SINGH SINDHU OF SIRANWALI.

- DARGAH SINGH.
  - Lal Singh.
    - Rani Ishwar Kaur married Maharaja Kharak Singh (died 1840).
    - Mangal Singh (died 1864).
      - Sardar Richpal Singh (died 1907).
        - Sardar Sheo Deo Singh (died 1930).
          - SARDAR BALWANT SINGH (born 1901).
          - Raghuwant Singh (born 1905).
            - Kuldip Singh (born 1934).
          - Jagjit Singh, (born 1915 .
  - Tej Chand
    - Ghasita.
      - Hukam Singh (died 1891).
        - Ganda Singh (dead).
        - Dewa Singh (died 1887).
      - Hakim Singh (died 1846).

The ancestor of this family is said to have been one Hussain, a Sindhu Jat, who about the year 1500 A.D. founded the village of Hassanwala in the Gujranwala district. The village of Siranwali (the place of heads) in the Pasrur Tahsil of the Sialkot district is also said to have been founded by him at the place where he overcame the powerful Karaya tribe, and, having cut off the heads of the slain, collected them in a heap and took his bath over them. But this blood-thirsty exploit was probably invented later to account for the name of the village. Siranwali, at any rate, passed out of the hands of the family; and Dargah, who first became a Sikh, had through poverty to leave the Sialkot district for Gurdaspur, where he became a *sowar* in the troop of Jaimal Singh Fatehgarhia. His son, Lal Singh, succeeded him, but being a man of some ability he rose to the command of one hundred horsemen.

The beauty of Ishwar Kaur, the daughter of Lal Singh, was celebrated in the Sialkot district; and in 1815, when Maharaja Ranjit Singh was travelling in that direction, Lal Singh brought the girl to him, and she was sent to the royal *zanana* at Lahore. Two months later, however, Ranjit Singh sent her to his son, Prince Kharak Singh, who married her by *chadardalna* at Amritsar. Lal Singh died soon after this, but the young Mangal Singh, his son, profited by the royal connection. When he first came to Court he was but a rude jat peasant; and it is said that the Maharaja told the attendants to change his country garments for those fashionable at Court. Mangal Singh had

never worn *pajamas* (the tight Sikh trousers), and, to the great amusement of the courtiers, attempted to put both legs into that portion of the garment which nature and the tailor had intended for but one. But Mangal Singh, though no courtier, was a clever young man, and rapidly rose to favour at Court. Prince Kharak Singh gave him the *jagirs* of Thalur and Khita, worth Rs. 5,000 and the charge of the *ilaqa* of Chunian in the Lahore district. The Prince was so pleased with the adroitness of Mangal Singh in this appointment, that in 1820, with the Maharaja's approbation, he made him manager of all his affairs, civil and military, and conferred upon him a *jagir* of Rs. 19,000 with the title of Sardar. Mangal Singh recovered the old family village of Siranwali, which had till this time been in possession of Sardar Sham Singh Atariwala. For some years Mangal Singh remained in high favour, receiving large additions to his *jagirs* and attending Prince Kharak Singh in all his expeditions and campaigns. But in the year 1834 Sardar Chet Singh Bajwa, who had married Chand Kaur, the niece of Sardar Mangal Singh, and whom he himself had introduced to the notice of Kharak Singh, was appointed to the management of the Prince's affairs in the room of Mangal Singh. The latter, however, did not suffer in fortune by the change, as Kharak Singh gave him new *jagirs*, which with those already in his possession amounted in value to Rs. 2,61,250, of which Rs. 62,750 were personal, and the balance for service of seven hundred and eighty *sowars*, thirty *zamburas* and two guns.

Chet Singh's elevation was the cause of his destruction. During Ranjit Singh's reign he remained chief favourite of the Prince, and his power was very great; for Kharak Singh was a weak man, and a favourite could influence him as he chose; but after the death of Ranjit Singh and the accession of Kharak Singh, the Sardars, whose jealousy Chet Singh had aroused, determined to destroy him. Raja Dhian Singh and Prince Nao Nihal Singh were the leaders of the conspiracy; and the unfortunate favourite was murdered openly in the palace, and almost in the presence of his royal master.

In 1834, when Chet Singh was first taken into favour, Sardar Mangal Singh was sent to the Dera Ghazi Khan district to keep the wild Mazari tribe in order; but although he was as energetic as any of his predecessors, he was unable to restore the frontier to any degree of quiet.

In November, 1840, Maharaja Kharak Singh died, and Rani Ishwar Kaur was burnt as a *sati* upon the funeral pile. It was asserted at the time, and there is every reason to believe truly, that this lady was not a voluntary victim; that she was urged and, indeed, compelled to burn,

and that it was Raja Dhian Singh who was the contriver of the tragedy. Great jealousy had always existed between Ishwar Kaur and Chand Kaur, the principal wife of Kharak Singh; and the influence of this Rani was also used to induce her rival to become a *sati*.

Mangal Singh hoped that he might obtain some share of power at this time. His position as brother-in-law of the late Maharaja, and the great wealth which he had amassed during many years of service, gave him some reason to believe that he might, with Prince Sher Singh, be able to form some stable government; but Raja Dhian Singh, having got rid of Sardar Chet Singh, had no intention of permitting another rival to obtain power, and Mangal Singh fell gradually into the back ground. Some time later Maharaja Sher Singh resumed all Mangal Singh's original *jagirs* except Rs. 37,000, but granted him new ones to the value of Rs. 1,24,500 at Sahiwal and Bankal Chimi. He held these up to 1846, when Raja Lal Singh seized them, leaving the Sardar only Rs. 86,000 of the old *jagirs*, and granting Rs. 36,000 new, subject to the service of one hundred and twenty *sowars*. This reduction was the more unjust, as Sardar Mangal Singh, after the death of Kharak Singh, had not meddled with politics; and the reason of the confiscation was evident, as the *jagirs* were given by Lal Singh to his cousin, Misar Amir Chand. In some measure to make up for his loss, Major Lawrence, the Resident, caused him to be appointed *Adalti*, or Chief Justice, of the Rachna Doab. In this appointment he gave little satisfaction. He was a plain soldier, and judicial work in no way suited him. When the rebellion broke out in 1848 he was at Wazirabad and was placed in charge of the ferries. According to his own account, he was taken prisoner by Raja Sher Singh when opposing the passage of the rebel force, and kept under restraint until just before the battle of Ramnagar, when he effected his escape and joined Major Nicholson, under whose orders he remained till the close of the campaign. The conduct of Sardar Mangal Singh appeared suspicious to the authorities, and after annexation only a cash pension of Rs. 12,000 was allowed to him for life. But it must in fairness be remembered that no treason was ever proved against the Sardar; that he joined the British at a critical time; and that he was employed in procuring supplies and on other service for the British army up to the very end of the war. Sardar Mangal Singh died in June, 1864.

He left four widows, for each of whom an annual pension of Rs. 200 was fixed by the Government. These have all since died. His only son, Richpal Singh, who succeeded to his father's title of Sardar and his seat in Provincial Darbars, was taken under the Court of Wards until he attained his majority in 1868. In 1870 he married the niece of Rani

Jind Kaur, widow of Sardar Kashmira Singh, and in 1884 was nominated President of the District Board. He enjoyed the distinction of being the first native gentleman unconnected with the Government service gazetted to an appointment of this kind. In the same year he was entrusted with civil and criminal powers as an Honorary Magistrate over a circle of two hundred and fifty villages with his court at Siranwali. This office he filled to the general satisfaction of the authorities for 18 years, and resigned in 1902, when his son, Sardar Sheo Deo Singh, was appointed in his stead.

Sardar Richpal Singh died in 1907, and his son, Sheo Deo Singh, was granted the title of Sardar and the family seat in the Provincial Darbars. He greatly improved his estate. He was a member of the District Board for several years, besides having been an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge. He was among the pioneers in the Co-operation Movement in the District and remained President of the Central Co-operative Bank at Daska till his death in 1930. He left three sons, Balwant Singh, Baghwant Singh and Jagjit Singh and these are connected by marriage with various respectable Sikh families of the province. The eldest is working as President of the Central Co-operative Bank above-mentioned.

THE SARDARS OF WADALA.

- GURDITTA MAL.
  - Sardar Diwan Singh.
    - Sardar Mahtab Singh.
      - Sardar Sham Singh (died 1844).
        - Sardar Tek Singh (died 1844).
          - Sardar Jwala Singh (died 1883).
            - Sardar Sheo Deo Singh (born 1878).
              - Four sons.
          - Mahan Singh (dead).
            - Shamsher Singh (died 1918).
              - Harbans Singh (born 1904).
        - Fateh Singh (died 1830).
        - Kishan Singh (died 1862).
        - Sardar Sahib Singh (died 1881).
          - Sardar Mangal Singh (died 1892).
            - Sardar Gopal Singh (died 1911).
              - Two generations.
            - Sardar Sundar Singh (died 1918).
              - Two generations.
            - Sardar Ishar Singh (died 1919).
              - Two generations.
          - Rai Bahadur Sardar Baghel Singh (died 1908).
            - Sardar Thakar Singh (died 1880).
              - Three generations.
            - Sardar Hakim Singh (died 1912).
              - Two generations.
          - Hari Singh.
            - Gurdayal Singh.
      - Nadhan Singh (dead).
        - Mul Singh (dead).
      - Sultan Singh (dead).
        - Jodh Singh (dead).
          - Bishan Singh (dead).
      - Gulab Singh (dead).
        - Desa Singh (dead).
          - Dewa Singh (dead).
  - Four generations.
    - Gurdit Singh (dead).
      - Kartar Singh.
        - Three sons.

The Sindhu tribe is of Rajput origin and claims descent from the Raghubansi Solar Branch. Although there is a tradition that Sindhu, its founder, came from Ghazni in Afghanistan, the original home of the tribe was undoubtedly in the north-west of Rajputana. Their chief

settlements at the present day are in the Manjha. Lahore and Amritsar have numerous Sindhu villages. There are many in Gurdaspur, ninety in Gujranwala, fifty in Sialkot, and a few in Gujrat. Further north the tribe is not found.

Sindhu first settled in the Tarn Taran *pargana* of the Amritsar district. Many years after his death his descendant, Mochal, emigrated to Sialkot, where, close to Daska, he founded a village to which he gave his own name. Some generations later, one of his descendants, named Gaju, founded close to Mochal another village which, as he was the eldest of the family, he named Wadala (Punjabi *wada*, great).

The family first emerged from obscurity during the Mughal ascendancy, when one Durga Mal was appointed *Chaudhri* over the neighbouring villages. The office was hereditary, and came in course of time to be held by his grandson, who was the first of this branch of the tribe to embrace the Sikh faith. Diwan Singh until the day of his death kept up his allegiance to the Mughal throne, and received as a reward for his services three villages of his *ilaqa* in proprietary right.

He left one son, under whom the history of the family took a new course. Shortly after his father's death Sardar Mehtab Singh perceived that the old empire was on the wane, and determined to strike out a new course for himself. He began by appropriating the revenue of fifty-two villages in his charge, and thereby strengthening his position at Wadala. He soon realized, however, that he could not stand alone, so he offered his own and his retainers' services to two of the leaders of the great Bhangi confederacy, Sardars Ganda Singh and Jhanda Singh. He was allowed to retain the revenue of the villages, but was bound down to supply his new masters with a small body of troops. In the meantime, his third son, Sultan Singh, had married a relative of Sardar Bhag Singh Malodha. On the strength of this relationship and the connection it gave him with Mahan Singh, the father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and elated no doubt by a rapid increase of power, Sardar Mahtab Singh began to intrigue on his own account. This excited the apprehensions of Mahan Singh, who summoned him to a family gathering at Gujranwala. He set out with great pomp and ceremony at the head of five hundred men; but on the day after his arrival he was entrapped, after the fashion of the times, and put in close confinement. A large force was sent to subdue Wadala, but the four sons showed a bold front; and after a little desultory fighting, an arrangement was come to by which the young men secured their father's release on payment of a fine of Rs. 1,25,000. As all the money was not forthcoming at once, Sultan Singh, whose marriage was partly the cause of the disturbance,

was given up as a hostage. On Mahan Singh's death an attempt was made to evade payment of the balance, but with no result. Sultan Singh was released only after the whole fine had ben realised.

Previous to this there had been bad blood between Sham Singh and Nadhan Singh; and on the death of their father the feud which his strong hand had kept under, broke out. Their neighbours were not slow to take advantage of this, and Nadhan Singh Hatu and Bhag Singh Ahluwalia began to encroach on the Wadala estates. Meanwhile Ranjit Singh invaded the district. He found Nadhan Singh master of Wadala and Mochal, and defeated him in 1809 in a pitched battle at Daska. Nadhan Singh fled to Kashmir, where Tek Singh, the eldest son of Sham Singh, had preceded him; and Wadala was handed over to Kharak Singh. Both uncle and nephew took service under Ata Muhammad Khan, the governor of Kashmir, but the old family quarrel was still kept up.

When Ata Muhammad Khan refused to obey the invitation of Dost Muhammad Khan to visit Kabul, and thus recognise the Amir's sovereignty over Kashmir, measures were taken by the Amir, in conjunction with the Sikhs, to bring him to reason. These came to a successful issue in 1813, when Diwan Mohkam Chand and Fateh Khan drove Ata Muhammad out of the country. On this, Tek Singh, with such members of his family and clan as had been following his fortunes. went over to the Diwan and accompanied him on his return march to Lahore, where he was given a command by the Maharaja and proprietary rights over three villages in Hoshiarpur. He deputed his younger brother to look after the latter, and went on service to Attock. From that time, until his death in 1844, he was constantly employed on one or other of the petty wars and campaigns which the Khalsa found it necessary to engage in to keep their rule from falling to pieces.

In return for Tek Singh's services his uncles were confirmed in possession of a small portion of the original family estates, to which they had returned shortly after the establishment of Ranjit Singh's rule over the Sialkot district. None of these men, and none of their children, took any active part in the constant succession of hostilities which only ended with the British occupation. The adventurous and pushing spirit of the race seemed to be inherited only by the children of Sardar Sham Singh.

Sardar Fateh Singh died in Hoshiarpur in 1830 leaving no issue, and Kishan Singh succeeded to the management of the *jagir* villages. On his death in 1862 the *jagir* lapsed to Government, but the family still hold land in the district. He left two daughters, both of whom have since died.

Sardar Sahib Singh was a soldier like his eldest brother, and served in the *Bara Ghorchara*, but he did not enjoy the same opportunities of distinction as Tek Singh. He died in 1881.

Jwala Singh and Mahan Singh were with their father when the latter died in Kashmir. General Mihan Singh, the Governor, provided for the elder, and the younger was given a commission in the Sher Dil regiment. When the governor was murdered by his own troops, Jwala Singh narrowly escaped with his life. He joined the force that arrived to quell the rebellion; and when order was restored gave up his commission and returned to Wadala, where he remained looking after the private property inherited from his father. This was confiscated for his rebellion during the Second Sikh War. Sardar Jwala Singh died in 1883 leaving one son, a boy of five years of age.

Mahan Singh was given a commission in the Sher Dil regiment when only ten years of age. He served with them until 1855, when he retired on a pension of Rs. 20 per mensem. On the outbreak of the Mutiny at Meerut he offered his services, and was gazetted as Subedar and Wardi Major of the Banda Military Police. He distinguished himself by his gallantry during the rebellion, and was twice severely wounded in personal encounters with the rebels. As a reward he was granted a pension of Rs. 120 and the rights to two wells in Mochal.

On the death of Sahib Singh the Government resumed three-fourths of his *jagir*, the remaining fourth being divided between his two sons. The elder, Mangal Singh, did not accept Government service, but he always rendered loyal assistance to the district officials. He died in 1892. Two of his sons entered the army. Gopal Singh was a Jamadar in the 12th Bengal Cavalry, and Sundar Singh was a Risaldar and Wardi Major in the 18th (P.W.O.) Tiwana Lancers. Mangal Singh's youngest son, Ishar Singh, was a *Zaildar* of Wadala. Sahib Singh's second son, Baghel Singh, had a distinguished career. When the Mutiny broke out in May, 1857, Baghel Singh, in response to a call from the Deputy Commissioner, came to Sialkot with two hundred men, and was appointed a Subedar in the police, and after training his men for a month at Sialkot, and despatching most of them to Delhi, he returned to Wadala for more recruits. While there he heard of the revolt of the 9th July in cantonments. He at once set out alone for Sialkot, and reached the fort with some little difficulty. He accompanied Lieutenant MacMahan to Bhiko Chak, and rendered valuable assistance in watching the disaffected villages in the district. A year afterwards he joined the Oudh Military Police, and on the reduction of that force in 1861 he was appointed an Inspector of Police in the Punjab. During his twelve

years of service in this capacity he developed into a most capable and efficient civil officer, while his hereditary military instinct manifested itself on more than one occasion. In 1873 he was selected for the appointment of Assistant Superintendent in the Andamans. Soon after he joined he was given the charge of the police of the island in addition to his judicial and political duties. He was a Provincial Darbari and retired in 1884 on a well-earned pension, having in the previous year received from the Viceroy the title of Rai Bahadur in recognition of his honourable career. His emoluments comprised the hereditary *jagir* of Rs. 125, a grant of two hundred and twenty acres in Wadala and a grant of two hundred and eighty acres in Rakh Paimar, Lahore; a service pension of Rs. 200 a month; and a grant of five hundred acres in the Gujranwala district. He died in 1908.

The Sardar's elder son, Thakar Singh, entered service in the Andamans in 1874. On his father's retirement he was promoted to an Inspectorship of Police. In 1880 he was killed by a fall from his horse. He left two sons; the elder, Sohan Singh, was a Risaldar in the 5th Punjab Cavalry and subsequently became an Extra Assistant Commissioner and *Mir Munshi* to the Punjab Government. He died in 1908. His younger brother, Hira Singh, was a Risaldar in the 30th Lancers, and was appointed a Cantonment Magistrate in 1910. From this post he retired in 1926. He was a Provincial Darbari, an Honorary Magistrate, and Sub-Registrar at Daska, and a nominated member of the Cantonment Board, Sialkot, and an Honorary Recruiting Officer in that district. He was awarded a military grant of 1½ squares in the Nili Bar Colony. He died in 1935. His eldest son, Gurmukh Singh, did good work in the War and died at the age of 37—a few days after the death of his father. Sardar Hira Singh's second son, Dharam Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College and is now an Assistant Superintendent in the Punjab Jails Department. The youngest son, Mohindar Singh, after being educated at the Aitchison College and the Royal Military College, Dehra Dun, is now a Lieutenant in the Indian army.

Rai Bahadur Baghel Singh's surviving son, Hakim Singh, was given a direct commission in the 18th Bengal Cavalry, and served with that regiment throughout the Afghan campaign. He was afterwards a Subedar in one of the police battalions in Burma from which he retired on a pension. He was an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge. He died in 1912.

Among other members of the family, a few seem to have made their mark in life by gaining responsible positions in the army. Such was Risaldar Sunder Singh, who was in the 18th K.G.O. Lancers, who

retired on pension in 1917 after serving for 30 years. He was awarded two squares of land in the Montgomery district and the titles of O.B.I. and Bahadur. His son, Risaldar Dalip Singh, is in the 5th Probyn's Horse. In the War he was attached with the 9th Hodson's Horse and served in France, Egypt and Mesopotamia and was awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal. Sardar Ishar Singh was a *Zaildar* and an Honorary Magistrate in the Daska Tahsil and died in 1919. His son. Sant Singh, served in the 22nd Cavalry during the Great War, but was later domobilized. He is now a *Zaildar*.

SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR RANDHIR SINGH, KALAS BAJWA.

- KALAS.
  - Four generations.
    - Jogi.
      - Sujana.
        - Dalchi.
          - Charat Singh.
            - Bhag Singh.
            - Amar Singh.
              - Gurdit Singh (died 1861).
              - Chanda Singh (died 1867).
                - Sardar Bhagwan Singh. (died 1886).
                  - Sardar Raghbir Singh (died 1898).
                    - SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR RANDHIR SINGH (born 1894).
                      - Ranbir Singh (born 1927).
              - Arur Singh (died 1905).
                - Kishan Singh (died 1926).
                  - Iqbal Singh (born 1889).
                    - Kuljit Singh (born 1929).
                    - Harbans Singh (born 1935).
                  - Udham Singh (born 1904).
                - Jawala Singh (died 1923).
                - Natha Singh (born 1879).
              - Dula Singh (died 1907).
                - Hakim Singh (died 1926).
                  - Kartar Singh (born 1887).
                    - Two generations.
                  - Kapur Singh (born 1905).
                - Sant Singh (died 1897).
                  - Two generations.
          - Dhana Singh (died 1793).
            - Mahtab Singh.
              - Hira Singh (died 1868).
                - Bala Singh (died 1926).
                  - Mangal Singh (born 1882).
                  - Sant Singh.
            - Jodh Singh (died 1816).
            - Nadhan Singh.
              - Wasawa Singh (born 1908).
                - Two generations.
          - Man Singh.
          - Gurdeo Singh.
      - Raja.
        - (Six generations—all dead).

The ancestor who gives his name to this branch of the Bajwa Jats was one Kalas, whose history is shrouded in obscurity. He was the son

of one *Manga*, whose grave, *Manga ki Mari*, is one of the sights of Pasrur and an object of veneration to the whole Bajwa tribe, both Hindus and Muslims. The initial rites of the marriage ceremony are celebrated on this spot by those Bajwas whose homes are not too far away to prevent a general family gathering.

Kalas himself seems to have left Pasrur and founded a village to which he gave his own name. This village is now known as Kalalwala, a corruption of the original, which has led to a misapprehension of the origin of this fine old family. Kalas had two sons, Ami Shah and Pati. The descendants of the latter, although they were the younger branch, were the first to bring themselves to the front in the constant struggles which preceded the firm establishment of the Khalsa in the Punjab.

Hari Singh, the Bhangi chief, having no son, adopted Diwan Singh, and towards the year 1760 left him heir to his estates. Diwan Singh was able to retain only half of his heritage; and on his death, a few years later, the Khalsa proclaimed Dhana Singh as his successor. Dhana Singh had already distinguished himself in the service of Hari Singh by his gallantry at the siege of Bhera and in all the fighting round Gujrat, while his younger brother, Man Singh, had lost his life in the service of the same chief.

When the Bhangi confederacy wrested Sialkot from the Pathans and Rajputs and divided the various estates, Kalalwala (as it was then called), Panwanas Chuhara, and Maharajke fell to the share of Dhana Singh. On his death in 1793, Maharaja Ranjit Singh recognized his son, Jodh Singh, as the representative Sardar, he being the only one of the three sons who seemed to inherit his father's spirit. Not long after this Jodh Singh was attacked by the Maharaja, who made the connection of the former with his old enemy Sahib Singh Gujratia the excuse for increasing his own private estates. Jodh Singh carried on the unequal struggle for some three years, but in the end was compelled to make a complete submission. On this he was granted *jagirs* to the value of some Rs. 60,000, and became so accomplished a courtier that in 1816, the Maharaja married his son, Prince Kharak Singh, to Khem Kaur, the only child of Jodh Singh. Sahib Singh did his utmost to prevent this alliance, which weakened his own position, on the ground that it was contrary to the custom of the Bajwa Jats, he, Sahib Singh, having already married the aunt of Ranjit Singh himself. Jodh Singh died the same year; and the personal influence of his widow at the Sikh Court, added to that of her daughter, secured the succession of Sardar Chanda Singh to the family estates and *jagirs*. Chanda Singh's father had been a Subedar in the Sham Souta regiment, and his steady adherence to the

Maharaja justified the passing over of Nadhan Singh, the only surviving son of Dhana Singh.

Chanda Singh and his elder brother, Gurdit Singh, rose in 1848, and, fortifying themselves in Kalalwala itself, had to be attacked and defeated by an English force, which blew up the fort and destroyed the village. Though there is now little doubt that Rani Khem Kaur had induced her cousins to act as they did, the Government granted her a pension of Rs. 2,400, which she enjoyed until her death in 1886. Gurdit Singh and Chanda Singh got nothing; and the former died soon after the annexation of the Punjab. Chanda Singh settled down to looking after the remnant of Dhana Singh's estates, and died in 1867.

His only son, Bhagwan Singh, became the head of this branch of the family. He led the life of a country gentleman, and, for some few years before his death in 1886, exercised the powers of an Honorary Magistrate. Chanda Singh married his only daughter, Mehtab Kaur, to Sardar Tej Singh Atariwala. She accompanied her husband into exile, and settled down at Bareilly, where two of her distant cousins, Hira Singh and Hakim Singh, joined her.

Sardar Raghbir Singh, the only child of Bhagwan Singh, succeeded his father as head of the family. He was educated at the Aitchison College and died in 1898. His only son, Randhir Singh, became the representative of the family. He took the diploma of the Aitchison College in 1913 and soon after busied himself in collecting funds for the War Loan and succeeded in gathering the second largest number of recruits. He was awarded a gun, a medal and several *sanads* and certificates and two squares of land. In 1918 he became Sub-Registrar at Daska and three years later an Honorary Magistrate. He was twice elected to the Punjab Legislative Council. In 1925 he rose to be the Joint Registrar and Honorary Magistrate for the whole of the district. A year later he was nominated to the District Board and became its Senior Vice-Chairman which office he holds at present. He is entitled to the exemption mentioned in 6 (*d*) Schedule 1, Indian Arms Rules, 1924. The title of Sardar Sahib was conferred upon him in 1931, and the Jubilee Medal in 1935. Being one of the originators of the Daska Central Co-operative Bank, a secretary of the Sialkot Central Co-operative Bank, a Director of the Sialkot Electric Supply Co., Ltd., the President of the Khalsa High School at Sialkot and a non-official visitor of Jails, he is a man of multifarious pursuits which are intended for the good of the people of his district.

SARDAR GURDAYAL SINGH BAJWA OF KALASWALA.

- KALAS
  - Ami Shah
    - Five generations
      - Sardar Khushal Singh (died 1833).
        - Sardar Gulab Singh (died 1861).
        - Sardar Dula Singh (died 1857).
          - Colonel Jiwan Singh (died 1851).
            - Sardar Sant Singh (died 1871).
            - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Jagat Singh, C.I.E. (died 1903).
              - Sardar Partab Singh (died 1906).
                - SARDAR GURDAYAL SINGH (born 1900).
                  - Kuldip Singh (born 1924).
                  - Jasdip Singh (born 1928).
                  - Amarjit Singh (born 1933).
                - Bhagwan Singh (died 1915).
              - Sardar Autar Singh (died 1927).
                - Harmandarpal Singh (born 1927).
              - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Upar Singh (born 1887).
                - Sardar Hardev Singh (born 1914).
                - Prabh Dev Singh (born 1916).
              - Piar Singh (born 1888).
                - Harcharan Singh (born 1907).
                  - Sukhcharan Singh (born 1932).
                - Two other sons.
              - Datar Singh (born 1894).
                - Sovindar Singh (born 1929).
          - Sardar Kishan Singh (died 1841).
          - Sardar Sham Singh (died 1843).
            - Sher Singh (died 1899).
              - Ratan Singh (died 1892).
                - Narain Singh (died 1904).
                - Sohan Singh (died 1928).
              - Dewa Singh (died 1924).
                - Amar Singh (died 1933).
                  - Gurdit Singh (born 1929).
            - Pala Singh (died 1873).
              - Sardar Sundar Singh (died 1921).
            - Ruldu Singh (died 1865).
          - Sardar Fateh Singh (died 1876).
            - Four generations.
          - Sardar Kahan Singh (died 1876).
            - Atar Singh (died 1923).
              - Thakar Singh (died 1903).
                - Two generations.
              - Lachhman Singh.
                - Baldeo Singh (born 1907).
          - Sardar Ishwar Singh (died 1863).
            - Basant Singh (died 1905).
              - Akal Singh (born 1879).
                - Two generations.
  - Pati.

Although this side of the family came into prominence at a later stage, and thus allowed the younger branch to assume the hereditary chiefship, the authenticated history of its members down to the present day presents a noble record. They were consistently distinguished by personal bravery, while one or two displayed no small military capacity. But the hereditary feeling of loyalty to their immediate chief and, perhaps, the lack of what has been described as "political divination", prevented the family from ever acquiring sufficient land to justify their disputing the Sardarship of the tribe with the younger branch.

The first member of the family of whom an accurate account is obtainable is Sardar Khushhal Singh, who seems to have been by choice a scholar, and who was only forced to develop his latent military talent by the reverses of his brother. On the final defeat of the latter by Mahan Singh, father of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Khushhal Singh offered his sword to Sahib Singh Gujratia, to whom he proved a staunch adherent.

When Ranjit Singh finally crushed the opposition of the lesser Sardars, Khushhal Singh refused to worship the rising sun, and retired to the old home, where his name is still held in reverence. He died there in 1833.

The Maharaja, who never failed to appreciate gallantry, even in an enemy, persuaded the old Sardar to part with his sons, both of whom eminently justified his selectian. The elder Gulab Singh became a Jamadar of artillery, and fought against the British. On the annexation of the province he retired to look after the family property in Kalaswala, but soon tired of a quiet life. He went to his nephew, Colonel Jiwan Singh, who secured his appointment as Risaldar in a cavalry regiment, with which he served ali through the Mutiny. He came out of the campaign with no little distinction, and died at a ripe old age three years afterwards.

His younger brother, Dula Singh, became one of the most dashing cavalry leaders of Ranjit Singh's army. He was constantly employed on the Afghan frontier, and received two severe wounds in expeditions against Dost Muhammad Khan. These forced him to retire, while still a young man, on a small *jagir*, which was continued to him by the British Government. He died in 1857 at Kalaswala, leaving six sons. The eldest, Jiwan Singh, was a remarkable character. As soon as he was able to bear arms his father secured him a small command in Kharak Singh's army. He first saw service in Kashmir, where he was wounded. For his bravery at Tonk he was appointed to the adjutancy of the Sher Dil *paltan*, a regiment with which his name is inseparably associa-

ted. He again went on active service in Kashmir, where, in the engagement which resulted in the defeat of Raja Gauhar Man, he lost his younger brother, Sardar Kishan Singh. For his services in this campaign he was promoted to the command of the regiment, and received the village of Sangah, which is still held in perpetual *jagir* by the family. Shortly after the return of the regiment to Lahore, Jiwan Singh was sent with it to Amritsar to guard the Darbar Sahib, or Sikh temple. During the Second Sikh War the old Sardar remained thoroughly loyal, and gave more than one proof of his fidelity. On annexation the regiment was taken over by the British, and formed the nucleus of what was later known as the 19th Punjab Infantry. Jiwan Singh was confirmed in the position of commandant with the rank of Colonel, and a personal allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem was granted as a return for his services, the value of which is set forth in a letter of the Board of Administration in the following terms: "He is the only Sikh officer in the Punjab who not only remained faithful to his trust, but by his ability and address managed to keep his regiment faithful also." Shortly after he had taken up the honourable and responsible duties of his new command at Amritsar, hearing one day that two drunken European soldiers were making a disturbance in the bazar, he went to persuade them to return to their barracks in Fort Gobindgarh. While he was trying to get them to leave the city, one of them seized a sword lying in a shop and killed the old man by a blow on the neck. Thus died, after long years of service, every one of which was marked by some stout action or feat of arms, one of the bravest and most blameless of a gallant and loyal race. The Governor-General of India, in a letter written on receiving news of the murder, while expressing his personal esteem he felt for the deceased, wrote of his death as "a public loss to the State he had served so well". In the same letter the Viceroy sanctioned the continuance of the Rs. 300 *jagir* to the heirs male of Colonel Jiwan Singh in perpetuity, and in addition sanctioned the allotment of Rs. 2,000 per annum in cash pensions to several members of the family. The Commander-in-Chief published a special General Order lamenting his loss.

The next brother, Sardar Sham Singh, a cavalry officer under Kharak Singh, lost his life at the hands of a band of dacoits when on his way to Peshawar to rejoin his regiment from leave in 1843. His widow and three sons were each granted a small pension by the British Government. Sardar Fateh Singh joined the Sher Dil regiment some time after his brother, and was confirmed subsequently as a Subedar in the 19th Punjab Infantry. He served throughout the Mutiny with distinction, and retired on an invalid pension in 1869.

Sardar Kahan Singh began his career under General Avitabile, and was present in the Khyber Pass actions and throughout the Yusafzai campaign. He served with the Sher Dils in the Sutlej campaign. He commanded the Jail guard at Lahore and suppressed the prisoner's revolt in 1848-49. He then entered the 30th Punjab Infantry, and went through the Mutiny as a Subedar. He rose to be Subedar-Major, and served through the Bhutan campaign of 1864-65, retiring shortly afterwards. He died in 1876.

The youngest of the six brothers, Sardar Ishwar Singh, was also trained by Colonel Jiwan Singh; and from being an officer in the family regiment became a Subedar in the 19th Punjab Infantry. With the latter he served throughout the Mutiny, and was decorated with the Order of Merit for his conduct at Delhi. He died in 1863 of heart disease, leaving one son, Basant Singh, who was afterwards a Deputy Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

Colonel Jiwan Singh left two sons. Sardar Sant Singh, the elder, first saw active service under General Avitabile at Peshawar when he was quite a boy. When his father was murdered, the Viceroy specially sent him as an Assistant to General John Nicholson, then employed in bringing the Bannu frontier into order. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he was given a separate command of two hundred men of his father's old corps and entrusted with independent duties in Kangra. As a reward for his services he was appointed an Inspector of Police, and continued to do good work in his new capacity until his retirement on pension in 1867. His two widows were granted a joint yearly pension of Rs. 350.

The younger brother, Sardar Jagat Singh, also did much to emulate the brilliant career of his father. Born in 1838, he was a mere boy when Sir John Lawrence called on the family to furnish recruits for Delhi in 1857. He at once joined at Kangra with one hundred and twenty men, and was given a commission as Subedar in the 29th Punjab Infantry. Young as he was he was appointed Subedar-Major during the Mutiny, a position he held until his retirement in 1882. He served with the 29th in the Bhutan and Jawaki expeditions, and went through both phases of the Afghan campaign. He won the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry at the storming of the Paiwar Kotal on the 2nd December, 1878, and was granted the Order of British India. All British officers who come in contact with him, and notably General John Gordon, who was well qualified to judge, testified how worthily he upheld, by his gallantry, military capacity and simple courtesy, the proud record of his house.

He lived after his retirement at Kalaswala, and employed his abilities and personal influence to the service of Government as President of the District Board. His family consisted of five sons and four daughters. The eldest daughter married Sardar Janmeja Singh of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, son of Sardar Indar Singh, at one time Attache to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The eldest son, Partab Singh, married the daughter of Sardar Hari Singh, son of Sardar Lal Singh of Talwandi, of the Randhawa family.

Sardar Jagat Singh had an estate of two hundred and fifty acres, which yielded an annual income of Rs. 1,000. He also enjoyed the following assignments: the revenue of *mauza* Sangah, Rs. 300 per annum, granted to himself and his heirs male in perpetuity; Rs. 350 per annum, being the share assigned to him out of the *jagir* of his father, Colonel Jiwan Singh; a military pension of Rs. 2,128 per annum; the income of two hundred and fifty acres of land, amounting to Rs. 1,100 per annum granted by Government as a reward for his distinguished military services. Sardar Jagat Singh was a Provincial Darbari and held the title of Sardar Bahadur. In 1893 in recognition of his services as President of the Dsitrict Board in Sialkot, Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, he was made a C.I.E.

He died in 1903, and was succeeded as head of the family by his eldest surviving son, Sardar Autar Singh, who was an Extra Assistant Commissioner and a Divisional Darbari. He died in 1927.

Sardar Bahadur Upar Singh, the third son of Sardar Bahadur Jagat Singh, began his career as *Zaildar* in 1906 and was awarded five squares of land in 1916. During the Great War he provided the British Government with 208 recruits entirely at his own expense. In 1919 he rendered help in restoring law and order which had been violently disturbed in the Punjab in that year. His services were rewarded by a recruiting badge, a *muafi* grant of Rs. 75 per annum, the title of Sardar Sahib, and the grant of two squares of land in the Lyallpur district. Later he was made a Sardar Bahadur. The Silver Jubilee Medal was also conferred upon him in 1935. He has recently been granted a *jagir* of Rs. 250 per annum. At present he is a Sub-Registrar, and Officer-in-charge of the Local Fund at Pasrur, besides being a member of the District Board of Sialkot, and President of the Small Town Committee, Kalaswala. He wields considerable influence in his *ilaqa*.

The fourth son, Piar Singh, started with the rank of a Jamadar in the regiment of his father. Throughout the period of the War, he was on active service in British East Africa. He was decorated with the Medal of 1914, and the General Service and the Victory Medals. He

more recently received the Silver Jubilee Medal from the Lyallpur district where he is residing since his retirement as Subedar in 1920.

The youngest son, ex-Jamadar Datar Singh, contributed a hundred recruits during the War, besides serving in Palestine and Mesopotamia along with his unit, the 2/107th Pioneers, in 1918. The unit was disbanded in 1922, and he became a Watch and Ward Inspector of the North-Western Railway at Multan where he is at present. Sardar Gurdial Singh, the present head of the family, is the grandson of Sardar Bahadur Jagat Singh. He is a Divisional Darbari and an Honorary Magistrate at Kasur.

SARDAR PARKASH CHANDRA BIR SINGH CHHACHHI.

- SARDAR TEHL SINGH (died 1785).
  - Jassa Singh (died 1790).
    - Sadhu Singh.
      - Three sons.
  - Sardar Fateh Singh (died 1814).
    - Gurmukh Singh (died 1829).
  - Sher Singh (died 1814).
    - Uttam Singh (died 1826).
      - Sardar Jiwan Singh (died 1852).
        - Sardar Gurdit Singh (died 1878).
          - Sardar Mehr Singh (died 1915).
            - Sardar Charanjit Singh (died 1928).
              - PARKASH CHANDRA BIR SINGH (born 1908).
              - Bhav Bhushan Mohan Bir Singh (born 1918).
              - Devendra Mohan Bir Singh (born 1923).
          - Dayal Singh (died 1896).
            - Two generations.
          - Jagat Singh.
          - Niranjan Singh (died 1889).
          - Sant Singh (born 1875).
            - Indar Bir Singh (born 1902).
          - Sardar Moti Singh (born 1877).
        - Jhanda Singh (dead).
    - Atar Singh (died 1837).
      - Dewa Singh (dead).
    - Jit Singh
      - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1845).
      - Mohar Singh (died 1857).
        - Jit Singh (dead).
      - Mahtab Singh (dead).

The original home of the Chhachhi family is not definitely known, though being of the Kohli Khatri tribe its ancestors in all probability emigrated from Bhatner to the Punjab where he settled at Salargah in Chach, whence the title Chhachhi of the family is taken.

Sardar Tehl Singh first entered the service of the Khatar Sardars, but later joined Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia when that chief was becoming powerful and received from him *jagirs* to the amount of Rs. 36,700 at Mian Daud Khel, Lawa and Dalar. This was in the year 1741. Tehl Singh made conquests on his own account and captured the

forts of Dawar and Mapal from the Pathans of Makhad, both of which places he held till 1785. On the death of Tehl Singh his three sons succeeded to all his *jagirs*. Jassa Singh died soon after his father; but Sardars Sher Singh and Fateh Singh throughout the early years of Ranjit Singh's reign did excellent service, and received large additions to their estates at Bharatpur, Sahiwal, Kunjah and elsewhere to the value of Rs. 53,000. The brothers served at Kask in the Pind Dadan Khan district, against the Janjuahs at Pindi Gheb and Jhang and joined the first unfortunate expedition against Kashmir in 1814 in which both were slain. On their death the Pind Dadan Khan *Jagirs* and that of Abdal in Gujranwala were resumed. Gurmukh Singh and Sadhu Singh were taken into the *Ghorchara Kalan*, in which the former remained till his death in 1829. He left one daughter, who married Nihal Singh, who took the name of Chhachhi and was allowed to hold his father-in-law's *jagir* of Chakori in Gujranwala.

Uttam Singh, eldest son of Sher Singh, succeeded to the family estate in Gujrat and Gujranwala and the same year the Maharaja gave to the second son, Atar Singh, the Lawa estate which had formerly been in possession of the family. Uttam Singh served with his contingent at the siege of Multan in 1818 and afterwards retired to Lawa where he was killed in 1926 in a revenue affray with the *zamindars*. The Maharaja resumed all his *jagirs*, with the exception of Mian Daud Khel and Lawa, worth Rs. 21,200, which descended to his son, Jiwan Singh. The new Sardar was not perhaps so fond of fighting as some of his family, but he had his fair share nevertheless. His contingent consisted of sixty-five horse, five *zamburas* or camel swivels, and a kettledrum, the sound of which was well known all along the frontier. He served at Bannu, Tonk, and Mitha Tiwana, where he was wounded, and at Peshawar where in the fatal battle of Jamrud his uncle, Atar Singh, was slain. For some eight years he was stationed at Dera Ismail Khan, and had there plenty of work to do, as the border tribes were fierce haters of the Sikhs and gave him much trouble. After the Sutlej war he was posted, with his son, at Kachi under the orders of General Van Cortlandt, but soon after returned home, leaving his son, Gurdit Singh, with the contingent. He returned to his post, however, soon after Edwardes arrived in Bannu, and with his son, who was at this time a mere boy, served to the close of the Second Sikh War. Sardar Jiwan Singh was one of the few chiefs who remained loyal to the end; and of his fifty-five horsemen, only two during the whole seige of Multan deserted to the enemy. On annexation his service *jagirs* were resumed; but his personal *jagir*, amounting to Rs. 7,000 at Mian Daud Khel and Salargah, the last of which had been in the family ever since 1741, were

released to him for life, one-half to descend in perpetuity. Sardar Jiwan Singh died in 1852.

Sardar Gurdit Singh did good service in 1857, raising a force of 25 *sowars* and guarding the ferry at Wazirabad. He also raised five *sowars* for service in Oudh, and received in recognition of his loyalty a *khillat* of Rs. 300. He died in 1878 and was succeeded as the head of the Chhachhis by his eldest son, Sardar Mehr Singh, who was a Provincial Darbari, and Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar of Wazirabad where he lived. He rendered good service to Government and the title of Sardar Sahib was conferred upon him in 1915. On the death of Gurdit Singh the *jagir* had been divided amongst all his sons, Mehr Singh's share being Rs. 1,516 and that of his brothers Rs. 864 each. The *jagir* is now situated in the Talagang Tahsil of Attock. The family also owned in 1910 land in Wazirabad to the value of about Rs. 50,000. In this Mehr Singh had no share, his own private property being chiefly situated in the Hafizabad Tahsil and in the Chenab Colony.

On Sardar Mehr Singh's death his only son, Sardar Charanjit Singh, was made Sub-Registrar of Wazirabad which post he had to resign to act as an Honorary Magistrate in the Campbellpore district during the Great War. He organized a War League in the Talagang Tahsil with himself as secretary, besides being Vice-Chairman of the District War League. For recruiting and other work done during the was he received several *sanads*, a gun, a sword of honour and a badge. He returned to Wazirazad in 1920 and was made an Honorary Magistrate there. Sardar Charanjit Singh was a member of the Provincial Reception Committee formed on the occasion of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales' visit in 1922, contributed Rs. 500 towards the Reception Fund and made excellent arrangements for His Royal Highness's reception at Wazirabad. He was a Provincial Darbari and President of the Sikh Sudhar Committee. He was succeeded in the family *jagir* and the hereditary Darbar seat by his son, Sardar Parkash Chandra Bir Singh, who received a *khillat* worth Rs. 25 for services to the Red Cross Society, and takes much interest in rural uplift.

Sardar Dayal Singh, second son of Sardar Gurdit Singh, was made a Sub-Registrar in 1888 and an Honorary Magistrate in 1890. His only son, Harwant Bir Singh, who proceeded to England for higher studies in 1910 and was called to the Bar three years later is a practising advocate at Campbellpore where he is a member of the District Board. Of his five sons the eldest, Kulwant Bir Singh, is a Naib-Tahsildar, and the second, Sukhwant Bir Singh, a graduate. Both were educated at

the Aitchison College, Lahore. Sardar Niranjan Singh, fourth son of Sardar Gurdit Singh, was one of the earlier graduates of the Punjab University and won the Rivaz Medal but died in 1889. The fifth, Sardar Sant Singh, was called to the Bar in 1915 and practised at Wazirabad where he also worked as Sub-Registrar and Secretary of the Municipal Committee. His only son, Sardar Indar Bir Singh, settled in Dhudhamber in Attock and was murdered by his tenants in 1930. Sardar Sant Singh himself died in 1936 leaving no male issue. The sixth, Sardar Moti Singh, served in France, Palestine and Egypt with the 19th Lancers during the Great War and retired as a Risaldar in 1919. He won the Indian Distinguished Service and five other medals. Risaldar Moti Singh also served as a member of the Municipal Committee, Wazirabad, and of the District Board, Attock. He died in 1936 leaving no male issue.

Of the three sons of Jit Singh Chhachhi, Gurbakhsh Singh, the eldest, was killed in 1845 at Ferozeshah. The second son, Mohar Singh, who had served in the same regiment as his brother was in 1848 in the *Ghorchara Kalan* under Ganpat Rai. He went over with Sardar Sher Singh to Mul Raj at Multan and obtaining from the Atariwala chief a grant of the whole of the Lawa *jagir*, in which he was legally a third sharer, he went off to take possession. But Amir Devi and Hukam Devi, the widows of Atar Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh, held out gallantly in the Lawa fort; for the Chhachhi women could fight as bravely as the men and Sher Muhammad Khan Tiwana coming to the rescue of the ladies, Mohar Singh was compelled to return to Sher Singh completely disappointed and his rightful share of the *jagir* was confiscated for his rebellion. He entered the service of the English Government in 1857 and marching down into Hindustan, died in harness like most of his family.

SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH BUTALIA.

- DHANA SINGH (died 1765).
  - Diwan Singh (dead).
    - Bhagwan Singh (dead).
    - Sardar Dharam Singh (died 1844).
      - Sardar Ganda Singh (died 1845).
        - Sardar Kirpal Singh (died 1901).
          - Sardar Raghbir Singh (Adopted) (died 1913).
        - Sardar Dayal Singh (died 1909).
          - Four generations.
        - Partap Singh (died 1905).
          - Godham Singh (died 1905).
            - Two generations.
        - Jwala Singh (died 1896).
          - Sardul Singh (died 1923).
            - Two generations.
          - Gurbakhsh Singh (dead).
            - Two generations.
      - Hari Singh (died 1886).
        - Ladha Singh (died 1931).
          - Two generations.
    - Karam Singh (dead).
    - Sardar Sham Singh (died 1813).
      - Sardar Jhanda Singh (died 1883).
        - Sardar Nihal Singh (died 1864).
          - Sardar Balwant Singh (died 1915).
        - Mahtab Singh (died 1885).
          - Sardar Arjun Singh (died 1914).
            - SARDAR JAGJIT SINGH (born 1896).
              - Sardar Satbir Singh (born 1917).
              - Kuljit Singh (born 1929).
              - Ranjit Singh (born 1932).
            - Sardar Shivnath Singh (born 1906).
              - Gursaran Singh (born 1934).
            - Sardar Rajendra Singh (died 1931).
            - Narendra Singh (died 1930).
            - Satbindar Singh (born 1913).
          - Suchet Singh (died 1906).
        - Mul Singh (died 1919).
          - Sardar Bakhshish Singh.
            - Two generations.
    - Ram Singh (dead).
  - Hiba Singh (dead).
    - Ratan Singh (dead).

In the old days of the Muslim power, long before the Sikhs obtained possession of the Punjab, an ancestor of Sardar Jagjit Singh

went to Pakpattan to visit a celebrated mendicant, probably Bawa Farid, who resided there, hoping to obtain an heir by the blessing of the holy man. For long he waited upon him and prepared his food, and at length obtained the blessing he sought. From this religious service he obtained the name of *Bhandari*, or steward, which still belongs to the Butalia family.

Dhana Singh was an associate of Sardar Nodh Singh, and after his death served under his son, Sardar Charat Singh. He died in 1765 leaving two sons, Diwan Singh and Hiba Singh, who followed the fortunes of the Sukarchakia chief; and when the latter obtained possession of a great part of the Gujranwala district they came in for a fair share of the spoil, receiving Butala, Pahladpur, Kalsian and other villages. When Sardar Mahan Singh obtained possession of Ramnagar he assigned to Diwan Singh an allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum from the salt duties, which was held by him and his descendants till 1848.

Diwan Sinwh was murdered by his nephew, Ratan Singh, son of Hiba Singh; and his young son, Sham Singh, generally called Shamu Singh, was summoned to court by the Maharaja and was confirmed in the possession of a part of his father's estates. He rapidly rose to power and received large *jagirs*, which at one time amounted to Rs. 50,000. He was called Kunjahia, from Kunjah in the Gujrat district, one of his *jagirs*.

Sham Singh was killed at the battle of Baisa in 1813, being then twenty-seven years of age. The Maharaja treated his young son, Jhanda Singh, with great kindness, but in 1819 resumed the *jagir* of Kunjah, giving him in exchange Sihari in the Sialkot district. Jhanda Singh's first military service was in Punch, where Diwan Dhanpat Rai and Mir Baz Khan had been giving trouble, and shortly afterwards he was ordered to Hazara. He accompanied the Maharaja in the campaign of 1821-22, when Mankera and Dera Ismail Khan were taken, and received for his gallantry valuable presents.

About this time Jhanda Singh married his sister to Sher Singh, son of Sardar Hukam Singh, and a lakh of rupees was spent on the occasion by either party. Never since has so splendid a marriage taken place in the Gujranwala district. Ranjit Singh, who had heard of the festivities, and that the mother of Sardar Jhanda Singh had boasted of possessing two *Bharolas** of rupees, sent for Hukam Singh and Jhanda Singh, saying that as they could afford to spend so much on a marriage, they must each find it convenient to pay Rs. 50,000 for the good of the State.

*Bharola, a Punjabi word for a large basket of clay and wicker-work, generally used for storing grain.

Sardar Jhanda Singh's chief services were on the frontier, in Chach, Peshawar, Yusafzai and Hazara. He was a man of energy and ability, and the Maharaja showed his appreciation of his character by giving him charge, under Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, of the most unruly part of the country. His services here were numerous and important, and are detailed in a *sanad* of 1834 under the seal of Nao Nihal Singh, by which the villages of Butala and Pahladpur are granted to Jhanda Singh and his heirs in perpetuity. In 1836 Jhanda Singh accompanied Prince Nao Nihal Singh in his Derajat expedition. During part of the Kabul campaign he was Governor of fort Attock, and was able to give assistance to the British army in the way of supplies and carriage.

The fortunes of Sardar Jhanda Singh were not much disturbed by the many revolutions which occurred after the great Maharaja's death. When Sher Singh ascended the throne, his affection for Ganda Singh, cousin of Jhanda Singh, caused the latter to become influential at Court, though Sher Singh only added Rs. 600, which he soon afterwards resumed, to his *jagirs*. By Sardar Jawahir Singh, Jhanda Singh was made *Adalti*, or Chief Justice of Lahore, in conjunction with Diwan Hakim Rai, and held office till the close of the Sutlej campaign.

In 1847 he was sent to Hazara as *Naib Nazim*, or Deputy Governor, under Sardar Charat Singh Atariwala and Captain Abbott, and in November of the same year he received, at the suggestion of the Resident, the honorary title of Bahadur with the affix *Ujal Didar, Nirmal Budh*, meaning 'open countenance and pure mind'. In May, 1848, soon after the outbreak at Multan, it was determined to send a Sikh force down the Sindh Sagar Doab to aid in drawing a cordon round the city to prevent the spread of rebellion, and Jhanda Singh was selected to command the force. His conduct on this occasion was admirable, and Captain Abbott wrote in high terms of him. Not very long after this, part of the Charanjit regiment of horse under the Sardar's command joined the rebels, and Abbott began to entertain doubts of his loyalty. He had been, at his urgent desire, sent with his force to Multan; but when within a few miles of the city he was recalled by the Resident, much to his own disappointment, as his inclination ever carried him where blows were thickest. The influence which Jhanda Singh possessed over Sardar Charat Singh, Governor of Hazara, was very great; and in August, when that chief was fast throwing off all pretence of loyalty, Jhanda Singh was sent with a confidential agent from Gulab Singh, son of the governor, to endeavour to recall him to a sense of his duty. He was totally unsuccessful, and at the time most thought that he was willingly so, and that he had done his utmost to

widen and not to close the breach. But in those days the best men were suspected, and no one knew whom to trust. The Sardar was ordered back to Lahore and placed under arrest, but he was soon after released; and during the last four or five months of the war he and his *sowars* kept the road open between Lahore and Ramnagar, and thus performed most valuable service. No proofs of duplicity or disaffection on Jhanda Singh's part have ever been forthcoming; and he was unsuccessful with Sardar Chatar Singh, because another and a stronger influence was urging that chief to rebel.

On annexation all the personal estates of Sardar Jhanda Singh, amounting to Rs. 15,560, were confirmed to him for life. To his eldest son, Nihal Singh, Rs. 3,550 of the above estate was to descend for life, but Nihal Singh died in January, 1864; and his younger brother, Mahtab Singh, who died in 1885, only received Rs. 500 per annum, with the exception of the *jagirs* of Butala and Pahladpur, worth Rs. 1,500, which were upheld in perpetuity.

Sardar Jhanda Singh lived at Butala, Gujranwala. He was appointed a *jagirdar* Magistrate in 1862, and possessed considerable influence in the district. He was well known as a liberal and enlightened gentleman. He expended about Rs. 25,000 upon public bathing-tanks, *dharamsalas* and other benevolent works. He died in 1883, regretted by all classes. Of Jhanda Singh's life *jagirs*, a portion, valued at Rs. 2,000, less a *nazrana* deduction of one-fourth, together with the perpetual *jagir* grant of Rs. 1,500, was sanctioned to his heirs, namely, to his grandson, Sardar Balwant Singh, and his sons, Mahtab Singh and Mul Singh.

Sardar Balwant Singh's father had been commandant of one thousand horse under Prince Nao Nihal Singh in the Chaharyari Dera, with a *jagir* of Rs. 3,550 in Chapal and Kot Shah Muhammad. This *jagir*, included in his father's estate, lapsed on Nihal Singh's death in 1864. His son, Balwant Singh, was allowed a life grant of Rs. 1,200 per annum in the Gujranwala Tahsil and later on, when his grandfather died, enjoyed a further grant as already stated. He owned 2,000 *ghumaons* of land in three Tahsils of the Gujranwala district, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 1,500. Besides this he was granted seven squares of land in the Samundri Tahsil of the Chenab Colony and he founded a village called Kila Balwant Singh after his name, in the Hafizabad Tahsil. He spent a large sum of money on public buildings, opening a charitable dispensary at Butala at his own expense. He was for many years an Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner. He retired on pension in 1908 and was the second Provincial Darbari in his own district. He died childless in 1915, leaving property worth many lakhs, a part still being administered by a trust created by him, for running a girls' school at

Gujranwala, for the dispensary at Butala and to provide the scholarship of Rs. 200 per mensem for higher technical and scientific education to be obtained abroad by a Sikh youth. The rest of the property is at present being managed by the widow of the late Sardar who left instructions in his will for the adoption of a son from the descendants of his cousin, Sardar Arjun Singh. The *jagir* vested in him was granted in half to the sons of Sardar Arjun Singh and to Sardar Mul Singh, respectively. Arjun Singh with his brother, Suchet Singh, was allowed a *jagir* of Rs. 1,310 in succession to their father, Mahtab Singh, who died in 1885, after having been an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge for many years. They owned 1,200 *ghumaons* of land in the Gujranwala and Wazirabad Tahsils. Sardar Arjun Singh was a *Zaildar* at Butala, a Divisional Darbari and a member of the District Board. He was granted five squares of land in the Lyallpur Tahsil. He died in 1914. Suchet Singh was employed in the police till his death in 1906. His *jagir* was assigned to Arjun Singh. Mul Singh, the youngest son of Sardar Jhanda Singh, was a Tahsildar. He owned about five thousand *ghumaons* of land in Gujranwala, in addition to twenty squares of land in the Jhelum Canal which he bought for one lakh of rupees. He died in 1919.

Sardar Arjun Singh left behind five sons, the eldest of whom, Jagjit Singh, may now be considered as head of the family. He has conserved his resources carefully and is a public spirited gentleman. He is Honorary Joint Secretary of the Sikh Sardar's Association and a member of the District Red Cross Society, the Khalsa Educational Council, the Prisoners' Aid Society and various other bodies. During the Great War Sardar Jagjit Singh provided recruits and has since been assisting the administration in various ways. He is a *jagirdar* and a Provincial Darbari and is exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act. His brother, Shivnath Singh, is an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police in the Montgomery district.

After the death of Sham Singh in 1813, his brother, Dharam Singh received a portion of his *jagirs*. He served at Multan, Kashmir, Peshawar and in other campaigns; and when he grew old, the Maharaja, resuming his *jagirs*, gave him a cash pension of Rs. 2,000, and placed his son, Ganda Singh, with Prince Sher Singh, who gave him a *jagir* of Rs. 3,000 from his own estate. Ganda Singh was a great favourite of the Prince, whom he accompanied to Yusafzai, where he was wounded and afterwards to Kulu. When the Prince was *Nazim* of Kashmir, Ganda Singh held both civil and military appointments under him, and was employed to reduce the Rajas of Bhamba and Khakha to obedience. He afterwards served at Naushehra and Bannu. When Sher Singh ascended the throne he gave to Ganda Singh additional *jagirs*, worth

Rs. 30,000, about Butala and appointed him to the command of Orderly Dera. He was with the Maharaja when he was assassinated, and was severely wounded in the endeavour to defend him. He was killed in December, 1845, at the battle of Ferozeshah, where Kirpal Singh was also wounded. A short time previously he had introduced his sons, Kirpal Singh and Dayal Singh, to the young Maharaja Dalip Singh and had obtained for them a *jagir* of Rs. 12,000. Shortly afterwards, however, the *jagir* was reduced to Rs. 6,000 by Raja Lal Singh. Sardar Kirpal Singh was at Hazara at the time of the Multan outbreak and he remained faithful, acting under the orders of Captain Abbott, while Dayal Singh was at Lahore in attendance on the Maharaja. Sardar Kirpal Singh resided at Kunjah, about six miles from the town of Gujrat. He was a Divisional Darbari. He died in 1901 without issue, but had adopted Raghbir Singh, his grandnephew. Of his brothers, Sardar Dayal Singh, known as Kunjahia, took up his abode at Wadala in the Sialkot district and acted for some time as Vice-President of the District Board. He was appointed Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge and his name was on the list of Provincial Darbaris. He had six squares of land in the Lyallpur Tahsil and enjoyed a *jagir* of Rs. 2,500. Sardar Partap Singh was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab on a salary of Rs. 9,600 per annum. He retired on pension and died in 1905. He owned the village of Sajada in Tahsil Hafizabad, a portion of Naushehra in the Sialkot district and had purchased several irrigated plots in the Gujranwala and Wazirabad Tahsils and 14 squares of land on the Jhelum Canal. He was a Provincial Darbari. In reognition of his services the hereditary title of "Sardar" was conferred on his eldest grandson, Raghbir Singh, whose property and that of his brothers, as they were minors, remained under the management of the Court of Wards. Their *jagir* was worth Rs. 600. Sardar Partap Singh's grandsons, Sudh Singh and Bahadur Singh died in 1912 and 1918 respectively. Their brother, Budh Singh, served for a time as Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Raja of Faridkot. Along with his nephew he now holds 3,500 acres of land besides an annual *jagir* worth Rs. 600. He is a member or office-holder of several district committees and is a public spirited gentleman. He contributed to various funds in aid of Government. Sardar Budh Singh is a Divisional Darbari and is exempt from certain provisions of the Arms Act. For the last 15 years he has been serving as Honorary Magistrate and, at present, he exercises 1st class powers both as Magistrate and as Civil Judge. Jwala Singh, the fourth son of Ganda Singh, had lands in the Wazirabad Tahsil yielding about Rs. 2,000 per annum. He resigned his post of Honorary Magistrate in 1884, but his name remained on the Provincial Darbar list until his death. A

jagir of about Rs. 635 was assigned to his sons, Sardul Singh and Gurbakhsh Singh after his death, and they took up their abode at Wazirabad. Gurbakhsh Singh has since died. The four sons of Sardar Ganda Singh jointly enjoyed a nominal *jagir* income of Rs. 10,000 per annum, secured to them under order of the Supreme Government in 1850. It was made up of the revenues of eleven villages in Tahsil Daska, Sialkot, and of two villages in Gujranwala, but a considerable portion was resumed on the deaths of the original grantees. Hari Singh, brother of Sardar Ganda Singh, died in 1886. His son, Ladha Singh, enjoyed a reduced *jagir* income of Rs. 185 per annum, in addition to Rs. 400 derived from nine hundred *bighas* of land in Sialkot. Wasakha Singh, son of Sardar Dayal Singh, was at first a Naib-Tahsildar and then lived on pension. Of his sons Jawahir Singh was a Tahsildar and gave the income of his *jagir* to the War Relief Fund till the termination of the Great War. Of his six sons, the eldest, Sardar Harbans Singh, was an Advocate at Lahore and is now Deputy Chief Police Officer in the Nabha State; the second son, Dr. Baldev Singh, was a medical officer in the North-Western Railway and was killed at Quetta in the Earthquake; the third son, Sardar Harcharn Singh, is a Sub-Judge at Amritsar. Jawahir Singh's branch are permanently settled in Lahore. His brother, Gurmukh Singh, died in 1907, leaving a son, Gurbachan Singh, who is a Divisional Darbari and is employed as an Inspector on the North-Western Railway.

Two members of this large family occupy some position of significance. One is Sardar Bakhshish Singh, the only son of Sardar Mul Singh. He is a Divisional Darbari and an hereditary Sardar. He is a life member of the Red Cross Society and one who has been contributing liberally to various public funds. The second is Sardar Iqbal Singh, brother of Sardar Jawahir Singh above mentioned. He is a retired Tahsildar, with a record of distinguished and meritorious service to Government behind him. In particular, he did very useful work during the period of the War both in his official and in his private capacity, and raised large subscriptions for various funds and for providing recruits. For the whole period of that campaign he contributed Rs. 200 annually out of his own *jagir*. He possesses numerous certificates from British and Indian officers, all bearing testimony to his vigorous efforts in connection with the War. He also did good work in connection with the disturbances of 1919 and the various Sikh agitations which occurred during the period of his service. Sardar Iqbal Singh has recently been employed as Revenue Assistant in the Patiala State. His son, Inderjit Singh, a graduate of the Government College, has recently been granted the King's Commission.

SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR BALWANT SINGH NALWA.

HARDAS SINGH (died 1762).

Gurdayal Singh (died 1798).

Sardar Hari Singh (died 1837).

Sardar Gurdit Singh (died 1882). Sardar Jawahir Singh (died 1877). Sardar Punjab Singh (died 1854). Sardar Arjun Singh (died 1848).

Sardar Ichhra Singh (died 1908). Sampuran Singh (died 1874).

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narayan Singh (died 1934). Sardar Kartar Singh (died 1868).

Kartar Singh (died 1894). Mul Singh (died 1897). SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR BALWANT SINGH (born 1894). Lieut.-Colonel Iqbal Singh (born 1895). Sant Singh (born 1897). Bakhshish Singh (born 1901). Kalwant Singh (born 1911). Sardar Indar Singh (born 1914).

Jasbir Singh (born 1934).

Satbinder Singh (born 1928). Harbindar Singh (born 1933). Son not yet named (born 1936). Surjit Singh (born 1935).

Sardar Kuldip Singh (born 1923). Amarjit Singh (born 1928). Paramjit Singh (born 1931).

Hardas Singh and his son, Gurdayal Singh, were followers of the Sukarchakia chiefs. The former was killed in action in 1762, and the latter accompanied Charat Singh and Mahan Singh on all their expeditions, and received in *jagir* the village of Baloke near Shahdara.

Hari Singh, like Ranjit Singh himself, was born in the town of Gujranwala, and was only seven years old when his father died. He, however, early distinguished himself, and at the siege of Kasur in 1807 behaved with such gallantry that Ranjit Singh made him a Sardar and gave him a *jagir*. During the siege of Multan, in March, 1810, Hari Singh was much burnt by a firepot thrown from the walls of the fort, and it was some months before he was again fit for service. He then reduced the Mitha Tiwana country, which he was allowed to hold as a service *jagir*. In 1818 he accompanied Prince Kharak Singh in the last and successful expedition against Multan, and the next year commanded one division of the army invading Kashmir. In 1820 he was appointed

governor of the conquered province in the room of Diwan Moti Ram who was thought too gentle a ruler for the rude and unsettled population. Hari Singh did not err on the side of leniency. He ruled with a strong hand; and the Kashmiris hated him so much that the Maharaja was compelled to recall him in 1821 and reappointed Moti Ram to the governorship.

Hari Singh was ordered to join the army, then on its way to Mankera; and Misar Diwan Chand, who was a rival of he Sardar, tried to persuade the Maharaja that he would not obey the order. Obedience was not easy to Hari Singh; for the wild mountaineers, to the number of twenty thousand, opposed his passage, and at Pakli he was compelled to halt with his force of seven thousand men. Pakli had long been a spot dreaded by merchants, for the hill men of that place were accustomed to demand a toll on shawls, wool and other Kashmir merchandise. Hari Singh, after vain efforts to induce the enemy to yield him a passage, attacked them with vigour and, storming their stockades, defeated them with great slaughter. After this he imposed a fine of five rupees and a half on each house in the district, and proceeded southwards to join the Maharaja, who was much pleased with his exploits and forgave the unpaid balance of the Kashmir revenues.

Hari Singh was now appointed Governor of Hazara, at this time the most turbulent province under Sikh rule. He was not a man suited to conciliate the Hazara tribes, for he hated all Muslims fiercely, and was never so happy as when fighting against them; but he was brave even to recklessness, fertile in resource and prompt in action. At Teri in 1823 he was commanding a portion of the Sikh army watching the movements of Muhammad Azim Khan, while the Maharaja was engaged with the Yusafzai Pathans on the other side of the Kabul river. In 1824 his harshness excited an insurrection in Darband, and he was attacked by the insurgents in great force, and could only maintain his position with difficulty till the arrival of reinforcements. On another occasion his force, in which were Sardars Chatar Singh and Sham Singh Atariwala, and some of the bravest of the Sikh chiefs, was attacked by a force of Yusafzais five times as numerous. Disdaining flight or surrender, the little band charged the enemy and gallantly cut their way through, with but little loss.

In the beginning of 1827 Sayad Ahmad Shah roused all the fanatic population of Yusafzai for a holy war against Sikhs and infidels, and was joined by the Barakzai chiefs of Peshawar. Sardar Hari Singh, with twenty-five thousand men, was ordered to prevent the Sayad from crossing the Indus till the Maharaja should arrive with reinforcements. But prudence was not part of Hari Singh's nature, and half his force

under Sardar Budh Singh Sindhanwalia crossed the river and entrenched at Saidu, where it was surrounded by overwhelming numbers of the enemy. Budh Singh, however, induced the Peshawar Sardars to desert the Sayad, and sallying from his entrenchments defeated the enemy so completely that it was long before the Sayad was able again to appear in the field. When Ranjit Singh and Hari Singh arrived the army marched to Peshawar, which was pillaged by the Sikhs. The palace of the Bala Hissar and many of the chief buildings were destroyed, the mosques were defiled, and the trees cut down for fuel. The tribute of Peshawar was increased, and the Maharaja carried away with him, as a hostage, the son of Yar Muhammad Khan.

By the Treaty of the 12th March, 1833, with Shah Shuja, the Maharaja obtained the cession of Peshawar, the Derajat and Multan. The Shah's power to bestow anything whatever was purely nominal; but soon afterwards, Sardar Hari Singh, with Prince Nao Nihal Singh, was sent to Peshawar on pretence of demanding an increased tribute, but in reality to seize the city. One morning he sent a polite message to the Barakzai Sardars, informing them that the Prince wished to view the city and that it would be well for them to retire to Bagh Ali Mardan Khan while he went round the walls. Accordingly the whole Sikh force was put in motion, and accompanied by the young Prince, who was mounted on an elephant, moved towards the city. Some of the Afghan troops made a spirited resistance; but the Barakzai Sardars fled, and Hari Singh with his small force of eight thousand men took possession of Peshawar.

After this success, Sardar Hari Singh remained as Commander-in-Chief on the Frontier. In 1835 Dost Muhammad Khan determined to re-take Peshawar if possible, and sent a force under Muhammad Khan to endeavour to dislodge the Sikhs. No serious attack was, however, then made, although the rival forces were engaged in perpetual skirmishes with varying success.

In 1836 Hari Singh was directed to build a fort at Jamrud, at the entrance of the Khyber Pass, from the walls of which the Maharaja might see Jalalabad. Accordingly the fort was built, of small strength or size, but impregnable to the Khyber tribes, who possessed no artillery. But the suspicions of Amir Dost Muhammad were aroused, and he determined to destroy the fort which commanded the road to Kabul. He collected a force of seven thousand horse, two thousand matchlock-men and eighteen guns, and placed them under his son, Muhammad Akbar Khan, and Mirza Sami Khan, his minister. With the army were three other of the Amir's sons, Muhammad Afzal Khan, Azim Khan

and Haidar Khan, the last still a boy. The Afghans marched through the Pass, and, being joined by about twelve thousand Khyberis, encamped before Jamrud. The fort was not at this time prepared against attack. It was garrisoned by only eight hundred Sikhs, and Hari Singh was ill with fever in Peshawar. The Afghans surrounded the fort, and commenced a heavy fire on its southern face. On the sixth day the defences were almost entirely destroyed, and so large a breach made in the wall that a troop of cavalry could have charged up it. Mahan Singh Mirpuria, who was in command, sent message after message to Hari Singh; and the last was to the effect that the garrison could hold out but one other day. On hearing this, the General, ill as he was, turned out his whole force, six thousand foot, one thousand regular cavalry and three thousand irregulars, and marched towards Jamrud; but the first day he advanced only two miles. But the news of his approach gave fresh life to the garrison, and they repulsed an assault of the Afghans with desperate courage, the assailants losing three hundred men. The next day was fortunately a Friday, and the enemy made no attack, being engaged in burying their dead. Early on Saturday morning Hari Singh arrived before the fort. For seven days the hostile armies lay opposite each other, neither wishing to commence, till Hari Singh, impatient of inaction, gave the signal for battle.

The Sikh attack was directed against that portion of the Afghan position where Zarin Khan and Momind Khan were in command, and was completely successful. The Afghan troops were driven back and both their leaders wounded, and the whole army, seeing the fate of the advanced division, wavered, turned and fled. The Sikhs thought the day was their own, and eagerly pressed on, capturing six guns; but their desire for revenge and plunder carried them too far, and at this moment Shamas-ud-din Khan swept with a large body of Afghan horse and, driving the Sikhs back in confusion and with great loss, completely changed the aspect of affairs. Hari Singh now saw that his presence alone could retrieve the day, and, in spite of the entreaties of his officers Kahan Singh Majithia, Surmukh Singh Butalia and Diwan Devi Sahai, he rode to the front and urged his men to stand their ground and repulse the enemy. The victory might still have been to the Sikhs; but Hari Singh, who alone could ensure it, was struck by two balls, one in the side and the other in the stomach. He knew he was mortally wounded, but, fearing to discourage his men, he turned his horse's head, and managed to ride as far as his tent. He swooned as he was taken from his horse; and half an hour later the bravest of the Sikh Generals, the man, with the terror of whose name Afghan mothers still quiet their fretful children, was dead. The army was kept in ignorance of his

death; but all knew he was grievously wounded, and fell back beneath the walls of Jamrud, where they threw up entrenchments and waited for reinforcements. For two whole days Mahan Singh Mirpuria and his other officers concealed the death of the General; but at last it could be no longer a secret, and the dismay of the army was extreme. To add to their distress they could obtain no water; and if it had not been for a fall of rain, most unusual at that time of the year, the Sikhs would have been compelled to abandon their entrenchments and cut their way through the enemy to Peshawar. At length help came. Raja Dhian Singh, Princes Kharak Singh and Nao Nihal Singh, Jamadar Khushhal Singh, General Ventura and all the flower of the Sikh chivalry, hastened up from Lahore by forced marches and twelve days after the battle arrived before Jamrud, and the Afghan army broke up their camp and hastily retreated through the Khyber upon Jalalabad.

The results of this battle were not important. The Sikhs had indeed lost their most dashing General, but the Afghans had retired without attempting to improve the victory. Each army lost three guns, and among those taken from the Afghans was one of immense size, the fellow of the *Zabar Zang* of Ghazni.

No sooner was the great chief dead than his family began to quarrel about his property and *jagirs*. At the time of his death Hari Singh possessed larger estates than any other man in the Punjab proper. He was lord of Gujranwala, Kachi, Nurpur, Mitha Tiwana, Shekhowal, Kalargarh, Hazara, Khanpur, Dhana, Khatak and other places, worth Rs. 8,52,000 per annum; but with these *jagirs* he was bound to furnish two regiments of cavalry, a battery of artillery and a camel swivel battery. His wealth in money and jewels was also very great, and his family thought that its possession was well worth a fight. Jawahir Singh and Gurdit Singh were sons of the Sardar's first wife; Arjun Singh and Punjab Singh of his second wife; and the half-brothers had never been on good terms. Arjun Singh and Punjab Singh took possession of the late Sardar's fortified house at Gujranwala, while Jawahir Singh and his brother held the town. So fierce was the dispute between them, that the Maharaja, always glad of an opportunity to fill his own treasury, confiscated all Hari Singh's property and estates, with the exception of Rs. 19,600 assigned to the brothers in the following proportion: Arjun Singh, Rs. 6,500; Jawahir Singh, Rs. 5,500; Gurdit Singh, Rs. 2,200; Punjab Singh Rs. 5,400. Gujranwala was given in *jagir* to Misar Beli Ram and Hazara to Sardar Tej Singh in 1838.

Sardar Jawahir Singh had in 1832 been appointed to command at Jahangira, and two years later he was sent on duty to Peshawar, and

was engaged in many of the actions with the Afghans up to the time of his father's death in April, 1837.

In October, 1848, Sardar Arjun Singh joined the rebels. He shut himself up in the fortified house at Gujranwala with about one hundred men, and openly defied the Government. A small detachment sent by the Darbar to bring him into Lahore was unsuccessful; but when a body of troops sent by Brigadier Campbell and a squadron of Skinner's Horse marched against him, he fled. The defences of the house were destroyed and the property found in it confiscated.

Sardar Jawahir Singh, whose sympathies were with the rebels, and who was at any rate an enemy of Raja Tej Singh, had been arrested and kept a close prisoner in the house of Gulab Singh Kalal in Lahore. He, however, managed to win over his guards to the popular side, and he and the six soldiers escaped together to Gujranwala. Misar Rallia Ram, who was then in authority at that place, tried to seize him; but Jawahir Singh was not to be caught a second time, and escaping from the town, he joined the army of Raja Sher Singh. He fought against the British with great gallantry at Chilianwala and Gujrat; and he was the man who led the dashing charge of irregular cavalry at Chilianwala, which so nearly ruined the fortune of the day.

Punjab Singh was the only one of the brothers who remained faithful to his Government, and his *jagir* alone was exempted from confiscation. He died in 1854, and his *jagir* lapsed to Government. His widow received a small pension of Rs. 25 a month.

Arjun Singh died in 1848 soon after his escape from Gujranwala. His two sons had each a small allowance of Rs. 96.

In 1857 Sardar Jawahir Singh was one of the first of the Punjab Sardars selected by the Chief Commissioner for service in Hindustan. Proud of the confidence reposed in him, Jawahir Singh served throughout the war with a gallantry and devotion which none surpassed. He was Risaldar and senior native officer of the 1st Sikh Cavalry. At Lucknow, Bithur, Cawnpore, Kalpi, and wherever that noble regiment was engaged, Jawahir Singh was present. He was eighteen times engaged with the enemy; and at the close of 1859 he received, as a reward for his services, a *jagir* of Rs. 12,000 per annum. He had previously received the Order of British India for distinguished services in the field. In 1862 he was made an Honorary Magistrate of Gujranwala, where he resided until his death in 1877. In addition to the *jagir* he owned a small property at Amritsar, known as Hari Singh *ka Bagh*, yielding about Rs. 1,000 annually. His brother, Gurdit Singh, attempted, without success, to secure a half share in these garden lands; and this action so incensed

Jawahir Singh that he made a will assigning the whole of his property to Bedi Sujan Singh of Una, the family priest. The document was contested by Gurdit Singh, who was obliged to sell all the property that remained to him to meet the law expenses. Ultimately the case was referred to Messrs. Arthur Brandreth and H. E. Perkins, of the Punjab Commission, for decision by arbitration. These officers held that one-half the garden should be considered ancestral property, Bedi Sujan Singh taking the other half under the will; and that the Bedi should take the garden in trust for the maintenance of Sardar Jawahir Singh's widow, he making over one-half on her death to the heirs of Sardar Hari Singh. As regards Sardar Jawahir Singh's *jagir*, one-half was assigned in perpetuity to Gurdit Singh and his heirs male, the remainder being held by him for his own lifetime. This settlement was sanctioned in 1882, and in the same year Sardar Gurdit Singh died. He had been in the enjoyment of a cash allowance of Rs. 480 since annexation. It was continued to four ladies of his family as a maintenance charge. The perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 674 passed to Ichhra Singh, son of Sardar Arjun Singh, Government having, in 1884, sanctioned its continuance to him although it should have been resumed on the death of Gurdit Singh. Sardar Ichhra Singh was a Provincial Darbari and *Zaildar* of Gujranwala. In his early days, being hard pressed by his creditors, he took service in Bikaner as commander of the State troops. He resigned this post in 1876, having held it for six years, and accepted a Colonel's commission in the Nepal army. He eventually gave up soldiering and settled at Gujranwala, where he died in 1908. His *jagir* increased in value to about Rs. 2,400, half of it being perpetual. His private property consisted of ten squares of land in the Canal Colony, 300 *ghumaons* round Gujranwala city and several shops and houses in the city itself.

He was succeeded by his only son, Narayan Singh, who was granted his father's seat in Provincial Darbars and whose hereditary title of Sardar was recognized. He also succeeded his father as *Zaildar*, and for some time served as an Honorary Magistrate. During the period of the War he proved very helpful to Government, supplying recruits and collecting money for the War Loan and other Relief Funds. He was rewarded with ten squares of land, a sword of honour, a *khillat* and the title of Sardar Bahadur. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narayan Singh was Vice-President of the Gujranwala Municipal Committee for a few years and was very popular in his district. He died in 1934, leaving behind six sons.

His eldest son, Sardar Sahib Sardar Balwant Singh Nalwa, succeeded him as head of the family. He is a Barrister-at-Law and is an

Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. In the discharge of his official duties he helped in the suppression of the Civil Disobedience movement at Multan and of the Akali movement generally. The title of Sardar Sahib was conferred on him in 1931; and in addition he inherited the title of Sardar, the family *jagir*, the *Zaildari*, and the status of a Provincial Darbari from his father. Iqbal Singh, the second son, is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Medical Service, and is Inspector-General of Prisons in Burma; the third son, Sardar Sant Singh is a Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, who, while rounding up revolutionaries at Lyallpur, lost sight of one of his eyes as a result of an explosion of a bomb and the fourth son, Sardar Bakhshish Singh, is an Honorary Magistrate at Gujranwala.

DIWAN BAL KRISHAN, AKALGARHIA.

- HOSHNAK RAI (died 1797).
  - Nanak Chand (died 1831).
    - Ratan Chand (died 1830).
      - Diwan Ram Chand (died 1888).
        - Daryai Mal (died 1925). — Two generations.
        - Gobind Ram (born 1862). — Two generations.
        - Har Gopal (born 1864). — Two generations.
        - Kaul Das (born 1867). — Two generations.
  - Gurmukh Rai (died 1830).
    - Devi Dayal (died 1876).
      - Kahan Chand (died 1876). — Four generations.
      - Bal Mukand (died 1899). — Three generations.
      - Bhagat Ram (died 1913). — Two generations.
      - Sant Ram (died 1901).
        - Ram Nath (born 1880). — Two generations.
        - Sri Ram (born 1886) — Four sons.
        - Prem Nath (died 1917).
        - Bishambar Nath (born 1898). — Two sons.
    - Ram Sarup, *alias* Ghulam Muhi-ud-din.
  - Diwan Sawan Mal (died 1844).
    - Diwan Ram Das (died 1831).
      - Wazir Chand (died 1882).
        - Raghpat Rai (died 1893).
    - Diwan Mul Raj (died 1851).
      - Diwan Hari Singh (died 1913).
        - Diwan Bansi Lal (died 1927).
          - DIWAN BAL KRISHAN (born 1893).
            - Onkar Nath (born 1916).
            - Bhishma (died 1929).
            - Karn Vir (born 1929).
            - Vikram Pal (born 1933).
          - Radha Kishan (born 1905). — Two sons.
          - Piare Mohan Lal (born 1930).
          - Madan Mohan Lal (born 1912).
          - Indar Mohan Lal (born 1923).
        - Gopal Lal (born 1883). — Four sons.
    - Karam Narayan (died 1903). — Five generations.
    - Sham Singh (died 1881). — Three generations.
    - Ram Singh (died 1922). — Four generations.
    - Narayan Singh (died 1905). — Four generations.

Hoshnak Rai, a Khatri of the Chopra caste, was a servant of Sardar Dal Singh of Akalgarh, with whom he took service about the year 1768. He was not himself a man of any note, and his name is only remembered through the genius of Sawan Mal, his third son, and the rebellion of Mul Raj, his grandson.

Nanak Chand, the eldest son of Hoshnak Rai, entered the service of Dal Singh in 1788, and there remained until the death of the chief in 1804, when Akalgarh, which was held as a dependency of the Sukarchakia *Misal*, fell by escheat into the hands of Ranjit Singh. He then left his native town and entered the force of Diwan Mohkam Chand, under whom he rose to posts of considerable trust, and after the death of that General he was employed in collecting the revenues of Multan and Kashmir. His only son, Ratan Chand, died one year before him, in 1830, and Ram Chand, his grandson, succeeded to his appointment. Ram Chand was at this time but twelve years of age; but Maharaja Ranjit Singh took a fancy to him and made him Chancellor, giving him charge of his private seal. After the death of the Maharaja he took no part in public life, residing at Akalgarh in receipt of a pension of Rs. 2,400. The esteem in which Ram Chand was held for his liberality and integrity was very great. He had built large tanks at Ichhra near Lahore and at Nankana, a place of pilgrimage sacred to Guru Nanak. At Lahore he maintained a doctor and a dispensary for the gratuitous distribution of medicine to the poor; he founded a Sanskrit school at Amritsar and a *sadawart*, or poor-house, at Benares; and he subscribed Rs. 50,000 to the Jubilee Memorial of Her Majesty Queen Victoria at Benares. At this city he resided during the last four years of his life, and there he died in 1888. He was a Provincial Darbari, and his eldest son, Daryai Mal, was a Divisional Darbari and a member of the Gujranwala District Board. Diwan Daryai Mal worked as President of the Municipal Committee, Akalgarh and won many *sanads* and certificates in recognition of his successful exertions in the cause of education and vaccination. He was later awarded five squares of land on the Lower Bari Doab Colony. He died in 1925 and was succeeded in the Divisional Darbar by his son, Hans Raj, who was allowed the courtesy title of 'Diwan'. Diwan Hans Raj has put in good service as a Tahsildar of Pakpattan and is, at present, posted at Okara.

Gurmukh Rai, brother of Nanak Chand, was an officer of irregular cavalry under Diwan Mohkam Chand. He died in 1830 leaving two sons, of whom Devi Dayal, the elder, was Multan agent at Lahore during the rule of his uncle, Sawan Mal. In 1849 he was appointed Magistrate of the whole of the Chaj Doab, and held this appointment until annexation. In 1853 he was made Tahsildar of Ramnagar, but resigned the

next year. He was created Honorary Magistrate of Akalgarh and Ramnagar in 1862, and was in the enjoyment of a pension of Rs. 2,300 until his death in 1876. Ram Sarup, the second son, became a Muslim, taking the name of Ghulam Muhi-ud-din. Devi Dayal's youngest son, Sant Ram, served as a Munsif in the Punjab. His grandson, Manohar Lal, had a seat in Divisional Darbars. Of the other descendants of Devi Dayal, Chandar Bhan, M.A., died in 1913, and Ram Saran, a barrister, died a year later. Mehr Chand is an Advocate.

The third son of Hoshnak Rai was the celebrated Sawan Mal, who was born in the year 1788. He commenced public life in the office of his brother, Nanak Chand, and in 1820 was sent to Multan on Rs. 250 a month as head of the accounts office under Bhaia Badan Hazari, the governor. The next year, when Badan Hazari was degraded, Sawan Mal, whose abilities were well known to the Maharaja, was appointed Governor or Viceroy of half the province of Multan, and in 1829 he was made Governor of the whole. The tract of country which thus came under the rule of Sawan Mal was very extensive, and comprised the districts of Multan, Leiah, Dera Ghazi Khan, Khangarh and part of Jhang. It was at this time almost a desert. For many years it had been the scene of rapine and war. Life and property were insecure, and the population, which had once been numerous and wealthy, had become scanty and impoverished. But under the new administration a great change was wrought. Diwan Sawan Mal, by offers of land and protection, induced many of the inhabitants of neighbouring districts to settle in the province; he excavated canals (in the Multan district alone of the length of three hundred miles); he favoured commerce, and acted in every way as a wise and beneficent ruler. It has been often asserted that he regarded the Pathans, the late rulers of Multan, with no favour. That, himself a trader, he had no sympathy with the old aristocracy of the country; himself a Hindu, he neither trusted nor loved the Muslim portion of his subjects; and that with these feelings he ousted most of the Pathan proprietors from their holdings and supplied their places with *Jat Zamindars*. But there is little truth in these statements. The sympathies of Sawan Mal were, it is true, with the Hindus, but he appreciated the fine qualities of the Pathans, and these supplied his army with its most distinguished and dashing officers.

During the reign of the great Maharaja, Sawan Mal was little disturbed. Ranjit Singh saw the gradual increase of the Diwan's power, but he knew that during his reign he would not rebel; and as the tribute was paid with the greatest regularity there was no cause of complaint.

But no sooner was Ranjit Singh dead than the enemies of the Diwan attempted to destroy him. Chief of these were the Jammu Rajas, Gulab Singh and Dhian Singh, between whom and the Diwan had always existed jealousy and the most bitter hatred. It was proposed to demand from the Diwan half a million sterling, and he was summoned to Lahore to render his accounts. Had he refused to obey, it was the intention of the Darbar to send troops to compel him; but Sawan Mal, knowing his power and believing that the Court would not dare to proceed to extremities, came to Lahore in September, 1840, when amicable arrangements were made, and he returned to Multan.

In March, 1841, when Maharaja Sher Singh had just obtained the supreme power, he directed both Sawan Mal and Raja Dhian Singh to raise fresh troops, intending to replace them with some of the turbulent Khalsa regiments. In compliance with this order the Diwan began to raise Muslim troops with the greatest activity, with the real object of defending himelf against Dhian Singh, while the Raja was not less energetic, hoping with his new troops, not only to overwhelm Sawan Mal, but to defend Jammu both against the Sikhs and the British.

In January, 1842, the Mazari Beloch tribe, which had always given trouble to the Sikh governors, rebelled, and made a descent upon Rojhan, hoping to plunder it before the arrival of help. But Sawan Mal marched against them in force, and they were compelled to retire.

When Raja Dhian Singh was assassinated by the Sindhanwalias, Diwan Sawan Mal was freed from the most able of his enemies. But all the members of the Dogra family hated him; Raja Gulab Singh, because he was an able and influential rival and a better servant of the State than himself; and Raja Hira Singh, because Pandit Jala, his minister, hated him. The Pandit was a man of no limited ambition. He hoped to be able first to destroy Raja Gulab Singh by inciting the Khalsa army to march against Jammu and then to crush Diwan Sawan Mal. Were these rivals removed, he would wield the whole power of the State. But the Pandit was unable to control the army from which he hoped so much, and was murdered by the troops in December, 1844.

Through these years Diwan Sawan Mal had been strengthening himself at Multan. There is every reason to believe that he intended at some favourable opportunity to throw off his allegiance to Lahore and declare his independence. It was with this intention that he expended so much money and labour upon his fort at Multan that it was all but impregnable to a native force. It was against the Sikh army that the defences were prepared; and though Sawan Mal would have held them as a rebel, there will be found few to condemn him. The empire which the genius of one man had founded was falling asunder; no efforts of

the Diwan could avail to save it; and he had as much right as others to a share of the spoil. Loyalty was not in question. To Maharaja Ranjit Singh he had ever been a faithful servant; but an hereditary claim to devotion on the part of Maharaja Dalip Singh was, to all who knew the history of the *Zanana*, ridiculous.

But whatever were the intentions of the Diwan, he was not destined to see them realized. On the 16th September, 1844, at his morning Darbar, a soldier who had been caught thieving was brought before the Diwan for trial. After investigation, the prisoner was remanded and placed in the *Deorhi*, or ante-chamber, with a guard over him. The Diwan transacted all his business, and towards evening went out through the *Deorhi* to take the air. The prisoner, who had hidden a pistol in his waistcloth, drew it and fired at the Diwan, at a distance of five paces. The ball struck Sawan Mal on the left breast and, passing round the ribs, came out at his back and wounded an officer of the name of Didar Singh, who was standing near, on the right arm. Sahib Singh and Sarbuland Khan cut the assassin down, and the Diwan, severely but not dangerously wounded, was carried into the palace. For some days all went on well, and to all appearance the wound was healing, when a change for the worse took place; the wound re-opened and Sawan Mal gradually sank, and died on the 29th of September, 1844.*

Diwan Sawan Mal was the best of all the Sikh governors. During the latter years of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's life, and during the reigns of his successors, the Diwan was practically irresponsible; yet his great power was in no way abused. He amassed great wealth, it is true, and upwards of a million sterling was divided by his family after his death; but this was not wrung from the people by cruelty and oppression. The Government demand under both Sawan Mal and his son never exceeded one-third of the gross produce of the land, and was generally only one-fifth or one-sixth. But it was his impartiality which caused the people to regard Sawan Mal with such love. It is said that one day a peasant

---

*Sir H. B. Edwardes, in his "Year on the Punjab Frontier," has given a different account of the manner in which the Diwan met his death. He states that the assassin was a soldier, who had served Sawan Mal faithfully, and who came to Darbar to ask for his pay and discharge. That Sawan Mal refused to grant these just demands, and caused the petitioner to be stripped of sword and shield and turned out of Darbar. That in revenge for this grievous insult the soldier shot him.

This version is incorrect. Among the authorities for the account given in the text may be mentioned Karam Narayan, son of the Diwan, and Sukh Dyal, *Sarishtadar* in the office of the Judicial Commissioner, who was standing beside Sawan Mal when he was shot, and who was present in Darbar while the investigation into the theft case was being conducted.

The Sikh governors, whose names are most revered by the people, are Diwan Sawan Mal of Multan, Mahan Singh of Kashmir, and Misar Rup Lal of Jullundur. Of these, Sawan Mal was far the wisest and the best. Misar Rup Lal's assessments were light, and the country flourished under his rule; but the people fancied him too fond of their wives and their daughters. He carried to the grave with him a long scar on the left shoulder, where he was wounded by the sword of a jealous Khatri, who caught him in his house too late at night.

complained to him that some chief had destroyed his crop by turning his horses loose to graze in the field. Sawan Mal asked the man if he could point out the offender in Darbar. The peasant pointed to Ram Das, the Diwan's eldest son. He admitted the complaint to be just, and Sawan Mal ordered him to be imprisoned. The injured man begged for his pardon, but for several days Ram Das remained in confinement; and his spirit was so broken by this punishment that he fell ill and died shortly after his release.

Diwan Sawan Mal was succeeded as Governor of Multan by his son, Mul Raj. Raja Hira Singh and the Court of Lahore would have preferred some nominee of their own; but the Multan family was too strong, both in fact and reputation, to be put aside. Mul Raj was at this time about thirty years of age. He had served under his father, first as *Kardar* or manager of Shujabad, and then as *Kardar* of the district of Jhang. In both these places he was hated for his oppression and avarice,* and although when he succeeded to the governorship of Multan he much improved in disposition, yet he was always unpopular with the people. Scarcely had Mul Raj established himself than the Lahore Darbar, having heard reports of the vast wealth left by Sawan Mal, demanded a *nazrana* or tribute of one million sterling. The state of his army was also a source of great anxiety to Mul Raj. Nominally part of the Lahore army, the force at Multan was raised by the Governor, who promoted or discharged men and officers at his pleasure. He was only bound to keep up a certain force. At this time, of the ten battalions of Multan eight were composed of Muslims and two of Sikhs. The latter, instigated, it was believed, by the Darbar, rose in mutiny on the 24th November, 1844, demanding higher pay. They were jealous of the Lahore army, in which the pay of an infantry soldier was eleven rupees eight annas a month, while they only obtained seven rupees eight annas. Diwan Mul Raj and his brother, Karam Narayan, immediately on the outbreak, attacked the mutineers and entirely dispersed them; and this victory so much baffled the Darbar and strengthened the Diwan that he sent to Lahore to offer a very much smaller *nazrana* than that demanded. Negotiations, however, went on for some time longer, till Mul Raj, believing that the Sikh army on its return from Jammu would be marched against him, agreed to pay eighteen lakhs of rupees. But in the very month that this arrangement was made, Sardar Jawahir Singh, the Minister, was murdered, the country became the scene of

*It was a common saying in the country, that Multan was blessed with Sawan (the month of rain); Leiah with Karam (kindness); while Jhang was desolated by Mula (an insect which destroys the corn). The illusion was to Sawan Mal, Governor of Multan; Karam Narayan his third son, *Kardar* of Leiah; and Mul Raj, *Kardar* of Jhang.

anarchy and confusion, and the Khalsa army marched to the Sutlej against the British.

During the war Mul Raj made no effort to pay his tribute, and on the return of peace the Darbar determined to press its claims. The eighteen lakhs agreed upon were demanded, with seven lakhs of arrears. Raja Lal Singh, the old enemy of Mul Raj, was now Minister at Lahore. He eagerly desired the ruin of the Governor, and hoped to install his own brother, Bhagwan Singh, in his place. With this object he insisted upon sending troops to enforce the claims of the Darbar. Mul Raj had at this time no wish to oppose the Government, and withdrew most of his troops towards Multan as the Lahore force under Misar Rallia Ram advanced. However, three miles from Leiah, a collision took place between some irregulars of the Diwan and the advanced body of the Lahore force. The latter, after a sharp skirmish, was worsted, and its leader, Khazan Singh Chabalia, taken prisoner.

But Mul Raj was now anxious to make his peace with the Darbar, and, knowing that no mercy was to be expected from Raja Lal Singh, he appealed to Major H. Lawrence, the English Resident at Lahore, through whose influence a safe conduct was granted to the Governor, who arrived at Lahore on the 9th October, 1846, accompanied by Diwan Dina Nath, who had escorted him from Multan. Mul Raj tried hard to obtain more easy terms than had been previously granted; and at the end of November an agreement was concluded by which he was to pay eight lakhs of what was due immediately, and the remainder by instalments. The districts, including portions of Leiah and Jhang, which had been recently occupied by the Sikh troops, were to be retained by the Darbar, and for the remaining portion of the province he was to pay Rs. 19,68,000 per annum.

Both parties appeared satisfied with this arrangement, and in November, 1846, Mul Raj returned to Multan, where for some months all went on well. The eighteen lakhs were paid up and the Darbar had no just cause of complaint. But the Governor was not long content. He had lost a portion of his province, and the new custom duties, though not as yet enforced in Multan, were beginning to diminish his revenue. His power was also less absolute, for there was now a strong Government in Lahore, which held that justice was the first virtue of an administration; and petitioners, bankers, merchants and cultivators, had discovered that the road to redress lay through Lahore. This was more than the Diwan could endure. His father had been a King in all but name, and had bequeathed his pride and his ambition to his son. So the Diwan returned in November, 1847, to Lahore to endeavour to obtain some modification of the terms of his agreement and a promise

that no complaints against him should be received. Should these requests not be granted, he had resolved to resign his charge. Mr. J. Lawrence was then acting Resident at Lahore. To him the Diwan unfolded his troubles and his wish to resign. Mr. Lawrence endeavoured to dissuade him from doing so; but told him he was at liberty to act as he thought fit, so long as his resignation was given in at a time convenient to the Government he served. The Diwan still insisted on resigning, as he saw that the object for which he had come to Lahore could never be attained, and it was arranged that he should resign at the end of April, 1848; that for the present the Darbar should not be informed of his intention; and that two or three months before his resignation two English officers should be sent to Multan to be instructed by the Diwan in the state of affairs, and ultimately to be placed in charge of the province.

A few days after this arrangement the Diwan left for Multan. When Sir F. Currie, appointed Resident at Lahore, arrived there at the beginning of April, he considered it right that the Darbar should be informed of the intention of Mul Raj to resign. This was accordingly done, and the Diwan was addressed on the subject both by the Darbar and the Resident. He was told that he was still at liberty to retain his charge; but he reiterated his desire to resign, on account of ill health and dissensions in his family, and his resignation was accordingly accepted by the Darbar. The appointment of Governor of Multan was offered to Sardar Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia, but he was disinclined to accept it; and it was consequently given to Sardar Kahan Singh Man, an intelligent man, who was to act in concert with Mr. Vans Agnew, of the Bengal Civil Service, who was appointed Political Agent, with Lieutenant Anderson, of the Bombay Army, as his Assistant. These officers proceeded to Multan, which they reached on the 17th April, and the next day joined their escort under Sardar Kahan Singh. They were received by the Diwan with great civility, and it was arranged that he should accompany them over the fort the next morning. Accordingly, on the morning of the 19th, they proceeded with the Diwan and two companies of Gurkhas to make the inspection. Mr. Vans Agnew left the Gurkhas at one of the gates, and made the round of the fortress with the Diwan, who gave over charge. As they passed out of the gate a soldier of the Diwan struck Mr. Vans Agnew with his spear and knocked him off his horse, and then attacked him with his sword and wounded him severely. Lieutenant Anderson was also cut down, and left for dead on the ground till found by some of the Gurkha troops, who carried him to the *Idgah*, a strong building near the fort, in which the English officers had taken up their quarters, and where Mr. Vans Agnew had arrived before him. When the assault on the officers took place at

the gate of the fort, the Diwan rode off to his own house; and although later in the day Mr. Vans Agnew sent for him, desiring him to attend and prove his innocence by his acts, he never came, alleging that his soldiers would not allow him to do so. On the morning of the 20th the fort opened fire upon the *Idgah*, which was returned by the Sikh artillery of the escort; but at night Colonel Ishwar Singh, commanding the artillery, went over to the enemy with all his men. The *Idgah* was then assaulted by the enemy. No resistance could be offered, for the unfortunate English officers were severely wounded and deserted by those who had sworn to defend them. They died like gallant men, and their heads, severed from the mutilated bodies, were taken in triumph to the rebel Diwan, who rewarded the murderers with praise and money. Almost the last words of Mr. Vans Agnew, spoken to Sardar Kahan Singh, who remained faithful to the end, may be recorded here, for they were words noble and prophetic, and neither England nor the Punjab should forget them: "They may kill us two", he said, wounded and hopeless of human aid; " they may kill us two, but we are not the last of the English. Thousands of Englishmen will come when we are gone, and will annihilate Mul Raj and his soldiers and his fort ".

And so the die was cast. The Diwan knew that he could not now retrace his steps, and prepared with energy and determination for war. He strengthened his fort and laid in supplies in anticipation of a siege; he called to his side all the disaffected in the province; and addressed the chief Sardars, telling them that now was the opportunity they had so long desired of freeing their country from the hated yoke of the English.

It is impossible in a biographical sketch to follow the course of the war that ensued, resulting in the annexation of the Punjab. For some time the rebels at Multan remained unpunished. The season was unusually hot, and Multan had a bad reputation for unhealthiness, and the English Commander-in-Chief did not feel justified in sending a European force against it till later in the year. The Resident was thus compelled to send a Sikh army, whose disaffection was admitted by the chiefs who commanded it, and whose subsequent desertion to the enemy with its General, Raja Sher Singh Atariwala, did not occasion much surprise. But the rebel Diwan was not left unmolested. Through the summer months Lieutenant H. B. Edwardes, with a small native force, had kept Mul Raj in check and had gained important victories over him, aided by the force of Bahawal Khan, Nawab of Bahawalpur, which was directed and virtually commanded by Lieutenant E. Lake. Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan, one of the Sikh Generals who had remained loyal in the midst of disaffection, also did admirable service; and when the British army

arrived before Multan in August, 1848, Mul Raj had little upon which he could depend beyond the walls of his fort.

The siege-train arrived before Multan on the 4th September, and on the 6th opened fire. But Sawan Mal had not laboured in vain at the defences, and the reduction of the fort was a matter of no small difficulty. The besieging force was small; and a large proportion of it consisted of irregular troops, brave indeed in the field, but almost useless for the operation of a siege. The defection of Raja Sher Singh with his whole force on the 14th of September compelled General Whish to raise the siege and wait for reinforcements. The suspicious nature of Mul Raj did not allow him to profit by the desertion of the Sikhs. He thoroughly distrusted the motives which induced them to join him; and was much relieved when the Raja, disgusted at the suspicions of which he was the object, marched from Multan to join his father, Sardar Chatar Singh, who was in open rebellion in the north-west of the Punjab.

The fate of Mul Raj was not long delayed. Reinforcements reached the British army, and on the 27th of December the siege was resumed. During the interval Mul Raj had sought for help and allies in all directions. Dost Muhammad Khan was ready enough with promises; but Multan was too distant for active aid. The Sikhs, whom the Diwan had distrusted and insulted, would now have nothing to do with him. They, too, had their own work before them. From every quarter the heroes of Sobraon and Aliwal, the men who had fought under the great Maharaja and under Hari Singh Nalwa, assembling to try once more the fortune of battle, to be present at the approaching struggle, in which, at Chailianwala and Gujrat, the Khalsa for ever fell and the empire of the Sikhs was lost.

After some severe fighting before Multan, the exertions of the British troops were successful. On the 2nd January, 1849, the city was carried by assault, and on the 22nd Mul Raj, who had shut himself up in the citadel, seeing further resistance to be hopeless, surrendered at disceretion. He was conveyed to Lahore and brought to trial in the month of June for the murder of Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson. He was ably defended by Captain Hamilton; but was found guilty and condemned to death. The Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, with whom the confirmation of the sentence rested, accepted the judges' recommendation to mercy, and commuted the sentence to transportation for life. Mul Raj was accordingly sent as a prisoner to Calcutta, where he died the following year.

It is not for history to praise an unsuccessful rebel; but a careful review of the Diwan's history will show him to have been more unfor-

tunate than criminal. It is certain that when Mr. Vans Agnew first arrived at Multan, the Diwan had no intention of rebelling. Had such been his design he would not have resigned his charge or have given over the fort. It is equally certain that the first attack on the British officers was without the Diwan's privity or consent. That attack was either an outburst of fanatical hatred on the part of the Muslim soldiery, who saw the fort in which they took so much pride passing into the hands of strangers, or it was instigated by some of the Diwan's officers who wished to compromise him and compel him to rebel. It is probable that he was under restraint and unable to command the obedience of his soldiers when the *Idgah* was assaulted and the English officers slain. At no time, from that fatal day till the arrival of the British army before Multan, could the Diwan, with any safety to himself, have proposed terms of submission or have sued for pardon. He was surrounded by relatives, friends and troops who depended upon him for place and wealth and power, and who saw in a new governor nothing but ruin to themselves. They determined to force Mul Raj to rebel; for his victory would enrich them, and his defeat could not be more injurious to them than his resignation. Diwan Mul Raj was not an amiable character. He was mean, grasping, suspicious and vacillating. But the crimes of cold-blooded murder and of premeditated rebellion cannot, with any justice, be laid to his charge.

The Diwan left one son, Hari Singh, born in 1848, who was educated at the Government College, Lahore. He was a Provincial Darbari, and was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 1,500 per annum for life. He served for some years as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and then retired on pension. He died in 1913, and was succeeded to the headship of the family by his son, Diwan Bansi Lal, who enjoyed a political pension of Rs. 680 per annum and exemption from certain provisions of the Arms Act. He was President of the Akalgarh Municipal Committee. He provided recruits in the Great War and gave Rs. 5,000 as War Loan. He also gave half his political pension for the Lady O'Dwyer Fund and other recruiting operations. As a member of the District War League he rendered help generally and assisted the administration in various ways, by collecting funds for a High School at Akalgarh, building the hospital for the Veterinary Department and assisting the police in apprehending the Akali *Jathas.* He was granted five rectangles of land as landed gentry grant in the Multan district in 1918. Diwan Bansi Lal died in 1929, leaving behind a large family in a very weak financial condition.

Diwan Bal Krishan, the present head of the family, succeeded his father in 1932. He is a provincial and a Divisional Darbari, continues

to hold the herediary title of Diwan, and is also a *Lambardar*. At present he is serving as Superintendent and Mir Munshi to the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States, and has recently been awarded the Coronation Medal.

Diwan Gopal Lal, second son of Diwan Hari Singh, served the Government during the years of the War by supplying recruits, giving Rs. 2,000 as War Loan and half his political pension for the Lady O'Dwyer Fund and for recruiting operations. Diwan Baij Nath, a cousin of Diwan Bal Krishan, is President of the Small Town Committee of Akalgarh.

Karam Narayan, the third son of Sawan Mal, served as his lieutenant in the Leiah district, carrying on its civil duties, and at the same time holding military command in the celebrated fort of Mankera. He was much beloved by the people for his kindness and impartiality. After Sawan Mal's death, Karam Narayan did not get on at all well with his brother, Mul Raj, who in 1874 imprisoned him in his own house. For two months he remained in confinement, and was then allowed to leave Multan with his share of the property left by Sawan Mal, amounting to more than ten lakhs of rupees. He settled at Akalgarh and was in no way party to his brother's rebellion. He enjoyed a pension of Rs. 400 per annum till his death in 1903. Ram Singh, another son of Diwan Sawan Mal, received a similar pension until his death in 1922.

SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR RAJWANT SINGH OF RARIALA.

- BHAGAT SINGH.
  - Seva Singh.
  - Deva Singh.
    - Sardar Jai Singh (died 1855).
      - Jawala Singh (died 1888).
        - Three generations.
    - Sardar Jodh Singh (died 1864).
      - Mahtab Singh (died 1855).
      - Harsa Singh (died 1860).
        - Four generations.
      - Partab Singh (died 1889).
      - Dal Singh (died 1885).
      - Gulab Singh (died 1890).
        - Mul Singh (died 1905).
      - Mal Singh (died 1905).
        - Two generations.
    - Kahan Singh (died 1858).
      - Four generations.
    - Ganda Singh (died 1854).
      - Karam Singh (died 1915).
        - Two generations.
      - Sharam Singh (died 1893).
    - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Man Singh, C.I.E. (died 1892).
      - Piara Singh died 1877).
      - Gurmukh Singh (died 1886).
      - Sardar Jawahir Singh (died 1907).
        - SARDAR SAHIB SARDAR RAJWANT SINGH (born 1886).
          - Raghbir Singh (born 1902).
            - Amarjit Singh (born 1925).
            - Jatindar Singh (born 1930).
          - Pritpal Singh (born 1921).
          - Charanjit Singh (born 1924).
          - Jasbir Singh (born 1928).
        - Sardar Sahib Sardar Harbans Singh (born 1889).
          - Bhopindar Singh (born 1916).
      - Prem Singh (died 1927).
        - Gurdial Singh (born 1895).
          - Harbakhsh Singh (died 1930).
      - Balwant Singh (born 1879).
        - Two generations.
      - Sundar Singh (born 1881).
        - Two generations.
      - Sujja Singh (died 1932).
        - Three sons.

The village of Rariala in the Gujranwala district is stated to have been founded by Chaudhri Tej, an ancestor of Sardar Sahib Sardar Rajwant Singh. It is certain that the family had long lived in the village and had for some time held the *Chaudhriat*. About the year 1759 Bhagat Singh became a Sikh, and, having married his daughter, Devi, to the powerful chief, Gujjar Singh Bhangi, obtained a grant of the village of Rariala, free of service, from him. Gujjar Singh also took the young Seva Singh and Deva Singh into his service, and gave them the *jagir* of Naushehra in the Gujrat district, which was held by the brothers in joint possession till the death of Seva Singh, who was killed in battle; and the *jagir* was then resumed by Sahib Singh, son of Gujjar Singh, who had succeeded his father in the command of the Bhangi *Misal*. Two villages of the *jagir* were, however, left to Deva Singh and the ancestral village of Rariala. His son, Jodh Singh, when a boy of fifteen, entered the force of Sardar Jodh Singh Sowrianwala, who had married his cousin in the year 1813. He served with the Sardar's *Ghorcharas* till 1825, when, on the death of Sardar Amir Singh, the *jagir* was resumed by the Maharaja and the irregular troops placed under the command of Prince Sher Singh.

In 1831 Jodh Singh accompanied the Prince in his successful campaign against Sayad Ahmad Khan. In 1834 he was placed as a trooper in Raja Hira Singh's Dera, in which he remained till 1848, having been in 1836 promoted to the rank of commandant. The *jagir* of Rariala, with Rs. 12,043, subject to the service of two *sowars*, had always remained in his possession, with the exception of the year 1835, when it has been temporarily resumed; and in 1848 he received an additional grant of the village Kotli in the Gujranwala district. During these years Sardar Jodh Singh had performed good service to the State. He had served under Diwan Hukam Rai, who was in charge of Mamdot and Muktesar, and was afterwards sent to the Manjah, where he was most energetic, and speedily cleared the country of robbers. During the reign of Sher Singh he was again sent to the Manjah in command of three hundred *sowars*, and remained there for six months, restoring order and administering justice. After the Sutlej campaign Jodh Singh was appointed *Adalti*, or judicial officer, at Amritsar on Rs. 3,000 inclusive of his *jagir*; and in 1849, after annexation, he was appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner at the same place, where he remained till his retirement from Government service in December, 1862.

During the disturbances of 1848-49 Sardar Jodh Singh remained faithful, and did excellent service in preserving the peace of the city of Amritsar, and in furnishing supplies to the British forces. In 1857 he accompanied Mr. F. Cooper, C.B., in pursuit of the Mian Mir mutineers,

and rendered such zealous and prompt assistance that he received from Government a present of Rs. 1,000 and a valuable watch. From annexation up to the beginning of 1862 he was in charge of the Darbar Sahib, the great Sikh temple at Amritsar, chosen by the Sikh aristocracy and priests themselves. This was an important duty, requiring great tact, honesty and powers of conciliation. These qualities the Sardar possessed in an eminent degree. There were special circumstances gravely affecting the good management of the temple, but Jodh Singh's influence there was only for good. He guided its counsels through the difficult early years of the administration and through the critical period of 1857, when his loyalty and devotion to Government were many times noticed; while as a judicial officer he secured, by his justice and unswerving honesty, the respect of the inhabitants of Amritsar, without regard to caste or creed.

In recognition of Jodh Singh's services, Government on his retirement in 1862, allowed him to draw his full pay of Rs. 4,300 for life. Rariala and Kotli were released rent-free for life, and the latter village, with two wells at Rariala, was to descend to his heirs for two generations. He also received a grant of fifty acres of land in Rakh Shakargarh. Sardar Jodh Singh died at Amritsar in August, 1864.

Sardar Man Singh, youngest brother of Jodh Singh, was one of the most distinguished native officers in the army. He entered Raja Suchet Singh's force when about twenty-five years of age, and was present at the capture of Peshawar and in the Trans-Indus campaign. He then entered Raja Hira Singh's brigade, where he was made an adjutant of cavalry. He fought against the British at Mudki, Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and after the campaign was stationed at Lahore in command of a troop of fifty horse. In 1848 he was sent to Amritsar, and remained with his brother during the war, doing excellent service; and on the return of peace his troop was disbanded and he retired on pension. But Man Singh had no love for a quiet life at home. In 1852 he entered the police under Coloned R. Lawrence, and remained in the force till 1857. At the first outbreak of the Mutiny he was despatched to Delhi to join Major Hodson with three troops of cavalry; one raised by Nawab Imam-ud-din Khan, one by Raja Tej Singh, and the third in a great measure by Man Singh himself. This force, first known as 'Montgomery Sahib ka Risala', became the nucleus of the famous Hodson's Horse. Man Singh served throughout the siege and capture of Delhi. He assisted in the capture of the King of Delhi and capture and execution of the three princes, and on that day the coolness and gallantry of Man Singh were as conspicuous as those of his dashing commander. He was then sent with Colonel Showers's column into the

Rewari district, and, returning to Delhi about the end of October, was despatched to Lahore by Major Hodson to raise five hundred recruits. This he effected in about four months, using the utmost exertions and borrowing a considerable amount of the necessary funds on his personal security. He then hurried to Lucknow. He arrived just in time to take part in the capture of the city, but too late to receive the thanks of his commandant, Major Hodson, who was killed the day before his arrival.

Man Singh fought throughout the hot-weather campaign of 1858, and was honourably mentioned in despatches for his gallantry at the battle of Nawabganj on the 13th June, in dashing to the rescue of Lieutenant Buller of his regiment, who was surrounded by the enemy. Man Singh was on this occasion severely wounded in two places, and his horse covered with sword-cuts. He received for his conduct in this action the Order of Merit. He served throughout the Oudh campaign of 1858-59, and was present at most of the important actions. At Nandganj, after capturing three guns, he was very badly injured by the blowing up of the tumbrils by a desperado from the enemy's ranks. From the injuries he received there he suffered for several months. The Government regarded the services of Man Singh by the grant of *jagirs* in Oudh and in the Punjab of the value of Rs. 600 and Rs. 400 per annum, respectively.

Harsa Singh, second son of Jodh Singh, like his uncle, Man Singh, was a Risaldar in the 9th Bengal Cavalry. He was appointed to command one of the troops of cavalry raised by Man Singh in November, 1857. In the middle of 1858 he went with his detachment to Oudh and joined the headquarters of Hodson's Horse, then commanded by Colonel Daly. He fought with distinction in all the chief battles of the later Oudh campaign, including Sultanpur and Fyzabad. He died in 1860.

Partab Singh, in April, 1861, joined the Police force as Subedar. Dal Singh was a Risaldar in the 17th Bengal Cavalry. He died in 1885. Jwala Singh, son of Jai Singh, was a Subedar of the 29th Native Infantry. His son, Vir Singh, was in the Central India Horse.

Sardar Man Singh retired from service in 1877, and took up his abode at Amritsar, where he led an active and honourable life, devoting his whole time and most of his money towards the maintenance of the Sikh faith. He was made an Honorary Magistrate in 1879, and in the same year was appointed manager of the Darbar Sahib, an office requiring tact, patience, honesty and energy. That he performed his duties well is proved by the fact that the local authorities frequently refused to allow him to resign, although he was a very old man, in

need of rest and quiet for his remaining years. He was a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, a Provincial Darbari and a member of the Municipal Committee of Amritsar. His income was estimated at Rs. 12,000 per annum, including a military pension of Rs. 3,594; lands in Oudh Rs. 4,000; in Gujranwala, Rs. 2,500; in Lahore, Rs. 1,000; and a *jagir* in Kot Bara Khan, Rs. 700.

He died in 1892 and his private property was divided amongst his sons. His eldest surviving son, Jawahir Singh, succeeded him as a Provincial Darbari and was a *Zaildar* and Honorary Magistrate in Gujranwala. He died in 1907, and his eldest son, Sardar Rajwant Singh, *Zaildar* of Rariala became the head of the family; his seat in Provincial Darbars having been granted to him. He was made Honorary Magistrate in 1919 and was granted the title of Sardar Sahib in 1930. He received the Jubilee Medal in 1935. Since 1909 Sardar Sahib Sardar Rajwant Singh has been returned unopposed as a member of the District Board and from 1927—30 as its Vice-Chairman. From 1934 onwards he has again been serving as Vice-Chairman. During the Great War the Sardar Sahib supplied recruits and contributed handsomely to the War Loan. He holds several *sanads* for good work done for the public. His property consists of 200 *ghumaons* of land in Rariala, which he inherited from his grandfather, 300 *ghumaons* in Dula acquired by Jawahir Singh and five squares in Khangah Dogran and another five squares granted to him by Government in the Montgomery district in 1915.

Karam Singh, son of Ganda Singh, was in the police and later retired on a pension in 1915. Of the sons of Kahan Singh, the eldest, Hira Singh, was a Subedar-Major in 24th Punjab Infantry and became a Sardar Bahadur before he retired on a pension. He owned land in the Lahore and Gujranwala districts, yielding about Rs. 3,000 per annum. He died in 1905. The third son, Sher Singh, was a Subedar-Major in the 28th Mountain Battery, served in the Burma Military Police as a Subedar and died of a Railway accident. He had earlier served in the Central India Horse in the Kandhar campaign. He had a distinguished career in the army and received at first the Order of British India in the second class with the title of Bahadur, and, later, the 1st Class Order of British India and the title of Sardar Bahadur, in 1901. He died in 1936. Sardar Hira Singh's eldest son, Sardul Singh, was a Dafadar in the Central India Horse. The second son, Asa Singh, was Subedar-Major in his father's regiment, the 24th Punjab Infantry. On the eve of his retirement he was made an Honorary Captain on account of his distinguished military record. In 1911 he was sent to England to attend the coronation of His late Majesty King George V

and was awarded the Second Class Order of British India with the title of Bahadur on that occasion. In 1914 he received the 1st Class Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur. Sardar Bahadur Captain Asa Singh died in 1917. His eldest son, Mul Singh, was a forest Ranger; and his second son, Narain Singh, served in Mesopotamia during the Great War, was taken prisoner along with General Townsend by the Turks and kept in Turkey for about two years and a half. On return from active service he was granted two squares of land in the Montgomery district. Sardar Harbans Singh, second son of Sardar Jawahir Singh, is a Superintendent in the Police Department in the Central Provinces. He was made a Sardar Sahib in 1931. Prem Singh, second son of Sardar Man Singh, joined the Bengal Cavalry as Jamadar and retired as Risaldar. Sardar Man Singh's grandson, Maqsudan Singh, is a Captain in the Patiala forces. Among other members of this family, Wazir Singh, son of Kahan Singh, served in the Burma Military Police as a Subedar, and his son, Kesar Singh, is an Inspector of Police in the Central Provinces. Subedar-Major Labh Singh son of Sant Singh, entered the army in 1901 as a Jamadar, and served in Egypt, Mesopotamia and Salonica. He was wounded in the Persian Gulf, was mentioned in despatches and awarded the 1st Class Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur. Subedar-Major Bal Singh, I.O.M., son of Jawala Singh, rose to be a Subedar-Major and served during the Great War in the Siestan Field Force and subsequently in Mesopotamia. He was mentioned in despatches and, later, awarded the Indian Order of Merit. In 1929 he was promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant and a year later to that of a Captain. He holds a 1st Class Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur, two squares of land in the Multan district and the Silver Jubilee Medal of 1935.

The descendants of the late Sardar Jodh Singh held a perpetual *jagir* valued at Rs. 600, in *Mauza* Ramgarh, Gujranwala, also a *muafi* valued at Rs. 75, in Rariala in the same district, having an additional income of Rs. 1,700 per annum made up of rents of houses and lands in Amritsar.

DIWAN BADRI DASS DUGGAL.

- SHEO DAYAL.
  - Shankar Das (died 1832).
  - Maya Das (dead).
    - Ganesh Das (dead).
      - Pritam Das (dead).
  - Kanahaya Lal (dead).
    - Rattan Chand (died 1857).
      - Niranjan Das (died 1923).
        - Faqir Chand (died 1903).
          - Hans Raj (dead).
      - Manohar Lal (died 1914).
        - Two generations.
    - Thakar Das (died 1883).
      - Bedi Chand (dead).
      - Karam Chand (died 1904).
        - Two generations.
      - Krishen Gopal (died 1912).
        - Three generations.
      - Sikandar Lal (died 1921).
        - Three generations.
      - Amin Chand (died 1883).
    - Nand Gopal (died 1890).
      - Bhagwan Das (died 1884).
        - DIWAN BADRI DAS (born 1875).
          - Labh Chand (born 1890).
            - Prem Chandra (born 1922).
            - Romesh Chandra (born 1923).
            - Satish Chandra (born 1926).
          - Keshab Chandra (born 1909).
        - Lt.-Col. Hakumat Rai (born 1877).
      - Harnam Das (dead).
  - Jawahir Mal (dead).
  - Ram Narayan (dead).
    - Joti Ram (died 1881).
  - Sham Das (dead).
    - Two generations.
  - Trikota Sahai (dead).
    - Devi Das (dead).
  - Gobind Sahai (dead).
    - Sudh Das (died 1907).
      - Sundar Das (died 1918).
        - Two generations.
      - Brij Lal (died 1901).
      - Bihari Lal (born 1870).
        - Two generations.
    - Charan Das (dead).

About the year 1635, during the reign of Emperor Shah Jahan, Baba Haria Ram settled at Wazirabad, which had lately been rebuilt by Wazir Khan, the Imperial Governor, who gave it his own name. Haria Ram served the Governor for many years, and when his sons grew up to manhood abandoned wordly affairs and founded a sect of his own, still extant and known by the name of Harmilapi.*

The first of his descendants to take service with the Sikhs was Kishan Kaur, who was a follower of Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh Wazirabadia, the friend and ally of Sardar Charat Singh; and Sheo Dayal, son of Kishan Kaur, entered the employ of the Sukarchakia chief. The revenue arrangements of the Sikhs were rude enough in these early days; and regarding Sheo Dayal's management of the Sukarchakia *jagirs* there is nothing to record. When Ranjit Singh conquered the Dhani country, he made Sheo Dayal the manager, and gave him an estate at Nurpur, subject to service. When an old man, Sheo Dayal introduced his sons, Shankar Das and Kanhaya Lal, at Court, and retired to Wazirabad, where he died. The brothers were placed under Prince Kharak Singh; Shankar Das for some time managing his *jagirs*, while Kanhaya Lal was made Tahsildar or *Kardar* of Sahiwal, part of the estate of the Prince. When Diwan Moti Ram was appointed Governor of Kashmir Shankar Das was sent as head of the financial office under him; and during Moti Ram's second tenure of office Kanhaya Lal occupied the same post as his brother had done during the first.

Shankar Das died in 1832. When the salt mines of Pind Dadan Khan were made over to Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu, Kanhaya Lal was appointed manager under him and held the post till 1834; and he and his eldest son, Rattan Chand, received a cash allowance of Rs. 2,000 from the salt revenue till annexation. Rattan Chand was a Darbar *munshi* from 1831 to 1849. He was, with his brother, Thakur Das, in favour at Court, and received *jagirs* which in 1850 amounted to Rs. 10,302. He was, when quite a youth, appointed to the charge of the Maharaja's Private Seal,† and held the office with its emoluments

*This religious sect is better known on the frontier, than in the Sikh part of the Punjab. Ram Kishan, *Chela* or follower, and adopted son of Swami Chetangir, came to Wazirabad at the beginning of the 18th century and took as his *Chela*, Haria Ram. Malawa Mal, a merchant of Dera Ismail Khan, visited Wazirabad and was so struck with the piety and wisdom of Haria that he became a disciple and brought his whole wealth into the concern, which took the name of both friends, and is now known as *Harmilapi*. The head-quarters of the sect is at Dera Ismail Khan. One Thakurdwara is at Chiniot, another at Chakwal. The disciples are of various castes, some have given up worldly affairs, others carry on business. The former wear clothes of a reddish brown colour.

†The seal of which Rattan Chand had charge was the Maharaja's small private signet. Both this and the large seal were affixed to most documents. The Keeper of the small seal received an allowance of two per cent. on all *khillats* and money-presents made by the Maharaja, and of five per cent. on all new *jagirs*; but of the income thus raised, a certain proportion was taken by the Government. Besides Rattan Chand Duggal, the seal was kept at different times by Ram Chand, great nephew of Diwan Sawan Mal, by Harsukh Rai (afterwards General) by Rattan Chand Dhariwala and others.

for several years. He was afterwards made commandant in the *Ghorcharas Khas*, and Thakur Das took his place for a short time as Keeper of the Seal. The latter, when Nao Nihal Singh was in power, was appointed manager of Dhanni, Kalar Kahar and Rupowal on a salary of Rs. 4,320 per annum. During the reign of Maharaja Sher Singh the brothers held various offices at Lahore; and Rattan Chand became a man of considerable influence. He was fined Rs. 40,000 by Pandit Jala in 1844; but this was remitted through the intercession of Bhai Ram Singh. He accompanied Raja Lal Singh to Jammu in February, 1845, and was with the party of Sardar Fateh Singh Man when that chief, with Wazir Bachna, was assassinated by Raja Gulab Singh at Jammu; and he was himself detained for some days as a hostage for the conduct of the army.

During 1848-49 the action of Rattan Chand was somewhat doubtful and his *jagirs* were resumed with the exception of two gardens, one at Lahore, the other at Wazirabad, upon which he had expended much money. These were released in perpetuity, and he also received a life pension of Rs. 3,600. Gobind Sahai, his uncle, and Joti Ram and Ganga Ram, his cousins, received each a pension of Rs. 100, and Ganesh Dass Rs. 375. Thakur Das received a pension of Rs. 360. He died in 1883. Rattan Chand died in 1857, leaving two sons; Manohar Lal, who served as Tahsildar, and succeeded his father in the Divisional Darbar, and Niranjan Das, who was in Bikaner State Service. Both of them are now dead. Of Monohar Lal's two sons, namely Atma Ram and Sant Ram, the former is a graduate and is employed as superintendent in the office of the Chief Engineer, in the Northern Command. He was also awarded the N.-W. Frontier Medal of 1930-31. Thakur Das's eldest son, Karam Chand, was for a short period employed as a *Mansarim* in the Peshawar Settlement. He died in 1904, leaving three sons, the eldest of whom Dhanpat Rai was Naib-Tahsildar in the Jammu State where he lived until his death in 1927. The second son, Dr. Kul Bhushan, who is L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.) and D.P.H. (London) has been serving as Health Officer of Srinagar since 1912. His brother, Hari Chand, is a practising lawyer at Wazirabad. Kishan Gopal served as a Tahsildar and on his retirement became a religious devotee and wrote several religious books. Sikandar Lal was a man of some influence in Wazirabad where he established the Victoria Diamond Jubilee High School. This school is now known as M. B. High School, Wazirabad. His son, Rajindar Lal, is a Tahsildar at Shakargarh. He with his cousin, Hari Gopal, received five squares of land as landed gentry grant in the Montgomery district.

Nand Gopal, the youngest brother of Rattan Chand, was taken into Government service as a Darbar *munshi* in 1840, and in 1845 was made paymaster of the force of Sardar Kahan Singh Koharia, brother-in-law of Raja Lal Singh, with the service *jagirs* of Pathanwali, Thata and Chakmobarik, worth Rs. 2,520. He accompanied the force under Raja Sher Singh Atariwala to Multan in 1848, and was believed to have joined the rebels; but himself stated that his loyalty to his Government caused him to be seized and imprisoned by Sher Singh, and that he was only released through the influence of Diwan Hakim Rai, whose brother, Mutsadi Mal, his sister had married. It is certain that Nand Gopal came in before the final battle of Gujrat, and his excuses were accepted. After annexation he was in Government service, first as *Kotwal* at Gujranwala and Sialkot, then as Tahsildar of Wazirabad and Moga, successively. He was made Court Inspector of Police in 1861. His grandsons, Badri Dass and Rakumat Rai, own about a thousand *ghumaons* of land in addition to considerable house-property in Wazirabad, Gujranwala and Lahore. Badri Dass was Naib-Tahsildar in Jammu and since his retirement has rendered good service to Government both during the Great War and the later disturbances in the Punjab. He is a Divisional Darbari, an Honorary Magistrate and a nominated Municipal Commissioner. He has two sons. The eldest, Labh Chand, is an M.A., B.Sc. (Agriculture), of the Edinburgh University and a Barrister-at-Law. He is practising as an Advocate at Gujranwala. Labh Chand's younger brother, Keshab Chandra, is a graduate in law of the Punjab University.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hakumat Rai, younger brother of Badri Dass, is an officer of the Indian Medical Service and has a distinguished record. Throughout the Great War he served in various fields, was mentioned in despatches, and awarded the Military Cross. At the end of the War he became a Civil Surgeon in the Punjab, and then a Professor in the King Edward's Medical College, Lahore. In 1935 he rose to be the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab. Later, he became the Deputy Director-General of Indian Medical Service at Delhi. He has recently retired from the post of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Central Provinces.

HARBANS SINGH KAPUR OF HAFIZABAD.

- LACHI RAM.
  - Sant Ram (died 1740).
    - Jita Ram (died 1812).
      - Jatha Singh (dead).
        - Hari Singh (dead).
      - Ganda Mal (died 1836).
        - Hushnak Rai (died 1845).
          - Har Bhagwan (died 1884).
            - Three generations.
          - Bishan Das (died 1904).
            - Four generations.
          - Atma Ram (died 1877).
            - Three generations.
          - Ram Dayal (died 1904).
            - Sain Das (died 1917).
              - Lala Sri Nath (died 1931).
                - HARBANS SINGH (born 1873).
                  - Narsingh Dass (born 1891).
                - Sri Gopal (born 1895).
                  - Two generations.
              - Raghunandan Das (died 1925).
                - Rai Bahadur Dr. Maharaj Krishan (born 1878).
                  - Three sons.
                - Kanshi Ram (born 1882).
                  - Two generations.
            - Mathara Das (died 1905).
              - Hardayal Singh (died 1896).
            - Niranjan Das (died 1887).
              - Arur Chand (died 1898).
          - Prabh Dayal (died 1910).
            - Three generations.
        - Gurdit Singh (died 1834).
          - General Harsukh Rai (died 1867).
            - Jiwan Das (died 1887).
              - Hari Kishan (born 1886).
                - Two generations.
            - Lala Kirpa Ram (died 1918).
              - Mulkh Raj (born 1906).
                - Three sons.
              - Milkhi Ram (born 1911).
                - Brij Mohan Kumar (born 1935).
          - Ram Dass (died 1883).
            - Three generations.
        - Ram Rakha Mal (died 1833).
        - Ram Rang (died 1870).
          - Thakar Das (died 1858).

Lachi Ram, a respectable Khatri of the Kapur tribe, left Lahore about the year 1740 for Hafizabad, where he married and settled, and where his descendants have since resided. The first of the family to

take service under the Sikh Government was Gurdit Singh, who entered the cavalry under Prince Kharak Singh on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per annum. He married a daughter of Lala Nanak Chand, elder brother of Diwan Sawan Mal, *Nazim* of Multan, and had two sons, one of whom was Harsukh Rai. His brothers were not men of any note.

Ram Rang married the daughter of Lala Gurmukh Rai, another brother of Diwan Sawan Mal, and served under his kinsmen as *Kardar*, and afterwards as commandant at Dera Ghazi Khan on a salary of Rs. 1,800 per annum. Ram Rakha Mal, who died in 1883, was also a *Kardar* under Sawan Mal.

Harsukh Rai went to Multan in 1833, and was made *Adalti* or Judge by the Diwan, and soon afterwards received a military appointment. But he only remained there for two years, when failing to obtain leave of absence, he threw up his appointment in disgust and came to Lahore. In 1836, through the favour of Raja Dhian Singh, he obtained a lucrative post about the Court, which he held till 1839, when he was sent to Multan in charge of the salt customs; but this appointment he only held for four months. Maharaja Sher Singh made him *Kardar* of Sheikhupura on a salary of Rs. 1,800 per annum; but he fell into disgrace with his patron, Raja Dhian Singh, whose influence was used to procure his dismissal in 1841. He was then appointed *Kardar* of Haveli, near Pakpattan, but his administration was very unpopular. He made Sardar Jawahir Singh, the Minister, his enemy by his intrigues with Prince Peshawra Singh, who after the death of his brother in July, 1843, had fled to Ludhiana; and Harsukh Rai was not only dismissed from his employment, but his *jagirs* and property were confiscated.

When Raja Lal Singh rose to power, Harsukh Rai again came into favour; he was created General, and received command of the brigade which Lal Singh had begun to form in the hope that it, being his own creation, would stand by him in any new revolution. He was also made *Kardar* at Patti, at the south-western extremity of the Lahore district, in spite of the opposition of his enemies at Court, who asserted that if the ruin of any place was desired it was sufficient to send Harsukh Rai there. But the General, though by no means scrupulous, was energetic and a good officer. His brother, Ram Das, conducted most of the civil work at Patti, while Harsukh Rai remained at Lahore till, at the close of the year, Raja Lal Singh fell from power, and his *protege* fell with him. The new brigade, of which only one regiment, the Ram *Paltan*, had been formed, was broken up, and at the same time the General lost the *Kardarship* of Patti.

Soon after the outbreak at Multan in 1848 Harsukh Rai was again sent, by the desire of Colonel H. Lawrence, to the *Manjha* as *Kardar* on Rs. 4,310 per annum. It was a time when energy, resolution and fidelity were invaluable, and the Resident thought that Harsukh Rai could

be depended upon for their exercise. The selection was fully justified by the result. With every temptation to disloyalty (for the rebel Governor of Multan was his connection, and his own brother was in the hostile ranks) Harsukh Rai performed his duty faithfully, and through all these troublous days did good and zealous service. On the annexation of the Punjab his *jagir*, worth Rs. 1,700, was maintained for life, and he was made a Tahsildar, receiving an exceptional allowance of Rs. 428.

In 1857 he was stationed at Amritsar, where he was very active, pursuing the mutineers of the 26th Native Infantry and raising the country against them. For this he received a grant of Rs. 1,000 and an increase in his allowance. In 1859 Harsukh Rai was raised to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner. He held the post until 1865, when he was obliged by failing eyesight to retire on a pension of Rs. 1,500 per annum. He died in 1867.

Jiwan Das, elder son of Harsukh Rai, died in 1887. Lala Kirpa Ram, his second son, enjoyed a *jagir* grant of Rs. 300 per annum, released in 1860 to the family perpetuity. His income was about Rs. 10,000 per annum, including Rs. 7,000 from lands and Rs. 10,000 from house rents and the factory at Hafizabad. Lala Kirpa Ram was the senior Divisional Darbari of the family and as such was regarded as its head. He died in 1919.

Another member of this family is Diwan Hari Kishan, the son of Sardar Jiwan Singh. He has been a member of the District War League of Gujranwala. He gave several recruits during the Great War and advanced Rs. 500 as War Loan. He is an active promoter of the Boy Scout movement and of the Red Cross Society. Towards the promotion of the former movement he contributed liberally. He is interesed in the Rural Uplift movement also. In 1930 he was made an Honorary Magistrate and three years later the status of a Divisional Darbari was conferred upon him. Two years earlier he was made a member of the Red Cross Society and was awarded a gold watch for his work in that connection, and he was also made a life member of the Boy Scouts' Association.

Lala Ram Dayal, a first cousin of General Harsukh Rai, was *Lambardar* and *Zaildar* of Hafizabad, a member of the District Board and a Divisional Darbari. He held a cash *inam* of Rs. 258, sanctioned in 1873, which lapsed when he died; and inherited a *muafi* grant valued at Rs. 130, sanctioned in 1876 for life. He had an income, in addition, of about Rs. 2,500, mainly derived from rents of land in eight villages in the Hafizabad Tahsil, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Lala Sain Das, who retired on pension after serving as Sadar qanungo and Tahsildar. Lala Sain Dass was a *Zaildar*, a *Lambardar* and a Divisional

Darbari. His income from various sources amounted to Rs. 7,000 per annum. His son, Lala Sri Nath, served as a Naib-Tahsildar until his death recently.

Lala Sri Nath was a landlord, a *Lambardar* of several villages, a *Zaildar*, Divisional Darbari, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner. He supplied recruits during the Great War and subscribed liberally to the various War funds. Lala Sri Nath died in 1931. His eldest son, Harbans Singh, was for some time a Deputy Inspector of Police. He is now a Divisional Darbari, a *Lambardar* of two villages, and a landholder in ten different villages. He is an assessor and a life member of the Red Cross Society. He built a gate at Hafizabad in honour of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V. He is now the head of the family. His son, Lala Narsingh Das, is a *Lambardar* and *Zaildar* of Hafizabad, a District Darbari and a Vice-President of the Municipality.

CHAUDHRI NASIRUDDIN CHATHA.

- NUR MUHAMMAD.
  - Pir Muhammad (died 1785).
    - Fateh Muhammad (died 1782).
    - Ghulam Muhammad (died 1797).
      - Jan Muhammad (died 1798).
        - Three generations.
  - Ahmad Khan (died 1790).
    - Qadir Bakhsh (dead).
    - Bahram Khan (dead).
    - Burhan Khan (died 1850).
      - Khuda Bakhsh (died 1877).
        - Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Karam Ilahi (died 1930).
          - CHAUDHRI NASIR-UD-DIN (born 1882).
            - Salah-ud-Din (born 1912).
          - Muhammad Hussain (born 1886).
      - Muhammad Khan (died 1868).
        - Murad Ali (born 1860).
        - Ghulam Ali (died 1867).
        - Ghulam Qadir (born 1867).
          - Riasat Ali (born 1894).
            - Muhammad Amin (born 1924).
    - Dadan Khan (died 1864).
      - Four generations.

The Chathas are a numerous Muslim tribe, chiefly inhabiting the Hafizabad and Wazirabad *parganas* of the Gujranwala district, where they hold seventy-eight villages. They claim to be by origin Chohan Rajputs and to have emigrated to the Punjab from the Delhi district. The date of the emigration is not exactly known, but it was probably over three hundred years ago. They rapidly increased in numbers, spreading along the banks of the Chenab, and founded Nadhala, Manchar, Bangli, Pandorian and other villages. One Gagu seems to have been the first to adopt the Muslim faith about the year 1600, and his example was followed by the remainder of the tribe. Nur Muhammad was born in 1704. When he grew up his friendship was sought by Raja Ranjit Deo of Jammu and by the chiefs of Multan; for the Chathas had now grown powerful, and Nur Muhammad was their acknowledged chief. When Nur Muhammad grew old, Ahmad Khan, his younger son, a brave and skilful soldier, led the Chathas to battle. The great enemies of the

tribe were the Sukarchakia chiefs of Gujranwala, who were ever striving to extend their possessions. In the time of Sardar Charat Singh the Chathas held their own, and Ahmad Khan in 1765 captured the celebrated Bhangi gun which Charat Singh had placed in Gujranwala. Soon after this, Ahmad Khan and his brother, Pir Muhammad, quarrelled, and fought for some time with varying success; and among the killed were Bahram Khan and Qadir Bakhsh, sons of Ahmad Khan, and Fateh Muhammad, his nephew. At last, Pir Muhammad sought help from Gujar Singh and Sahib Singh Bhangi, who invited Ahmad Khan to a conference, captured him, and shut him up without water till he agreed to resign the great gun, which was carried to the fort of Gujrat.

Mir Manu, the Viceroy of Ahmad Shah Durrani, laid siege to the fort of Manchar for some months without success; but when the Emperor himself invaded the Punjab, he seems to have treated the Chatha chiefs with consideration and to have confirmed them in their possessions. Sardar Charat Singh, the Chatha enemy, died in 1774, closely followed by Nur Muhammad and his son, Pir Muhammad.

The towns founded in the Gujranwala district by these chiefs are neither few nor unimportant. Among those founded by Nur Muhammad were Ahmadnagar, Ghudhi Gul Muhammad, and Rasulnagar, renamed Ramnagar by the Sikhs, while Pir Muhammad built three different forts called after his own name; also Kot Mian Khan, Alipur, renamed by Sikhs Akalgarh; Naiwala, Kot Salim, Kot Ali Muhammad and Fatehpur. Ghulam Muhammad, who succeeded to the estate, succeeded also to the hatred of the Sukarchakias. Both Sardars Mahan Singh, son of Charat Singh, and Ghulam Muhammad were able and brave men, and it was clear that peace could only result from the death of one or the other. For a long time the advantage lay with the Chathas, and Mahan Singh was defeated on several occasions. Once he besieged Jokian, held by Mian Khan, uncle of Ghulam Muhammad, who came down in haste to relieve it. After some hard fighting, peace was agreed upon; but in an unguarded moment the treacherous Sikh seized Mian Khan, carried him off as a prisoner, and blew him from a gun. At length, in 1790, Mahan Singh, having become very powerful, assembled his forces and besieged Manchar. The siege lasted for more than six months, and the Sikhs lost a large number of men. The young Ranjit Singh himself was in great danger; for Hashmat Khan, uncle of Ghulam Muhammad, charged his escort with a few *sowars*, and, climbing upon his elephant, was about to kill the child when he was struck down by the attendants. Ghulam Muhammad, seeing that he could no longer hold the fort, offered to surrender if he were allowed to leave for Mecca in safety. This Mahan Singh promised solemnly; but he had no sooner given his oath

than one of his men, by his orders or with his connivance, shot the brave Chatha chief through the head. Mahan Singh then gave up Manchar to plunder, and seized the greater part of the Chatha territory.

Jan Muhammad, son of Ghulam Muhammad, escaped to Kabul, from whence he returned in 1797 with Shah Zaman, and by the aid of the Afghans recovered his possessions on the Chenab; but when his protector had returned to Afghanistan, Ranjit Singh attacked Rasulnagar, determined to destroy for ever the Chatha power. The besieged made a gallant resistance; but day by day their numbers and their strength diminished. Unlike the divine twin brothers, who fought so well for Rome by Lake Regillus, the Muslim saints abandoned their followers; for the story is that the Chathas asked a famous *fakir*, who lived at Rasulnagar, to aid them. "How can I help you", was his reply "when I see the holy* Mahbub Subhani, dressed in green, fighting on the side of Ranjit Singh." At length Jan Muhammad was killed by a cannon shot and the fort surrendered.

The history of the family contains little worthy of notice after the fall of Rasulnagar. The sons of Jan Muhammad received a small *jagir* from Ranjit Singh, and were employed by him in the irregular cavalry. Several members of the family served under the English Government both in 1849 and 1857. During the disturbances of 1848-49 Khuda Bakhsh remained loyal. His two grandsons, Ghulam Haidar and Shams-ud-din, were made Thanedar and Deputy Thanedar at Kadianbad. On annexation Gajar Gola, worth Rs. 15,000 was released for the life of Khuda Bakhsh. He died in 1857, and two-thirds of the *jagir* was afterwards resumed. The remaining one-third descended to his heirs in perpetuity. They own 2,700 acres of land in and around Gajar Gola. Karam Ilahi, grand-nephew of Qadir Bakhsh and Bahram Khan, held a small *muafi* yielding about Rs. 90 per annum, and his patrimony in Ahmadnagar, consisting of 1,200 *ghumaons* of land, together with the rents of various shops and houses in Lyallpur, brought in to him about Rs. 5,200 a year in 1910. He was a member of the District Board, *Zaildar* of Ahmadnagar, and one who received a chair in the Divisional Darbars. In 1914 he received the title of Khan Bahadur and four years later became M.B.E. The latter distinction and a robe of honour were granted to him for his services in connection with the Great War. He also worked as Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge of the 1st class for about two decades at Ahmadnagar. From 1924—26 he was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. Khan Bahadur Chaudhry Karam Ilahi died in 1930.

* The saint alluded to is Abdul Qadir Gilani, whose shrine is situated in Baghdad.

His elder son, Chaudhry Nasir-ud-din, is now the head of this family. He has retired from the post of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He is a Provincial Darbari and is Chairman of the District Board of Gujranwala at present.

Khan Sahib Chaudhry Riasat Ali, B.A., LL.B., Advocate of Gujranwala, is another member of the family. He was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council for several years after 1930 and has been a nominated member of the Gujranwala Municipality since 1924. In 1934 he was elected President of the Municipality, and is connected with various institutions, being a joint manager of the Islamia High School, Gujranwala, Secretary of the District Jubilee Committee, Senior Vice-President of the District *Dehat Sudhar* Committee and a non-official visitor of the District Jail. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred upon him in 1935.

The only Chatha *jagirdars* now are the descendants of Jan Bakhsh, a petty chief, famous for his cattle lifting exploits. He was killed in 1794 in a fight with the enemy of his tribe, Sardar Mahan Singh, who marched upon his village, Gajar Gola, and plundered it of considerable wealth; the family of Jan Bakhsh escaping to Pindi Bhatian. When Ranjit Singh had succeeded his father, Khuda Bakhsh, son of Jan Bakhsh, and his sons waited upon him, and were taken into *Ghorcharas*, receiving *jagirs* to the amount of Rs. 12,000. Khuda Bakhsh served under the Maharaja in all his chief campaigns, Kasur, Multan, Mankera, Kashmir and Peshawar, and was distinguished for his gallantry. He was several times wounded, and at the battle of Teri, when badly hurt himself, he cut off the head of an Afghan with a single blow. The family had a quarrel with Wasakha Singh, the *Kardar* of Kadianabad and their *jagirs*, with the exception of Kot Jan Bakhsh, Gajar Gola and two other villages, worth Rs. 2,500, were resumed. The cash pension of Rs. 2,500 was left to them.

DIWAN BRIJ LAL OF EMINABAD.

- DIWAN BISHAN DAS.
  - Diwan Amir Chand.
    - Diwan Jwala Sahai, C.S.I. (died 1878).
      - Diwan Kirpa Ram (died 1876).
        - Diwan Anant Ram (died 1889).
        - Rai Sahib Diwan Amar Nath (died 1917).
          - Diwan Badri Nath (died 1918).
      - Diwan Lachhman Das (died 1904).
        - Diwan Shiv Nath (died 1916).
          - Diwan Dhanpat Rai (born 1885).
            - Six sons.
    - Diwan Hari Chand (died 1857).
    - Diwan Nihal Chand (died 1872).
      - Kahan Chand (died 1869).
      - Diwan Gobind Sahai (died 1916).
        - Diwan Lakhpat Rai (died 1908).
          - DIWAN BRIJ LAL (born 1892).
            - Atam Ram.
            - Narotam Ram.
            - Ranjit Lal (born 1925).
          - Diwan Daulat Ram (born 1899).
            - Sundar Lal.
        - Diwan Narayan Das (died 1918).
          - Diwan Iqbal Nath (born 1915).
            - Prem Nath (born 1933).
            - Purshotam Lal (born 1936).
      - Diwan Dina Nath (died 1875).

This family is well known all over northern India by reason of the close connection for years past of many of its members with the Jammu and Kashmir State. From the commencement of Maharaja Gulab Singh's reign until the death of Diwan Amar Nath in 1917, they practically monopolized the office of Diwan or Prime Minister, and thus incurred responsibility for much of the good or evil repute attaching to the rule of the Dogras in Kashmir.

The family history goes back to Rai Ugarsen of Bikaner, who was *Peshkar* or Secretary to the Emperor Babar, whom he once accompanied on a visit to the Punjab, and, marrying amongst the Kanungo Khatris

of Eminabad in the Gujranwala district, settled there. Bishan Das, great-great-granfather of Diwan Amar Nath, was employed as a writer under Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia. His son, Amir Chand, became the *Karkun* or managing agent of Raja Gulab Singh in the Bewal *ilaqa*, made over to him by Maharaja Ranjit Singh; and he was afterwards designated as the *Madar-ul-Maham* of Jammu when that territory fell into Maharaja Gulab Singh's hands. He died at Kidarabad in 1836 when on tour with his master, and was succeeded as head of affairs by his son, Diwan Jwala Sahai, who for nearly thirty years remained the confidential minister of the Maharaja, rendering important services to the British Government as the Maharaja's accredited agent. His loyal services during the Mutiny received the special acknowledgments of the Viceroy. In 1865 Jwala Sahai was obliged by a stroke of paralysis to give over the Diwanship to his son, Kirpa Ram; but he continued to serve the State in the capacity of Governor of Jammu. He was made a Companion of the Star of India in 1875. Diwan Kirpa Ram held the office of Diwan till his death in 1876. He was an oriental scholar of some repute, and was the author of several Persian books, including a history of Kashmir and the *Gulab-Nama* or history of Maharaja Gulab Singh. He was slightly less conservative than his father, and was zealous in encouraging education, establishing hospitals, opening up thoroughfares, introducing silk and other industries, and improving the system of revenue collection. But his death at the early age of 44 prevented his undertakings from being brought to a satisfactory finish. Kirpa Ram was followed as Diwan by his son, Anant Ram, who kept the office for ten years. He was attacked with a brain affection, and was obliged in 1885 to resign his Diwanship in favour of his cousin, Gobind Sahai, son of Diwan Nihal Chand.

Mention must, however, first be made of Diwans Hari Chand and Nihal Chand, the younger sons of Amir Chand. Maharaja Gulab Singh gave the former the command of his troops in 1836, and in this capacity he served the State usefully for many years, extending and consolidating the Maharaja's authority northwards beyond Ladakh, and to the west as far as Yasin and Chilas. When the Mutiny broke out he was sent to Delhi in charge of the Jammu contingent of one cavalry and four infantry regiments and a battery of artillery. He died there of cholera in 1857. Diwan Nihal Chand worked for several years as an assistant under his brother, Jwala Sahai, and was always a favourite of Maharaja Gulab Singh. In 1855 he was appointed confidential agent of the State with the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. He hastened to Delhi in 1857 on hearing of his brother's death, and took over command of the troops, rendering useful service later on in connection with the trial of the

Nawab of Jhajjar for participation in the rebellion. He died in 1872. His son, Diwan Gobind Sahai, had been, from his earliest days, attached to the Court at Jammu. He acted as *Mehmandar*, or host, in the Maharaja's behalf on the occasion of visits of ceremony by high Indian officials. In 1868 he was employed in settlement work, and was instrumental in abolishing payment of revenue in kind in the districts of Jammu and Naushehra. He succeeded his father in 1872 as confidential agent with the Lieutenant-Governor, and received the appointment of *Motamid* with the Governor-General in 1878. For his special services in this capacity he received a grant of fifteen hundred acres of culturable land in Tahsil Hafizabad, Gujranwala, during the viceroyalty of the Earl of Lytton. He succeeded to the Diwanship as already stated in 1885, shortly after the accession of Maharaja Partab Singh, but was soon afterwards dismissed and his office made over to his first cousin, Diwan Lachhman Das, younger son of Diwan Jwala Sahai. But he, too, was summarily dismissed in 1888.

Of the elder branch, the most important member in recent years was Diwan Amar Nath, who was appointed Governor of Jammu in 1893 and held that post till 1905, when he was made Foreign Minister of the Kashmir State. He was given the title of Rai Sahib in recognition of his services in Jammu in 1905. He was made Prime Minister in 1910 and he held that post till his death in 1917. In recognition of his valuable services he was made a Diwan Bahadur and also granted the C.I.E. He owned upwards of ten thousand acres of land in Gujranwala and the surrounding districts and enjoyed a share of a large *jagir* from the Kashmir State which had been conferred on his grandfather, Diwan Jwala Sahai and his descendants in perpetuity. In addition, the Diwan received an allowance of four rupees per thousand of the collected revenue of the State. Diwan Amar Nath spent considerable sums in establishing a High School with an hostel and a dispensary at Eminabad, his native town. His son, Badri Nath, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar. He also held the LL.D. degree of the Glasgow University. On his return to India he served as Private Secretary to Maharaja Partab Singh, but died in 1919 of cholera, leaving no male issue.

Diwan Sheo Nath, son of Diwan Lachhmi Das, was also a large land-owner in Eminabad and the neighbourhood. Lachhman Das' share of the Kashmir *jagir* was confiscated on his dismissal from the post of Diwan in 1888, but was subsequently restored to him by the Darbar, when he regained the favour of the Maharaja and is now enjoyed by his grandson, Dewan Dhanpat Rai. The latter had also a distinguished career in the Kashmir State. After being educated at the Government

College, Lahore, he was sent to the Punjab by that State to gain training and experience in judicial and settlement work. He received this training in the Hissar and Ferozepore districts and was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner by the Punjab Government. For a time he was attached to the office of the Director of Land Records, Punjab. In 1912 he was appointed as a *Wazir-i-Wazarat* in the Jammu State. During the Great War he rendered valuable help to the administration by providing a large number of recruits and large sums of money. In 1930 Diwan Dhanpat Rai was appointed Governor of the Jammu Province, which post he held for more than a year before his retirement.

Of the younger branch, Diwan Gobind Sahai was the best known member of the family in British India, and owned upwards of eleven thousand acres of land in the Gujranwala district. He paid Rs. 8,000 per annum in land revenue. He enjoyed a *jagir* of Rs. 4,000, per annum granted by the Kashmir State to his father, Diwan Nihal Chand, as well as a *jagir* of Rs. 3,500 from that State. He also owned property in Jammu yielding a handsome rental. His eldest son, Diwan Lakhpat Rai, was Secretary to the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh, for some time. Later he became Tahsildar and still later *Wazir-i-Wazarat* of Governor of Gilgit where he died in 1908. His younger brother, Narayan Das, died in the same year.

Diwan Lakhpat Rai left two sons, Brij Lal and Daulat Ram. The former is now the head of the Diwan family of Eminabad. After studying in agriculture and being called to the Bar in England, Diwan Brij Lal returned to India in 1915 and has since been managing his own property. Daulat Ram is looking after the commercial business of the family. But the two brothers are living in a joint family. Brij Lal has been President of the Municipal Committee of Eminabad for twelve years, and has also been an Honorary Magistrate. In 1935 he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal.

GANGA BISHAN OF EMINABAD.

- KARORI MAL.
  - JIWAN MAL.
    - Diwan Karam Chand (died 1884).
      - Diwan Sant Ram (died 1899).
        - Mussammat Ram Rakhi. = Rai Bahadur Sita Ram.
          - Amar Nath (born 1878).
            - Bishan Nath (born 1896).
            - Kidar Nath (born 1899).
            - Badri Nath (born 1902).
            - Narendar Nath (born 1905).
            - Prem Nath (born 1908).
      - Mohan Lal (died 1897).
      - GANGA BISHAN (born 1855).
    - Gurmukh Raj (dead).
    - Dhuraj Mal (died 1897).
      - Har Dayal (died 1893).
        - Mohkam Chand (born 1862).
          - Gyan Chand.
            - Parkash Chand (born 1924).
          - Hans Raj (born 1907).
          - Kashmiri Lal (born 1908).
      - Jai Ram. (dead).
    - Harnam Das (died 1895).

The Nanda Khatri family, of which Ganga Bishan is the present representative, is of some antiquity. Ujar Sen, the first of whom any mention is made, lived in the reign of Babar Shah, and by a marriage with the daughter of a wealthy official of Eminabad in Gujranwala, whither he had gone in the train of the Emperor, established the fortunes of the family. His son, Lakhu, was adopted by his father-in-law, Devi Ditta, and on his death succeeded to his office of *qanungo*; and for several generations the office, which was in those days of some consideration, remained with the family. The Sikhs under Sardar Charat Singh

overran this part of the country, and the family lost most of their wealth; but the conqueror gave them a share in three villages, Kotli Dianat, Raipur and Rafipur. During the reign of Ranjit Singh several members of the family were taken into service. The only one who became of any importance was Karam Chand. He first went to Gujranwala, where he took a small contract for the revenue of Eminabad, and later he was sent as Tahsildar to Sri Har Gobindpur, which was then administered by Tek Chand. For his services here he received a grant of three villages, Suliman, Kotli Mazbian and Kot Karam Chand in the Gujranwala district.

When Sher Singh ascended the throne, Tek Chand, an official of Nao Nihal Singh, was turned adrift. His subordinate, Karam Chand, was dismissed with him, but Raja Dhian Singh took him into his service, and sent him to Bhimbar to manage his estates. After Dhian Singh's death Karam Chand served Raja Gulab Singh in Hazara, and when that country was exchanged by the Raja for Manawar he retired to Peshawar. Two of his villages, Mazbian and Suliman, had been resumed in 1846 on his refusal to come to Lahore, and in 1850 Karam Chand had only three wells at Eminabad, worth Rs. 200, which were released for his life.

Karam Chand did not get on well in Kashmir, as he had an enemy at Court in the person of Jwala Sahai, the Maharaja's chief agent, afterwards Prime Minister. The mothers of Karam Chand and Jwala Sahai were sisters, and there was between them a quarrel of long standing. Jwala Sahai adopted his mothers's quarrel and, making out that Karam Chand had embezzled very largely, caused him to be thrown into prison. The rights of the question cannot at this lapse of time be ascertained, but it is certain that Raja Jawahir Singh, nephew of the Maharaja, indignant at such treatment of his father's faithful servant, procured, with much difficulty, his release, and took him into his own service, in spite of the Maharaja's opposition. When Raja Jawahir Singh proceeded to Lahore, the Maharaja attacked his fort of Mangla on the Jammu road. It was most gallantly defended for some months by Sant Ram, son of Diwan Karam Chand, but was at last taken. Gulab Singh tried, it is said, to induce Sant Ram to enter his service; but he refused, and the Maharaja threw him into prison. When the Mutiny of 1857 broke out, Karam Chand was at Lahore in command of some troops belonging to Raja Jawahir Singh. He was directed to join General Van Cortlandt, which he did, and was present as commandant of Raja Jawahir Singh's contingent at all the actions fought by the General between Ferozepore and Rohtak. He then remained at Hissar till the Raja's contingent was amalgamated with the Police, when he was appointed commandant of the 10th Police battalion, on his former pay of Rs. 500

per mensem. In 1861, when the police were reorganized, Karam Chand's services were no longer required; but for his loyalty and gallantry he received a *jagir* of Rs. 3,177 at and near Eminabad, Rs. 1,200 of which were to descend to his son. He also enjoyed a life *jagir*, valued at Rs. 220, in Kot Karam Chand, sanctioned in 1850. The Diwan worked for nine years at Gujranwala as an Honorary Magistrate, resigning in 1874 in favour of his son, Mohan Lal. He then took service with the Maharaja of Jammu, by whom he was held in the highest esteem. On the Diwan's death in 1884 the *jagir* was resumed, with the exception of the holding in Nagri, Puranpur and Rajpur, Tahsil Gujranwala, yielding Rs. 1,200 per annum, which were released in favour of his eldest son, Sant Ram, who was also owner of one hundred and sixty *ghumaons* of land in Chak Duni Chand, Tahsil Gujranwala. He and his youngest brother, Ganga Bishan, were in the service of the Jammu Maharaja, receiving each Rs. 1,800 per annum.

The brothers, Sant Ram and Mohan Lal, were Provincial Darbaris of the Gujranwala district. The former died in 1899, and his *jagir* was then resumed. His landed property in Chak Duni Chand, descended to Lala Amar Nath Chopra, an Advocate of Lahore, who is the son of Sant Ram's eldest daughter. He has also been accepted as an heir to the property of Diwan Ganga Bishan, who still continues to be the nominal head of the family.

Honorary Captain Risaldar-Major SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR SANT SINGH CHIMNI, O. B. I.

- RAM SINGH.
  - Sadar Hukma Singh.
    - Mehr Singh (died 1858).
    - Sher Singh (died 1845).
      - Lehna Singh (died 1893).
        - Jai Singh (died 1910).
        - Capt. Sardar Bahadur SARDAR SANT SINGH Chimni, O.B.I. (born 1877).
          - Raghubar Singh (died 1934).
            - Rajendra Singh (born 1922).
            - Indarjit Singh (born 1925).
            - Ranjit Singh (born 1928).
            - Dalip Singh (born 1934).
          - Sohan Singh (died 1934).
          - Bakhshish Singh, (born 1904).
            - Four sons.
          - Iqbal Singh (died 1928).
          - Kuldip Singh (born 1911).
          - Devendra Singh (born 1921).
          - Melendra Singh (born 1924).
        - Labh Singh (died 1931).
          - Two generations.
      - Thakur Singh (died 1887).
    - Amar Singh (died 1893).
      - Bahadur Singh (died 1859).
      - Saudagar Singh (died 1920).
        - Three generations.
      - Jhanda Singh (born 1857).
        - Two generations.
    - Kishan Singh (died 1883).
      - Raja Singh (died 1902).
        - Kirpal Singh (born 1888).
          - Beant Singh (born 1924).
      - Uttam Singh (died 1905).
        - Kartar Singh (born 1912).

Ram Singh, a Khatri of the Gandi Bonjhai caste, was the first of the family to become a Sikh. He left Bhera in the Shahpur district for Gujranwala, where he entered the service of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia as a trooper, and from him received the grant of a well at Gujranwala, which is still held by the family. He was killed at Bhula Kariala in a skirmish, and left one son, Hukma Singh, a minor, who

when able to bear arms entered Ranjit Singh's army. He soon afterwards distinguished himself in the Kasur expedition in 1807, in which he was severely wounded. He was created a Sardar at the same time as Hari Singh Nalwa, and received civil charge of the Ramnagar district and control of the customs and salt duties on a salary of Rs. 24,000, with the military command of the contingents of the *Darap jagirdars*. He accompanied the Lahore chief against Pathankot and Sialkot, and at the latter place showed himself so brave and energetic that Ranjit Singh embraced him and expressed his surprise that such a *chimna* of a man should be more courageous than men twice his size. *Chimna*, in the Punjab dialect, signifies both a man of small stature, and a little bird, swift and strong of wing; and Hukama Singh, who was somewhat undersized, found that the nickname *chimna* thus given stuck to him till it became the agnomen of his family.

For his services Hukma Singh received *jagirs* worth Rs. 60,000 in Ugoki and Roras, and on the marriage of Prince Kharak Singh in 1812 he received additional *jagirs* in Sayadgarh, worth Rs. 40,000, and also a portion of the Sialkot *jagir* alienated from Sardar Ganda Singh Sufi, which he held for seven years. His force of irregular horse, which was under the command of his cousin, Bhai Gurdayal Singh, mutinied shortly afterwards, and the allowance of Rs. 24,000, which he had received for its maintenance from the Ramnagar customs, was discontinued. In 1814, Yar Muhammad, with the aid of the people of Khairabad, drove the Sikhs out of Attock. Hukma Singh, with Sham Singh Bhandari and two thousand irregulars, attacked him and drove him with loss across the Indus, recovering the plunder which the Afghan army had collected. Khairabad was severely punished for its complicity in this affair.

In 1818 Hukma Singh was appointed governor of the districts of Attock and Hazara, and he named Bhai Makhan Singh as his deputy. The latter was of rather a peremptory disposition, and an insolent letter which he wrote to Muhammad Khan, the powerful Tarin chief, ordering him to pay the revenue without delay, set all Hazara in a blaze; for Muhammad Khan called out his tribe and attacked the Sikh force, which was overpowered and cut up, Makhan Singh being among the slain. The few who escaped brought the evil news to Hukma Singh, who marched out to avenge his friend. At Sultanpur he met Muhammad Khan, and a sharp fight ensued; neither party could fairly claim the victory, but it so far remained with the Tarin chief that Hukma Singh returned to Attock without seeking to bring on a second engagement. The Maharaja was much displeased by the conduct of Hukma Singh on this occasion, and there was, besides, another cause of offence, in his

having hung, to gratify his private revenge, one Sayad Khan of Kot Hassan Ali, a wealthy and well-disposed chief. He was fined Rs. 1,25,000 and removed from Hazara, where Diwan Ram Dayal was sent as his successor in 1819.

Hukma Singh was a good soldier, and there were few of the Maharaja's campaigns in which he did not serve; and his skill and bravery were so well recompensed that at one time he held *jagirs* amounting to upwards of three lakhs of rupees. On his death, owing to disputes in the family, all the *jagirs* were resumed. His eldest son, who had married the sister of Sardar Jhanda Singh Butalia, received command of one hundred *sowars* on Rs. 500 per mensem. Amar Singh and Mehr Singh were made commandants on Rs. 775 and Rs. 1,440 per annum, respectively.

Sher Singh was killed at Sobraon, and his son, Lehna Singh, received a situation about the person of the young Maharaja Dalip Singh, with a *jagir* of Rs. 1,149 in the Sialkot district, which he enjoyed on life tenure, one-fourth descending to his heirs male in perpetuity. He lived at Gujranwala, and exercised the powers of an Honorary Magistrate there from 1872 till his death. He was also President of the Municipal Committee. By his consistently loyal and straightforward conduct, he earned the respect and esteem of several district officers in succession, always giving cordial assistance in all matters connected with the administration, and bringing his powerful influence to bear upon the side of progress and order. It is recorded of him that on the occasion of the Jubilee celebration at Gujranwala, the Sardar, as a special act of honour and respect towards Her late Majesty, unwound his flowing beard in public Darbar, to the intense gratification of his fellow Sikhs, instead of wearing it, as he ordinarily did, twisted round his ears. He died in 1893.

The Sardar's eldest son, Jai Singh, was employed in the police. The *jagir* held by Sardar Lehna Singh was divided amongst his three sons, Jai Singh's share being Rs. 600 of which Rs. 300 was for life and Rs. 300 perpetual, while Labh Singh and Sant Singh received Rs. 125 each. The latter was a Risaldar in the 22nd Cavalry. Labh Singh died in 1931, but Jai Singh died earlier in 1910.

Sardar Sant Singh is now the head of the family. He had a very distinguished career in the army. He rose to be a Risaldar-Major in the 22nd Cavalry, Frontier Force, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Lieutenant, in recognition of his services during the Great War. In 1920 he was awarded the Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur"; and in 1921 was promoted to the rank of a Captain.

Sardar Sant Singh, in 1925, received the title of Sardar Bahadur, in addition to a *jagir* worth Rs. 500 per annum which he was granted a year earlier for useful work done by him as Honorary Magistrate, and President of the Indian Officers' Association and of the Loyal Committee. He also received a *muafi* of Rs. 55 per annum for his work in connection with recruitment. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sant Singh also holds several *sanads*, letters of appreciation and a recruiting badge. He was invited to attend the Coronation Ceremony of His late Majesty King George V in London. The Sardar Bahadur also received 11½ squares of land in the Sheikhupura district and 5¼ squares in the Montgomery district. He was presented with a gold watch and a sword and also possesses the Silver Jubilee Medal of 1935. In recent years he has been doing very good work as President of the District Soldiers' Board.

Of his sons, the eldest, Jamadar Raghubar Singh, was employed in the 12th Cavalry of the Frontier Force. He saw service in Mesopotamia during the Great War. Unfortunately he had diabeties and had to retire on pension. He died in 1934. The Government granted maintenance pension to his wife. The second son, Captain Sardar Bakhshish Singh, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, commissioned as Second Lieutenant in 1924, and promoted Captain in 1933. He saw active service two years later in the Mohmand operations, having first served with the 5th Royal Marhattas. He is now with the Royal Indian Army Service Corps.

Amar Singh, uncle of Sardar Lehna Singh, held a rent-free grant for life of a well, valued at Rs. 75 per annum, at Garjhak in Gajranwala. This was granted as a reward for distinguished service in Oudh during the Mutiny, when Amar Singh was an officer of Voyle's Horse. He also enjoyed a cash pension of Rs. 180 per annum. His eldest son, Bahadur Singh, died on the voyage to China in 1859 whither he was proceeding with his regiment, the 19th Bengal Lancers. The second son, Saudagar Singh, became a religious mendicant, and the third, Jhanda Singh, is still alive. In 1920 the latter received a *sanad* from the Government exempting him from certain provisions of the Arms Act. Sardar Jhanda Singh is a man of substance, owning property worth more than a couple of lakhs. His eldest son, Sardar Labh Singh, is a man of some prominence in his district.

Sardars Lehna Singh and Amar Singh were Provincial Darbaris. Lehna Singh's daughter was married to a son of the late Bawa Sir Khem Singh, Bedi, K.C.I.E., of Kalar in the Rawalpindi district.

SARDAR DAVENDRA SINGH OF GHARJAKH.

- SHAM SINGH.
  - Gulab Singh. (dead)
  - Punjab Singh. (dead)
    - Kahan Singh (died 1846).
      - Fateh Singh (died 1881).
        - Dharam Singh died 1912).
          - Rajendra Singh (died 1888).
          - SARDAR DAVENDRA SINGH (born 1891).
            - Jagendra Singh (died 1921).
            - Ravi Indra Singh (born 1926).
            - Amrit Indra Singh (died 1933).
            - Ami Indra Singh (born 1936).
          - Sochendra Singh (born 1899).
            - Daljendra Singh (born 1921).
          - Captain Lakhendra Singh (born 1905).
        - Sant Singh (died 1895).
          - Narendra Singh (died 1904).
            - Two generations.
          - Dhian Singh (born 1867).
            - Two generations.
          - Murat Singh (died 1935).
            - Two generations.
          - Trilochan Singh (dead).
            - Kuldip Singh (born 1901).
          - Indar Singh (born 1876).
            - Six sons.
          - Rachpal Singh (born 1878).
            - Two generations
      - Jodh Singh (died 1900).
        - Four generations
      - Lehna Singh (died 1893).
        - Three generations.

Sham Singh was a banker in the village of Gharjakh, near Gujranwala. Of his two sons, the eldest, Gulab Singh, followed his father's profession, but Punjab Singh, the younger, enlisted in the force of Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala, receiving Rs. 30 a month as a trooper. Like many other common soldiers in the Sikh army, he rose to command by his courage; and after the death of his patron, Sardar Fateh Singh, not liking his successor, Dal Singh, the nail-cutter, he went over to Ranjit Singh, who placed him in a regiment and gave him in *jagir* the villages of Aimah and Fatehpur in the Amritsar district, worth Rs. 2,500; and after the second Multan campaign in 1818 he received *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 50,000, subject to the service of one hundred and twenty-five *sowars*. On his death the *jagirs* were resumed by the State, as his

only son, Kahan Singh, was but fifteen years old. However, when the boy grew up, the Maharaja sent him to Makhad and Pindi Gheb in command of five hundred horsemen, and conferred on him a *jagir* of Rs. 15,000. He remained here for nine years, when, his payments having fallen into arrears and his accounts not successfully passing a rigid examination, he was recalled and dismissed from Government employ. He then became follower of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, and accompanied his new master in his numerous expeditions. He fought in the campaign against the Ghazis of Yusafzai in 1831, and soon after, not getting on well with his brother officers, went over to Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, who gave him a subordinate command with a *jagir* of Rs. 7,000. He then went to Kashmir with the Governor-General, Mihan Singh, and returned after three years to Lahore with a considerable fortune. His son, Lehna Singh, married the daughter of his old leader, Sardar Hari Singh, who took his son-in-law with him to Peshawar in the last and disastrous campaign of 1837, in which the great General was killed. During the life of Nao Nihal Singh and the reign of Maharaja Sher Singh, Diwan Kahan Singh and his three sons were treated with favour and received military appointments; but when Raja Hira Singh rose to power trouble came upon the family. Lehna Singh was in the service of Sardar Ajit Singh Sindhanwalia; and the new Minister, who hated the Sindhanwalias and their adherents, confiscated Kahan Singh's *jagir* and threw him and Fateh Singh into prison. Lehna Singh, who contrived to escape, took refuge with Bawa Bir Singh, the great Sikh Guru. Not till Jawahir Singh became Minister did the family regain their liberty and their former position. Diwan Kahan Singh was killed by a musket-shot during the Sutlej campaign in 1846, and the Darbar granted the family a *jagir* in Gharjakh and Dholanwala, worth Rs. 2,910, subject to service. On the annexation of the Punjab the *jagir* was resumed, and in lieu of it cash pensions of Rs. 600 and Rs. 360 were granted to Fateh Singh and Lehna Singh respectively. The widow of Kahan Singh also received a pension of Rs. 360.

Sardar Fateh Singh was appointed an Honorary Magistrate of Gujranwala in 1869, and continued in the office until his death in 1881. His mother, Mai Kishan Kaur, died in 1875, and her pension lapsed to Government. Sardar Sant Singh, a Provincial Darbari, succeeded his father as head of the family and died in 1895, and he in his turn was succeeded by his eldest son, Narendra Singh, who died in 1904.

Dharam Singh, Sardar Sant Singh's brother, was at one time an Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, and retired in 1903 on a pension of Rs. 300 per mensem. He died in 1912. His cousin, Harnam Singh, the eldest son of Jodh Singh, was also a retired official,

of the Public Works Department and died in 1913. Harnam Singh's eldest son, Gurmukh Singh, was a Divisional Engineer in the Jammu State, and is at present living in retirement.

Sardar Davendra Singh, son of the late Sardar Dharam Singh, is now the head of the family. He is an M.A. of Cambridge and a Barrister-at-Law. He is an hereditary Sardar, a Provincial Darbari, and is exempt from certain provisions of the Arms Act. Having served in the Provincial Civil Service for several years he has now retired on proportionate pension. Sardar Davendra Singh's brother, Sardar Sochindra Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and the Agricultural College, Lyallpur, and later in England. The youngest, Sardar Lakhindra Singh, also studied in the Aitchison College, then joined the Prince of Wales Military College, Dehra Dun, and later went to Sandhurst. He is now a Captain in the Indian Army and is attached to the 10/2 Punjab Regiment. The three daughters of Sardar Dharam Singh are married in the Chhachhi family of Wazirabad, the Giani family of Amritsar, and the Bedi family of Rawalpindi, respectively. Likewise his three sons are connected with the Vahalee family of Jhelum, Butala family of Gujranwala and Sodhi family of Sultankhanwala in the Ferozepore district, respectively.

Among other members of the family may be mentioned the names of Sardar Tirath Singh, grandson of Sardar Lehna Singh, who has retired from the post of *Wazir-i-Wazarat* in the Jammu and Kashmir State, Sardar Dhanwant Singh, grandson of Sardar Sant Singh, who is practising as a Barrister in British East Africa; Sardar Gajindra Singh who is a Professor in the Aitchison College, Lahore; Sardar Narwant Singh, who is an Assistant Registrar in the Lahore High Court; Sardar Raghbir Singh who is a Sub-Divisional Officer in Burma and Sardar Narotam Singh, who is serving in the Political Department of the Government of India.

RAJA DHIAN SINGH.

HAR GOBIND.

- Nidha Misra
  - Raja Tej Singh (died 1862).
    - Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narendra Singh (died 1904).
      - Sardar Bikram Singh (died 1920).
        - Balwant Singh (born 1907).
        - Baldeo Indra Singh.
        - Birendra Singh
  - Raja Harbans Singh (adopted by Raja Tej Singh), (died 1900).
    - Raja Kirthi Singh (died 1906).
    - Raja Fateh Singh (died 1926).
      - RAJA DHIAN SINGH (born 1905).
    - Kanwar Kesri Singh (born 1885).
      - Harcharn Singh (born 1906).
- Jamadar Khushhal Singh (died 1844).
  - Three sons all dead.
- Ram Lal
  - Devi Singh
    - Three generations
  - Sheo Ram
    - Jwahir Singh
      - Two sons.
    - Sham Singh
      - Saktu Singh
      - Umrao Singh
      - Lal Singh
        - Khacheru Singh.
    - Brahma Nand (died 1926).

The father of Jamadar Khushhal Singh was a Brahman shop-keeper of the Gaur class, and resided at Ikri, in the Sardhana *pargana* of the Meerut district. The family was poor, and in the year 1807 Khushhal, a young man of seventeen, came to Lahore to seek his fortune, and was taken into the Dhonkal Singhwala regiment, then newly raised, on five rupees a month. He soon made friends with Jatri and Ganga Singh, the Maharaja's chamberlains, and was placed on the personal guard of Ranjit Singh. Here, by his vigilance, aided by good looks and soldierly bearing, he attracted the favourable notice of the Maharaja. The story told by the family is that, one night, Ranjit Singh went out in disguise, and on his return to the palace was stopped by Khushhal, who was on guard, and who kept his master in the watch-house till the morning, and that this vigilance pleased the Maharaja so much that he kept Khushhal by him as a personal attendant.* However this may be, it

*The popular story regarding Khushhal Singh's rise to favour states that Ranjit Singh was first attracted by the singing of the youngman, who was keeping guard over the tent at night. In the morning he called for the singer, and seeing that his face was as pleasing as his voice kept him about his person.

This family is mentioned in 1909 edition in the Lahore district but has now been transferred to the Sheikhupura district.

is certain that Khushhal rose daily in his master's favour till, in 1811, he was appointed *Deorhiwala* or chamberlain, with the title of Jamadar. The appointment was one of importance. The chamberlain was master of the ceremonies, regulated processions, and superintended the Darbar. It was through him alone that any individual, however high in rank, could obtain a private interview with the Maharaja, although the daily Darbar was open to all men of family or official importance.

The etiquette at Lahore, when the Maharaja went out, was as follows. First went one hundred troopers, two abreast. Then the Maharaja, with foot-orderlies at his stirrups, and an umbrella bearer; the princes immediately behind; then the Sardars and barons, mounted, each with his umbrella bearer; and lastly, the elephants and led horses. If the Maharaja rode on an elephant, the Sardars must do the same; if he was carried in a palanquin, the Sardars followed on horseback.

The same year that Khushhal obtained the charge of the *Deorhi*, he summoned from Meerut his nephew, Tej Ram, then a boy of twelve. In 1812, he took the *pauhal* (the Sikh baptism) and became a Singh. Tej Ram did not take the *pauhal* till 1816, and then only by the Maharaja's express orders. He changed his name to Tej Singh, though he was almost as often called Teja Singh. Tej Singh is, however, the correct name.

Khushhal Singh soon grew both rich and powerful. Most of the household appointments were given by him with the Maharaja's sanction; and persons wishing a private audience of the Maharaja would give the chamberlain large sums to admit them. He used to read the daily reports of the army to Ranjit Singh, who soon began to employ him on active service. The young Tej Singh was his deputy during his absence from Court. In 1816 the Jamadar was sent to occupy the country of certain Ramgarhia Sardars,—Bir Singh, Diwan Singh and Khushhal Singh,—and afterwards to seize the Ramgarhia estates at and around Amritsar. After this he proceeded to Mandi and Kulu, which states had become tributaries of Lahore, and remained for four months in the hills. He accompanied the Maharaja in the first Kashmir campaign in 1814. Raja Agar Khan of Rajaur proved a very treacherous ally. He misled Ranjit Singh as to the number of the enemy, and advised a division of the army; one detachment to pass into Kashmir by the Bahram Gala route, and the main body to proceed by Punch. This advice was followed, to the ruin of the expedition. Both divisions of the army were surrounded, their supplies cut off, and they finally were compelled to retire in all haste to Lahore. The retreat was a disastrous one. The Jamadar commanded the advance to clear the road of the enemy, while Hari Singh Nalwa, Nihal Singh Atariwala and Mit Singh Padhania

covered the rear. Many men were lost, and Sardar Mit Singh himself mortally wounded. Tej Singh, who had been created a Sardar, was in this campaign in close attendance on the Maharaja. The next military service in which the Jamadar was concerned was the siege of Multan in 1818. Prince Kharak Singh nominally commanded the army, but it was the military genius of Misar Diwan Chand that secured success. The Jamadar was in command at the tomb of Shamas Tabrez.

Soon after the capture of Multan, the Jamadar fell somewhat into disfavour. His brother, Ram Lal, had arrived at Lahore in 1816, and had received an appointment in the body-guard. The Maharaja wished him to become a Sikh, but to this neither of the brothers would consent; and as the Maharaja became very urgent on the point, Ram Lal, with the connivance of the Jamadar, left the Punjab and returned to Hindustan. Ranjit Singh was much displeased, and Misar Diwan Chand, with whom the Jamadar had quarrelled about the Multan booty, advised that he should be removed from the charge of the *Deorhi*. To this Ranjit Singh consented, for Mial Dhian Singh, a young Rajput in the *Ghorcharas*, was now rising into favour, and on him the office of *Deorhiwala* was conferred. The Jamadar was taken by surprise, but wisely made no opposition, and retained all his *jagirs*, and was admitted to the Council, obtaining more real power than he had before. He received command of four thousand irregulars, while Tej Singh was made General in the regular force.

Sardar Tej Singh accompanied Misar Diwan Chand to Kashmir in 1819 and in 1821. Both he and the Jamadar commanded divisions in the campaign against Mankera, Leiah and Dera Ismail Khan, and also in the Peshawar campaign of 1823. At the battle of Teri they were with the Maharaja, opposed to the Yusafzais on the right bank of the Lunda river; while the main body of the army, under Sardars Hari Singh Nalwa and Budh Singh Sindhanwalia, was engaged with the Barakzai Sardars on the left bank. After the battle the Sikh army advanced upon Peshawar, after having taken Jahangira from Firoz Khan Khatak, of Akora. Peshawar was plundered, and the troops pushed on to the Khyber, but little was to be done there; the wild Khyberis cut the embankments of the Bara river, and flooded the Maharaja's camp, carrying off in the confusion horses and other spoil, and after a short stay Ranjit Singh returned to Lahore.

In 1828 the Jamadar and his nephew, with the Nalwa, Padhania and Majithia Sardars, reduced the Katoch country, and the forts of Chauki, Aimahgarh, Tira and Riah. The last mentioned place alone offered much resistance; but Tej Singh brought up some guns from Sujanpur on elephants, and after three days the garrison surrendered.

In 1832 the Jamadar was sent to Kashmir to assist Prince Sher Singh, the governor, under whose administration the revenue had declined and the people became discontented. The advent of the Jamadar did not mend matters. He knew nothing of finance, and only cared about pleasing the Maharaja. The season of 1832 had been a bad one in Kashmir, and the Jamadar converted scarcity into famine by his oppression. The few lakhs which he managed to screw out of the people did not count for much, when the annual revenue was diminished by two-thirds, and the inhabitants forced to leave the country in search of bread; and Ranjit Singh was for a time much displeased, but the Jamadar soon recovered his influence. General Mihan Singh was sent to succeed him in Kashmir with fifty thousand maunds of grain for distribution to the poor, but it was many years before Kashmir recovered its former prosperity. Ram Lal, brother of Khushhal Singh, had returned to the Punjab, and he took command of the Jamadar's forces in the Peshawar campaign of 1834 under Sardar Hari Singh and Prince Nao Nihal Singh. Jamadar Khushhal Singh and Raja Dhian Singh were in command of the forces which marched to relieve the Sikh army blockaded at Jamrud in April, 1837. Although the Jamadar reached Peshawar two days before Dhian Singh, he made no effort to relieve the Sikh army, which was in the greatest straits, till the arrival of the Raja. After the retreat of the Afghans, the Jamadar remained at Peshawar, while Tej Singh was ordered to the Chaj Doab to preserve order.

Ram Singh, the eldest son of the Jamadar, was about this time made a general in the army, although a mere boy. He had, however, the passions of a man, and after having returned in 1837 to Amritsar with the Maharaja, murdered brutally with his own hand Bishan Singh, brother-in-law of Colonel Chet Singh, a fine young man, who had offended him by a boyish jest. Such was the influence of the Jamadar that Ram Singh remained unpunished, with the exception of a fine, although his victim had been a favourite at Court.

In 1838 Tej Singh was sent to Hazara, and built there the fort of Manakgarh near Darband. In 1839 he proceeded to Peshawar with the Jamadar, Prince Nao Nihal Singh, Raja Gulab Singh and other chiefs to co-operate with the British army invading Kabul; but the Sikh co-operation, as is notorious, was more damaging than serviceable, as the expedition was regarded by the Sikhs with distrust and dislike.

General Ram Singh died in this year. Although of a cruel disposition, he was a good officer, and seems to have been the cleverest of the family. After the accession of Maharaja Kharak Singh, both the Jamadar and Tej Singh joined in the conspiracy against Sardar Chet Singh, favourite of the new monarch, who had shown ill-feeling towards

them, and had deprived the Jamadar of a portion of his command. On the night of the murder, Prince Nao Nihal Singh, with Tej Singh and Khushhal Singh, remained at the gate of the palace to guard against a rescue; while the other conspirators, the Rajas Gulab Singh and Dhian Singh, and the Sardars Fateh Singh Man, Atar Singh Sindhanwalia and Mian Labh Singh, entered the palace and murdered the favourite in the very presence of the Maharaja.

While Prince Nao Nihal Singh held power, the family of the Jamadar was treated with great favour; and on his death, on the 5th November, 1840, both Khushhal Singh and Tej Singh signed, with the other chiefs, a paper, by which it was agreed that no action should be made in appointing a successor to the throne till it was seen whether the wives of the Prince or the Maharaja would bear a son. The succeeding events are well known. The Sindhanwalia Sardars and Raja Gulab Singh defended the fort against Prince Sher Singh; while Tej Singh and Khushhal Singh kept wisely at home, joining neither party, but waiting to see what turn affairs would take. Sher Singh was much irritated by their conduct, and, on his accession, had serious intentions of putting them both to death, but they were at length forgiven on the intercession of Bhai Gurmukh Singh. But Sher Singh entertained a grudge against the Jamadar, and is said on one occasion to have tried to make away with him in a manner that should appear accidental. Certain it is that soon after Sher Singh's accession, he was in a pleasure boat on the Ravi with the Jamadar and Amar Singh Ahluwalia, an ancestor of the present Maharaja of Kapurthala. The boat was over-turned; the Maharaja sprang into another boat alongside; Amar Singh was drowned, and his body never recovered; while Jamadar, who managed to escape, swallowed more water than he had done for many years. It was generally believed in Lahore that Sher Singh capsized the boat intentionally, but this can never be proved.

The Jamadar had been in bad health ever since 1840. In July, 1844, he died, having mixed but little in politics during the three last years of his life. In June, 1843, he had, with Rajas Gulab Singh and Suchet Singh, attended Prince Partab Singh in his visit to Lord Ellenborough at Ferozepore.

Jamadar Khushhal Singh was not a man of any particular ability The Maharaja took him into favour, not so much for his courage, genius or learning, as for his broad shoulders and good looks; though from the pictures taken of him later in life, he seems to have been an unusually course and vulgar-looking man. He was not, however, inferior to many other Sardars of the Maharaja's court; and if, in the many campaigns in which he served, he displayed no particular bravery, yet it is not

anywhere stated that he ever ran away. Of his severity and oppression in Kashmir mention has been made; and on all occasions, trusting to the Maharaja's favour, he showed himself something of a tyrant. At Amritsar, to obtain ground for his own houses, he pulled down, without offering any compensation, many dwellings of the poorer classes; but Ranjit Singh would not listen to any complaints against him, and would tell any one who came to appeal against the Jamadar to go and obtain justice from Guru Ram Das.

Sardar Tej Singh, at the time of the Jamadar's death, was at Peshawar, of which place he had in 1843 obtained the command; and Raja Hira Singh, who was then Minister, and who had an old grievance with the Jamadar about the chamberlainship, confiscated Rs. 1,60,000 out of the *jagirs* of Rs. 3,40,000 which had been all granted in the name of Khushhal Singh, the family making the distribution among themselves. Kishan Singh, son of the Jamadar, a wild young man, spent, in the ten days succeeding his father's death, about a lakh of rupees upon the dancing girls of Lahore. Hira Singh made this the excuse for confiscation. "If you have so much cash to throw away", said he, "you can, of course, pay up seven lakhs for the good of the State". He also wanted to get a lakh out of Rai Mul Singh, the confidential agent of the family. Kishan Singh declared that he could not pay a rupee, and the *jagirs* were accordingly confiscated.

Tej Singh wrote from Peshawar to protest against the confiscation, and Pandit Jala said that when the Sardar returned to Lahore the matter should be considered; but before this took place the Ministry both of Hira Singh and of Jawahir Singh had fallen, and the Maharani, with her favourite, Lal Singh, had assumed the supreme power.

The government of Tej Singh at Peshawar was marked by almost the only piece of energy he ever displayed. When the troops under his command heard of the death of Raja Suchet Singh at Lahore, and of the large sums that had been given to the Lahore army, they rose in mutiny, and threatened that if all the money in the treasury was not given to them they would treat Tej Singh as General Mihan Singh had been treated three years before in Kashmir. The Sardar amused the troops by promises of rewards, and called in all the Afghan chiefs of the valley to his help, and the next morning had so strong a force at his command that the mutinous regiments thought it best to recede from their demands. Raja Lal Singh recalled Tej Singh from Peshawar in October, 1845, appointing Sardar Sher Singh Atariwala to succeed him. On his arrival at Lahore, Tej Singh found that war with the English was everywhere talked of as probable, and the project was favoured by the *Wazir*, Raja Lal Singh, and by the Maharani, who

feared and hated the army that had recently murdered her brother, Jawahir Singh. Tej Singh was wealthy and influential; and although he was looked down upon by the old Sikh Sardars, yet the position of the Jamadar and himself under Ranjit Singh gave him much power at court, and when war with the English was finally determined he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Khalsa army.

On the 17th of November the plan of the campaign was decided upon, and on the 23rd the army set out, in divisions, for Ferozepore. But the Commander-in-Chief had little stomach for the fight, and it was not till the 15th of December, when all excuses for remaining behind were exhausted, that he set out to join the army which, four days previously, had crossed the Sutlej.

After the defeat of Raja Lal Singh at the battle of Mudki, he sent to Tej Singh to urge him to advance to his support. Accordingly the Sardar marched with his division and some fifteen thousand irregular cavalry, and reached Ferozeshah on the morning of the 22nd December, when the force of Lal Singh had been again defeated. Tej Singh advanced against the British army, which was completely exhausted and almost without ammunition. He drove in the British cavalry parties, and endeavoured to regain the lost position of Ferozeshah. He then attacked the left flank of the British army, and made such a demonstration against the captured village as compelled the English General to change his whole front to the right, the Sikh guns keeping up an incessant and heavy fire during this manœuvre. At last, when the English cavalry, advancing, threatened both flanks of the Sikh army, and the infantry prepared to advance in line for its support, Tej Singh ceased his fire, and, retiring from the field, crossed the Sutlej and encamped at Sobraon, about twenty-five miles north-east of Ferozepore, on the right bank of the river. Here the army was soon joined by Raja Lal Singh, who had fled to Amritsar after the defeat of Ferozeshah, and the troops demanded to be led across the river against the British. The only two chiefs who opposed this movement were Sardars Tej Singh and Sham Singh Atariwala, who had joined the camp on the 28th December, most unwillingly. Their pacific intentions were, however, ridiculed by the *Panchayats* of the army, and it was determined to cross the Sutlej. A bridge of boats was thrown across the river, and a strong *tete-de-pont* constructed in front of it, and entrenchments as strong as the sandy soil would allow were thrown up. Sardar Tej Singh commanded in this entrenchment, and, for his own personal security, had a small shot-proof tower erected, into which he might retire in the hour of danger; and here the Sikh army waited, week after week, while the British army was drawing from every side men and guns and material of

war. On the right Sardar Atar Singh Kalianwala commanded the irregular troops; on the left were the gallant Sham Singh of Atari and the brigade of General Mewa Singh Majithia, both of whom were killed in the battle of Sobraon. In the centre were the troops of Kahan Singh Man and the brigades of General Avitabile, General Mahtab Singh Majithia and General Gulab Singh Povindia. In the centre, too, was the brigade and tower of Sardar Tej Singh.

On the 10th February, 1846, the battle of Sobraon was fought; but Tej Singh had so little to do with it that a description of it would be here out of place. During the early part of the action he remained in his tower, and was only induced to come out by threats of personal violence. But even then, instead of heading the troops and encouraging them when they began to waver, he crossed the bridge, at which he had stationed a guard of his own men, and was one of the first to fly from the field. After the battle, what remained of the defeated army assembled at Patti, and afterwards marched to Bharana, where it was ordered to remain till after the treaty of the 9th March, 1846, when it was paid up; many of the soldiers being re-enlisted, and others being discharged. Before this, however, Sardar Tej Singh had been summoned to Lahore and, under the new arrangements, he was confirmed in his appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Sikh army, while Raja Lal Singh was confirmed as *Wazir*.

The conduct of Sardar Tej Singh, both before and during the Sutlej campaign, has been much misrepresented. He has been accused of treason to his country by many writers; but there is no evidence whatever to support the charge. In the first place, the Sardar was averse to the war. While the Maharani, Raja Lal Singh and Diwan Dina Nath were urging the troops to invade British territory, in the hope that they would never return to disturb the peace of Lahore, Tej Singh spoke so constantly against the war, that his life was in imminent danger, and in the middle of November, 1845, the troops were debating whether they should put both him and Lal Singh to death and insist on Raja Gulab Singh leading them to battle. When he was appointed Commander-in-Chief, much against his will, he delayed joining the army as long as he could; conduct which may prove cowardice or disinclination for the war, but which certainly did not savour of treason. But it is said that his conduct at Ferozeshah was inconsistent with any other supposition than that he was a traitor and desired the success of the British. That had he attacked the British army vigorously, and with all his force, when it was exhausted with its conflict with Raja Lal Singh, and almost without ammunition, it must, in all probability, have been annihilated. The result would certainly have been disastrous; but Tej Singh was not

aware of the state of extreme exhaustion of the British army. All that he saw were the routed troops of Lal Singh flying to the fords of the Sutlej; a sight from which he might argue the strength, but not the weakness of the British. But he did not retire from the field without making an effort to retrieve the disasters of the preceding day. According to the despatch of Sir Hugh Gough (though the accuracy of despatches may be fairly questioned), "he made strenuous efforts to regain the position at Ferozeshah"; he certainly kept up a heavy and damaging fire of artillery, and only retired when the British army advanced in force against him. But, even supposing that he had done less than he certainly did, Sardar Tej Singh cannot be fairly blamed. He had no influence whatever with the army, whose *panches* decided when they should fight and when they should retire. It is absurd to assert that, in opposition to the will of the *panches* and the army, Tej Singh could have refused to make a general attack on the British. Any negotiations which he may have wished to open with the Governor-General, after Ferozeshah, were only intended to bring about peace, and were of such a character as a Commander-in-Chief would have a discretionary power to carry on.

At Sobraon the voice of Tej Singh was again raised for peace, but the troops only threw stones at his tent, pulled it down, and threatened to murder him unless he crossed to the left bank of the river. Who can wonder that with such savage, unruly army, he should have fled from the field, feeling that there was more danger from his own men than from the enemy.

Tej Singh was a weak, timid, vacillating creature, but he was no traitor. He had neither courage nor ability sufficient to influence an insane Sikh army, but he did not, like Raja Lal Singh, first excite the troops to madness, and then betray them to destruction. The stories of his sinking a boat in the bridge at Sobraon to cut off the retreat of the Sikh army, and of his turning a battery of guns upon his own men, were never supported by a fragment of evidence, though proof of their truth was sought in every direction, and were evidently calumnies invented by some of his many enemies.

After the conclusion of peace, Sardar Tej Singh had plenty to do in disbanding the old army and enlisting new troops, and his conduct was approved by the Agent of the British Government at Lahore.

In September, 1846, very much to his disgust, he was ordered to proceed to Kashmir with Sardars Sher Singh and Mangal Singh, and Generals Kahan Singh Man and Lal Singh Moraria, to reduce the rebellion of Shaikh Imam-ud-din Khan. He pleaded illness, but at last

set out with the troops. He was not alone in his disinclination for the campaign. With almost all the other Sardars he was unwilling to act under the orders of Raja Lal Singh, whose rapacity and meanness had disgusted them, and whose honesty they thoroughly doubted. When, however, Tej Singh had at last set out on the expedition he acted with energy and promptitude. His force left Lahore on the 1st of October, and reached Nowshehra on the 16th, having in this time crossed the Ravi and the Chenab, and marched over one hundred and twenty-five miles of country the last twenty-five miles being an execrable hill road. Imam-ud-din Khan did not attempt open resistance, and came into the Resident on the camp of the1st of November; and the Sikh troops, having no more to do, returned to Lahore. The trial and deposition of Raja Lal Singh was the result of this expedition, and, as a temporary arrangement, Sardars Tej Singh and Sher Singh Atariwala, with Diwan Dina Nath and Fakir Nur-ud-din were nominated as a Council to carry on the business of the government pending other arrangements. On the 16th December a Council of Regency was appointed, consisting of Sardar Tej Singh as President, Sardars Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia, Ranjodh Singh Majithia, Sher Singh Atariwala, Atar Singh Kalianwala, Diwan Dina Nath, Fakir Nur-ud-din and Bhai Nadhan Singh.

The members of the Council had distinct duties assigned to them. Sardar Tej Singh was chief in the Council, and held supreme military command; Diwan Dina Nath was Finance Minister; and Sardar Sher Singh, superintended the Royal housesold. The task both of Sardar Tej Singh and of Diwan Dina Nath was an invidious one. They certainly threw all possible blame on Major Lawrence, the British Resident, and represented that they were but instruments carrying out his measures; but it was pretty well known that most of the redress that was obtained came, directly or indirectly, from the Residency, and that, but for the Resident, no arrears would be paid up, and consequently the two heads of the Council came in for more obloquy than they probably expected.

On the 7th August, 1847, Sardar Tej Singh was created Raja of Sialkot, with its fort and adjacent villages, worth Rs. 28,000 per annum. The Maharani, who entertained a bitter hatred both against the British Resident, who destroyed her influence, and Tej Singh, who supported his policy, prepared an insult for the latter on the day of his installation. The young Maharaja had been schooled by her as to the part he was to play; and when Tej Singh came forward for the Maharaja to make the saffron *tikka* (a sign of Rajaship) on his forehead, the boy-king drew back and folded his arms, refusing to perform the ceremony. The Resident then called upon Bhai Nadhan Singh, the head of the Sikh

religion, who officiated for the Maharaja; but the insult was much felt by Tej Singh, and so strongly showed the resolute hatred of the Maharani to the administration that it hastened her removal from Lahore to the fort of Sheikhupura, where she remained under surveillance until her final removal from the Punjab. Early in the year she had been cognizant of, if not the instigator of, a conspiracy to murder the Resident and Raja Tej Singh. The design, known as the Parema conspiracy, was not joined in by any Sardar, and was never attempted to be carried into execution. On the 26th November, 1842, Raja Tej Singh received the honorary title of *Ujaldidar, Nirmal budh, Mubazir-ul-mulk, Samsam-ud-daula,* Raja Tej Singh *Salar Safdar jang,* Raja Sialkot.

Throughout the rebellion of 1848-49 the Raja remained loyal to Government. That he, as well as Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia, knew of, or anticipated, a revolt, is certain, and shortly before it broke out he wished to leave the Punjab for a time; but this idea was given up. The Raja had nothing in common with the rebels. He was not on good terms with Raja Sher Singh Atariwala or his father, Sardar Chatar Singh, whose avowed object was to restore to power the Maharani, the deadly enemy of Tej Singh. Should the Maharani regain power, the death of the Raja, or the confiscation of his property, was certain. Besides this, Tej Singh was almost the only man in the country who was tolerably contented. He was very wealthy; he had been created Raja and President of the Council, and was raised high above the whole Sikh aristocracy, and a revolution could only injure him. He was obnoxious to most of the Sikh Sardars, who looked upon him as an upstart and an impostor; feeble in council, and ridiculous in the field; and his ascendancy in the Darbar irritated them beyond expression. Thus Raja Tej Singh is entitled to no credit for loyalty, when disloyalty, whichever side conquered, must have been his ruin. But in times of danger motives do not count for much, and the Raja's actions were loyal, and his assistance valuable to the Government.

On the annexation of the Punjab, the personal *jagirs* of Raja Tej Singh, and Sardar Bhagwan Singh, the only surviving son of the Jamadar (Kishan Singh having been drowned at Sobraon after the battle), amounting to Rs. 1,52,779, were confirmed for life; to the Raja, Rs. 92,779, and to Bhagwan Singh, Rs. 60,000. Of their respective shares, Rs. 20,000 were to descend in perpetuity to the heirs of Raja Tej Singh, and Rs. 75,000 to those of Bhagwan Singh. After annexation the Raja was very useful in the disbandment of the Sikh army and in the formation of a new native force. In 1857 he was of much assistance in raising horsemen, and for his loyalty at that time he received a *khillat* of Rs. 1,000. In 1861 his scattered *jagirs* were consolidated,

and the *ilaqa* of Batala granted him in exchange for them; and his title was also changed to Raja of Batala. He was also made a *Jagirdar* magistrate, with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner. In 1862, at the recommendation of the Government of the Punjab, the Supreme Government granted two-thirds of his *jagir* in perpetuity, and to Bhagwan Singh one-sixth.

A son had been born to the Raja, in 1859, by Karam Kaur, widow of his cousin, Kishan Singh, whom he had married in 1857. Previous to this, however, he had adopted a younger brother by a different mother, Harbans Singh, born in 1846.

Raja Tej Singh died of an affection of the chest on the 2nd of December, 1862, at Lahore. His character will have been plainly seen from the above sketch of his life. He might have filled a subordinate position with credit, for he had no glaring vices, and perhaps as much virtue as the majority of the world, but he was unfitted for times of revolution. He had neither courage nor ability; and although he rose to be the first person in the State, next to the Maharaja, it was only because his fortune was greater than his desert.

The estate of Sardar Bhagwan Singh had never been separated from that of Raja Tej Singh, and there had been a long dispute between them regarding it. After the death of the Raja a committee consisting of Sir Sahib Dayal, K.C.S.I., Sardar Shamsher Singh Sindhanwalia, Diwan Ajodhya Prasad and Diwan Shankar Das, was appointed by Government, and a satisfactory division of the property was effected.

Sardar Bhagwan Singh died at Amritsar in 1882, aged forty years. He had no son. His widow claimed permission to adopt an heir, but this was refused by Government as it was ascertained that the Sardar had never expressed such a desire. His death was sudden, while in the enjoyment of perfect health, and there are no grounds for assuming he had given up hope of having children of his own, as alleged by the widow. He had held life *jagirs* of the annual value of Rs. 50,000, and *jagirs* in perpetuity aggregating Rs. 10,000 per annum. Failing lawful male issue, the whole grant lapsed to Government. But the widow and the old retainers of the Sardar were dealt with liberally. An allowance of Rs. 10,000 per annum for her life was made to the widow, and she was permitted to occupy rent-free certain houses and gardens of her deceased husband bought in by Government for this express purpose at a cost of Rs. 10,000. Fifteen of the Sardar's old servants received life pension aggregating Rs. 3,220 per annum; while steps were taken to discharge his debts, amounting to over two lakhs of rupees, by hypothecating with the creditors personal property yielding an income

of Rs. 3,800 a year. The widow, Rani Kirpa Devi, died at Amritsar in 1904, leaving behind her a considerable amount of immoveable property which was brought under the superintendence of the Court of Wards. It was proposed to divide this property equally between the descendants of Nidha Misar and those of Ram Lal. By this arrangement the sons of the late Raja Harbans Singh would receive a fourth share of the whole property.

Raja Harbans Singh was made a ward of the District Court at Lahore on the death of his elder brother, Tej Singh. The estates came under the management of Rai Mul Singh, an old confidential servant of the family, a Khatri of Gujranwala, afterwards an Honorary Magistrate of Lahore. The faithful discharge of his stewardship was duly acknowledged by the bestowal of a *khillat* of Rs. 1,000 and a handsome letter of thanks from the Government when he made over the estates to Raja Harbans Singh on his attaining the age of twenty-one in 1867. His management had been eminently successful. He paid off the heavy debts with which the property had been burdened by the late Raja, he met extraordinary charges connected with Harbans Singh's marriage and other ceremonies, raised the rentals of the garden and *rakh* lands four-fold, and handed over to the young Raja a handsome surplus of about Rs. 75,000. This was, however, quickly dissipated, and the estate soon became deeply involved. Harbans Singh had every opportunity which good masters and careful tuition afford of becoming an ornament to the higher ranks of the Punjab gentry. He was of an amicable disposition; but in some respects the high hopes once formed of him were never realized. He died in 1900, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Kirthi Singh, both as a Provincial Darbari and in the title of Raja, which is hereditary in the family.

On the accession of Raja Kirthi Singh, the family *jagir* was again placed under the Court of Wards. It was managed economically, and by the end of 1907 debts aggregating more than 6¼ lakhs of rupees had been paid off .The remaining liabilities of about Rs. 2,70,000 were expected to be paid within the next five years.

Raja Kirthi Singh died suddenly in 1906, leaving no son. His younger brother, Raja Fateh Singh, succeeded to the *jagir* and the family seat in Darbar. His estate remained under the Court of Wards till 1915, when it was released. Raja Fateh Singh rendered valuable services during the Great War in raising recruits, particularly from the Gaur Brahmin community and in contributing to various funds connected with that campaign. In recognition of his services, he was granted the title of M.B.E. in 1919. Since 1911 he continued to work as an Honorary

Magistrate for eight years. He died in 1926, and was succeeded by his only son, Tikka Dhian Singh, who inherited his father's title of Raja. Raja Dhian Singh married the elder daughter of Chaudhri Ram Sarup, *Rais-e-Azam* of Sheikhupura in Blund Shehr district. The Raja has only one daughter. In 1930 his estate was again brought under the Court of Wards at his own request and was again released to him in the end of 1935. Raja Dhian Singh generally resides in Lahore but frequently visits his estate in the Sheikhupura district.

The *jagir* held by Raja Tej Singh's family was fixed at Rs. 56,112 per annum, of which Rs. 4,435 were assigned to Rai Mul Singh and Rs. 4,004 to Sardar Bahadur Sardar Narendra Singh; the remainder being held by Raja Harbans Singh. These shares were finally fixed by Government in 1873, after a correspondence extending over ten years. The birth of Narendra Singh in 1860 gave rise to much bitter feeling on the part of Raja Harbans Singh, who refused for many years to acknowledge the legitimacy of his nephew, or his right to share in the patrimony. Narendra Singh was educated in the Wards' school at Ambala. He attained his majority in 1881; and then there began a quarrel between the uncle and the nephew, which was only settled four years later by the personal intervention of Sir Charles Aitchison, as Lieutenant-Governor of the province. The parties made a compromise, which was drawn up in the form of an agreement witnessed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Secretary to Government, and duly accepted by the District Judge of Lahore, in whose court Sardar Narendra Singh had instituted a suit for a share of the patrimony. Each was brought to acknowledge the status of the other. Raja Harbans Singh was duly recognized as Tej Singh's adopted son, and Narendra Singh's legitimacy was no longer questioned by his uncle. The latter made over to Narendra Singh house property in Amritsar and Hardwar valued at Rs. 56,000; gardens at Amritsar and Lahore valued at Rs. 34,500; cultivable land at Gamtala, Amritsar, yielding Rs. 2,915 annually; and *rakhs* in the Gujranwala district valued at Rs. 15,000. Further, a sum of Rs. 35,000 was paid in cash by the Raja to his nephew. Taking everything into consideration, it may be said that Sardar Narendra Singh had no reason to regret having placed his case in the hands of arbitrators; while Raja Harbans Singh was also probably glad to have settled for ever the alleged rights of his nephew.

Sardar Narendra Singh was married three times, and a son was born to him by his second wife in 1882. The Sardar was invested with criminal and civil powers in 1885 and did good work as an Honorary Judicial officer, in recognition of which he was granted the title of Sardar

Bahadur in 1892. He was appointed a member of the District Board of Lahore in 1884 and of the Lahore Municipality in 1887.

Sardar Narendra Singh died in 1904, and his only son, Bikram Singh, succeeded to the title of Sardar and the hereditary seat in Provincial Darbars. Sardar Bikram Singh resided in Amritsar, where he was an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge. He died in 1920, leaving two sons, Baldev Inder Singh and Bir Inder Singh. The former is also living in Amritsar while the latter is studying at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

THE MAN FAMILY OF MANANWALA.

- **SARJA SINGH** (died 1763).
  - Jai Singh (died 1812).
    - Diwan Singh (died 1852).
      - Vir Singh (died 1848).
        - Wasawa Singh (died 1835).
      - Fateh Singh (died 1887).
        - Jwala Singh (died 1858).
        - Sardar Basant Singh (died 1905).
          - Two generations.
        - Hira Singh (born 1849).
          - Two generations.
        - Richhpal Singh (dead).
          - Two generations.
      - Sher Singh (died 1851).
        - Gurdit Singh (born 1845).
          - Three generations.
        - Ganda Singh (dead).
          - Three generations.
      - Jamiat Singh (died 1890).
        - Sardar Bahadur Kirpal Singh (died 1918).
        - Gopal Singh (died 1902).
        - Ganga Singh (died 1905).
    - Mehr Singh (died 1814).
      - Kahan Singh (died 1860).
    - Jodh Singh (died 1874).
      - Anup Singh (died 1885).
      - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1889).
        - Mangal Singh (born 1884).
          - Two generations.
  - Mana Singh (died 1807).
    - Sada Singh (died 1845).
    - Amir Singh (died 1840).
    - Sham Singh (died 1843).
      - Lehna Singh (died 1880).
        - Three generations.
    - Hukam Singh (died 1830).
    - Budh Singh (died 1856).
      - Five generations.
  - Nar Singh (dead)
    - Attar Singh (dead).
    - Ratan Singh (died 1857).
      - Four generations.
    - Bhagel Singh (died 1849).
      - Four generations.
  - Pahar Singh (died 1813).
    - Hari Singh (died 1821).
      - Col. Jagat Singh (died 1860).
        - Three generations
      - Partap Singh (died 1869).
        - Iqbal Singh (died 1914).
          - Two generations.

The Jats of the Punjab are divided into some ninety tribes with numberless sub-divisions. Of these, the three oldest, from whom many of the others have descended, are the tribes Man, Her and Bhular. It is not known with any certainty when the ancestors of the Man Jats migrated to the Punjab. They were orginally Rajputs and inhabited the country about Delhi, and to this day, near Jaippur, Thakur Man Rajputs are to be found.

Of this tribe and caste are many families, distinguished in Punjab history. There is the Amritsar family of Mananwala; the Sheikhupura family of Mughal Chak; while to another branch, noticed later in this chapter, General Kahan Singh Man, of Multan celebrity, and his gallant brother, Bhag Singh, belonged. Chief of the Ramnagar branch was Sardar Desa Singh Man, *Kardar* of Ramnagar *pargana* and of the Man blood, also, are the once powerful houses of Bhaga and Malwa, and there are many representatives of the tribe living in the Phulkian States. The ruling houses of Patiala, Nabha and Faridkot are allied by marriage to the Man Jats.

Lada, the founder of the Mughal Chak family, left Delhi in the year of a great draught and famine, and settled in the country near Gujranwala, where he founded the little village of Man, and was made a headman over a circle of twenty-two villages. This office of *Chaudhri* remained in the family for many generations, till the decline of the Muslim power. Nika, the fourth in descent from Lada, founded the village of Nika Man; but this soon passed out of his hands on account of a failure to meet the Government demand, and Mir Hamza, Governor of Eminabad, gave it to his brother, Mirza Kila, who destroyed it and built hard by a new village which he called Mughal Chak. This village the Man family purchased later from the descendants of Mirza Kila, and here they now reside. Sarja Singh is said to have been a follower of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia; but little is known about him. He died in 1763 leaving four sons, Jai Singh, Mana Singh, Nar Singh and Pahar Singh.

Pahar Singh, though the youngest of the brothers, will be more conveniently treated of first, as he was the most distinguished; and it was in a great measure through his assistance that his brothers rose in the world. He entered Charat Singh's service as a trooper, but soon distiguished himself for energy and courage; obtained a grant of the four villages, Jokian, Kalar, Sal and Takaun, worth Rs. 3,377, and assumed the title of Sardar. Under Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia his influence steadily increased and he obtained Rs. 11,000 of additional *jagirs* near Ramnagar. He showed great gallantry in the many campaigns against the Chatas, and under Ranjit Singh he served at Attock,

Besa and elsewhere. At the time of his death, in 1913, his *jagirs* amounted to upwards of two lakhs of rupees, subject to the service of 500 horse, two guns and seven *zamburas* or camel swivels.

Pahar Singh left one son, Hari Singh, a minor, and Sardar Hukma Singh Chimni was appointed his guardian. Rs. 47,000 of his father's *jagirs* were released to him, subject to the service of one hundred and twenty-five horse; and when he became old enough to enter the army he was placed under Misar Diwan Chand, with whom he served at Bannu and Multan. He died of paralysis in 1821, being only twenty-two years of age. His two sons, Jagat Singh and Partap Singh, were infants at their father's death, and the *jagirs* were consequently resumed with the exception of Rs. 5,200, subject to the service of thirteen horsemen. In 1843 Jagat Singh was appointed Orderly officer of Raja Hira Singh, and Partab Singh was made commandant in Miwiwala regiment. Under the Darbar, Jagat Singh was Colonel of a cavalry regiment which formed part of Maharaja Dalip Singh's body-guard, and during the disturbances of 1848-49 he with his troops remained faithful to Government.

Jagat Singh died in 1860 leaving two sons, Nihal Singh and Narayan Singh, aged, repectively, twenty-two and thirteen years at the time of his death. Jagat Singh was in the enjoyment of *jagirs* worth Rs. 4,000. Of these a portion was resumed, and his sons held in perpetuity Rs. 1,079, being the *mauza* of Kalar and a share of Mughal Chak in the Sheikhupura district. Sardar Nihal Singh met with his death under melancholy circumstances in 1889. He was murdered out of revenge for having been instrumental in getting a man of bad character placed under security by the District Magistrate. The surety was called upon to pay the amount for which he had become responsible; and attributing his evil fortune to the Sardar, murdered him almost within sight of his own village of Jokian, then proceeded to the Sardar's house and murdered his innocent wife also. Nihal Singh's brother, Narayan Singh, who was a Divisional Darbari, died in 1893 and the *jagir*, worth about Rs. 900, came to be held jointly by his sons, Balwant Singh and Harbans Singh.

Nar Singh was a *Misaldar* of the Sukarchakia confederacy, and fought under Mahan Singh at Manchar and Akalgarh. He died young, and his three sons received allowances to the amount of Rs. 3,500 out of his *jagirs*. When Ratan Singh, the second son, grew up he was made adjutant in the Miwiwala regiment, and received estates in Gujranwala and Gurdaspur to the value of Rs. 1,200. He accompanied Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa to Kashmir, and was in 1820 very severely wounded at Mangli in the Kashmir hills, where Hari Singh was reducing a strong fort defended by the mountaineers. For his services on this occasion

he received a grant of land in Gujranwala and the command of a regiment. His brother, Baghel Singh, about this time was made adjutant in Dhonkal Singh's regiment. Under Maharaja Kharak Singh, Ratan Singh was sent with the force of Sardar Sham Singh to Kulu and Mandi, where he was engaged for nearly two years in reducing the hill tribes to obedience. He was created a general by Sardar Jawahir Singh, and Kila Desa Singh and Naushehra were given him in *jagir*. Baghel Singh was in 1845 made commandant in his old regiment. Ratan Singh fought throughout the Sutlej campaign, and soon after its close he was reduced to the rank of Colonel, and his *jagirs* were reduced to Rs. 5,000 with Rs. 1,000, free of service. He was serving at Peshawar in October, 1848, when the troops there mutinied. Major G. Lawrence spoke well of him, and he appears to have done his best to bring the mutineers to a sense of their duty, till the tide of rebellion became so strong that he was himself carried away by it. His son, Sant Singh, then thirty years old, also joined the rebels and fought throughout the campaign of 1848-49. Baghel Singh, who accompanied Edwardes to Multan, stood firm; but died early in 1849 at Hanad in the Dera Ismail Khan district. After annexation the *jagirs* of Ratan Singh were resumed; but he received a pension of Rs. 1,080, which lapsed at his death in 1857. Sant Singh was in receipt of a pension of Rs. 72, and also held a share in *mauza* Mughal Chak. He died in 1897. Gulab Singh, third son of Ratan Singh, was a convert to Islam and was disowned by his family. He died in 1905.

Jai Singh married his daughter, Mai Man, to Mahan Singh Sukarchakia; and although this lady bore no children, yet the alliance very materially helped to build up the family fortunes. Under Ranjit Singh the family was very powerful, and at one time there were no less than twenty-two members of it holding military appointments of trust and honour. Sardar Jai Singh died young, but his sons were confirmed in possession of their father's estates. Mehr Singh, the second son, was killed in Kashmir in 1814, but Jodh Singh accompanied the Maharaja on many of his campaigns. At the rebellion of 1848-49 Jodh Singh, who was a Colonel with *jagirs* worth Rs. 7,550, joined the rebels with his nephew, Jamiat Singh, but returned to Lahore before the end of the campaign The *jagirs* of this branch of the family were resumed after annexation. Jodh Singh was allowed a pension of Rs. 720, which he held until his death in 1874.

Fateh Singh, son of Sardar Diwan Singh, was originally one of Ranjit Singh's Orderlies. He was made adjutant of artillery, and under Sardar Jawahir Singh, commandant. After the Sutlej campaign Raja Lal Singh appointed him commandant in his cousin, Budh Singh's regi-

ment on Rs. 1,800 a month. He was with his cousin during the disturbances of 1848, and joined Captain Nicholson at the same time with him. One-third of his salary of Rs. 1,800 was granted to him for life. In 1862 he was appointed Honorary Magistrate at Gujranwala. He died in 1887 and his brother, Jaimat Singh, became the representative of this branch of the family. He was a Provincial Darbari, a *Zaildar* of his circle and a member of the Gujranwala Municipal Committee. His income from land and pension amounted to about Rs. 2,600 per annum. Of his three sons, Kirpal Singh began life in Probyn's Horse, went through a course of engineering at Rurki, and was appointed an Overseer in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works. He served the Kapurthala State for seven years as an Assistant Engineer, and was employed on the Patiala-Bhatinda Railway. He managed to acquire considerable wealth, and part of this he invested, in about 18,000 *ghumaons* of land, which brought him some Rs. 50,000 per annum. He was a Divisional Darbari and a *Zaildar* of Mananwala in the Sheikhupura district. He worked as an Honorary Magistrate for some time and was awarded a *sanad* and a gold watch for services rendered during the Great War. Towards the end of his career he was the wealthiest and the most influential member of his family. He was made a Sardar Bahadur. He died in 1918. His son, Mangal Singh, who was a Naib-Tahsildar, and for some time a Tahsildar, died in 1924. He had also been appointed a *Zaildar* in place of his father. His son, Nau Nihal Singh, who is a Lieutenant in the A. I. R. O. took his place as *Zaildar* and is an Honorary Magistrate, first class, Vice-Chairman of the District Board and a Provincial Darbari. Of the other three surviving sons of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Kirpal Singh, Sardar Jagjit Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, is an Honorary Magistrate, a Civil Judge, a member of the District Board and a Divisional Darbari. Jamiat Singh's second son, Gopal Singh, was a Deputy Superintendent of Police and died in 1902. The third, Ganga Singh, was a Dafadar in the 11th Bengal Lancers and died in 1905. A grandson of Jamiat Singh is Sardar Sahib Sardar Sahib Singh. He supplied recruits during the War. In 1924 he was exempted from certain provisions of the Arms Act. The title of Sardar Sahib was conferred upon him in 1924. He is a very active member of the Punjab Co-operative Union and of the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank. He owns landed property of 1,500 acres in the districts of Sheikhupura and Gujranwala in addition to other residential property.

Sardar Sahib Sardar Sahib Singh's son, Gurdial Singh, has married the eldest daughter of Lieutenant Mula Singh, of the Rasulpur family. Sardar Gurdial Singh is a B.A., LL.B., and is holding the post of an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Of Sardar Fateh Singh's four sons, the eldest, Jwala Singh, was killed in the Mutiny. Basant Singh, the second son, was *Zaildar* of Mughal Chak, *Lambardar* of Man, member of the Gujranwala District Board, and a Provincial Darbari. He served in the police for some years and died in 1905. Hira Singh, third son, began his life in the police, and then joined the 16th Bengal Cavalry where he rose to be a Risaldar-Major and eventually retired on pension. The fourth son, Sardar Richhpal Singh, was Risaldar-Major of the 13th Bengal Cavalry, and did good service, having been with his regiment throughout the Egyptian campaign of 1882. Hira Singh and Richhpal Singh each owned about 3,000 *ghumaons* of land in Mananwala. Both of them are now dead.

Anup Singh, the eldest son of Jodh Singh, entered the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry, afterwards known as Probyn's Horse, when it was first raised in August, 1857, under the orders of Sir John Lawrence. After the fall of Delhi, Anup Singh accompanied the regiment to Oudh, and was present at the capture of Lucknow in March, 1858. He served through the whole of the Baiswara campaign in the hot weather of 1858, and in the spring of 1859 in the Trans-Gugera campaign. Where the fighting was the sharpest, the 1st Sikhs were always to be found; and among many brave men Anup Singh distinguished himself for his cool and determined courage. During the Hindustan campaign he was four times wounded, and had three horses wounded under him. In January, 1860, he volunteered for China with his regiment, and served with great credit throughout the campaign. He and the horse under him were wounded again.

On another occasion, when the regiment was engaged with the Buners at Ambeyla on the North-West Frontier, Anup Singh particularly distinguished himself, and was very severely wounded in single combat with one of the enemy. He twice received the Order of Merit for bravery in the field, and was granted a *jagir* of Rs. 500 per annum. The services of Anup Singh deserve special notice. He was one of the finest native officers in the army, of undoubted loyalty, of conspicuous bravery and a worthy representative of the old and gallant family to which he belonged. He died in 1885, leaving no sons. Gurbakhsh Singh, his younger brother, was allowed by the Commander-in-Chief, in compliment to Anup Singh, to enter his brother's regiment when only ten years of age. Gurbakhsh Singh retired on a penson. He was a *Zaildar* of Karial, *Ala Lambardar* of Mughal Chak, and a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1889 and his son, Mangal Singh, succeeded to his uncle, Anup Singh's, *jagir*. Sardar Mangal Singh is a *Zaildar* of Mughal Chak, an Honorary Magistrate, an elected member of the District Board and a Provincial Darbari. He married the daughter of the Hon'ble Sardar

Bahadur Sardar Sir Sunadr Singh Majithia, C.I.E., and has an income exceeding Rs. 70,000 per annum.

Sher Singh's second son, Ganda Singh, was killed in the Mutiny while serving in Probyn's Horse. One of his sons, Bahadur Singh, was in his father's old regiment; the other, Sundar Singh, was in the Burma Police.

Gurdit Singh, eldest son of Sher Singh, also enlisted in Probyn's Horse in 1857, and served with the corps till its return from China in 1861. He then took his discharge, and later lived at Gujranwala.

Mana Singh, like his other brothers, was a subordinate chief in the following of Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, from whom he received the estates of Pindori Kalan, Pindori Khurd and others. On his death in 1857, his eldest son, Sada Singh, succeeded to all his *jagirs* and to the command of the contingent. This youngman distinguished himself in the Kashmir campaign, where he was four times wounded and received for his services a share in the Manawar *ilaqa*, worth Rs. 12,000. Sada Singh died childless, and Manawar, with other of his *jagirs*, was resumed; but his brother, Amir Singh, the handsomest man in the Khalsa army, was made a general, and large estates were granted to him. The third son, Sham Singh, was created a Colonel on Rs. 5,000 per annum, and Hukam Singh a commandant. In 1840 Amir Singh died without issue, and his *jagir* of Rs. 11,000 was assigned to his brother, Budh Singh, with the rank of General. Amir Singh's corps, consisting of four infantry regiments, one cavalry regiment and two troops of artillery, was also placed under his command. Budh Singh, who was Mana Singh's youngest son, had at this time been 24 years in the Sikh army. He had first entered it in 1816 as an Orderly of the Maharaja on Rs. 3,800 per annum, and this post he had held for five years. He had then, on his brother Sada Singh's death, received command of thirty horsemen, with a *jagir* of Rs. 17,000, and after this had been commandant and Colonel in General Court's brigade on Rs. 4,015. Under Maharaja Sher Singh his emoluments were reduced; for he was brother-in-law of Sardar Atar Singh Sindhanwalia, and Sher Singh's policy at the commencement of his reign was to destroy the power of the Sindhanwalia house.

Budh Singh served throughout the Sutlej campaign, and shortly after its close he was reduced to the rank of a Colonel in the Man battalion and sent with Sher Singh's brigade to assist Maharaja Gulab Singh in subduing the rebellion in the Hazara hills. He behaved admirably on this occasion, and in 1847 was of great service to Major Nicholson at Gandgarh, and later in the year to Major Abbott in the Dhund mountains, where he and his men encamped in the snow for many

days without a murmur. When the Multan rebellion broke out, Budh Singh was stationed at Hasan Abdal with his corps. Every effort was made by the insurgents to seduce him, by false account of the confiscation of his *jagirs*, by promises and by threats, but he stood firm; and when his men, in spite of all efforts, went over to Sardar Chatar Singh, he left them and joined Nicholson with only his horse and his sword. He fought gallantly under that officer against the rebels in the Margala Pass, where he was severely wounded in the head, and it was found necessary to send him to Peshawar, where he was afterwards captured by the Sikhs and kept under arrest until the battle of Gujrat, when he regained his freedom. Budh Singh was almost the only Sikh leader who remained sincerely on the side of the British at that critical time. There were some able men who stood by the British because they saw that they would eventually win; there were others who were faithful through hatred to the house of Atari. But Budh Singh's honesty did not depend upon political calculations. The Punjab proverb says, " The Man Sardars are gallant, handsome and true ", and Budh Singh upheld the fame of his house. He was idolized by the army, and the estimation in which he was held is seen by the efforts made by the rebels to induce him to join them. But though his friends and relations were in the rebel ranks, though by loyalty he risked his life, his fortune and his reputation, yet he remained faithful to the end.

On the return of peace his *jagirs*, amounting to Rs. 6,340, were confirmed to him for life, and Rs. 1,040 were released to his male heirs in perpetuity. Rai Man Singh, son of this loyal old chief, who died in 1856, lived at Manawala in the Raya Tahsil of Sialkot. His *jagirs* yielded about Rs. 1,200 per annum and he owned about 1,000 *ghumaons* of land in Sialkot and Gujranwala, where his brother, Hira Singh, and his nephew, Ujagar Singh, also each owned an equal amount of land. Rehman Singh's son, Harnam Singh, was an Honorary Magistrate in Mananwala and died in 1921. He had taken up his residence in Kalar where he founded a village called Qila Sardar Harnam Singh. His son, Sardar Jogendra Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and is now an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the District Board. A son of Labh Singh, and grandson of Man Singh, is Subedar-Major and Honorary Lt. Gurdial Singh, who enlisted as Jamadar in the 3rd Royal Battalion (Sikhs), 12th Frontier Force Regiment in 1916. He took part in the Mesopotamian campaign and was wounded there in 1917. Later he served with this battalion in Palestine where he was again wounded. He was awarded the Indian Distinguished Service Medal for his work there. In 1923 he took part in Muhammad Khel operations on the Frontier and in 1936-37 he was present with his battalion at Wana during the Waziristan operations. In the latter year he proceeded to

England as a member of the Indian contingent to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor and received the Coronation Medal from the hands of His Majesty. He possesses besides the Indian Distinguished Service Medal and the Coronation Medal, the British War Medal, the Victory Medal, the Indian General Service Medal (1908), with clasp, and the Silver Jubilee Medal.

Sham Singh, brother of Budh Singh, died in 1843, leaving one son, Lehna Singh, who succeeded to the command of his father's regiment. He joined the rebels in 1848 and his *jagirs* were consequently resumed. After annexation he was, however, given a direct commission as Risaldar in the 3rd Punjab cavalry and later on was promoted to Risaldar. He died in 1880 during the Afghan War. One of his sons, Sheo Deo Singh, became a Risaldar in his father's regiment and retired on a pension in 1898. He was a *Lambardar* in Mananwala and he and his brother, Sukha Singh, were joint owners of about 4,000 acres of culturable land, yielding an income of about Rs. 5,000, per annum. His son, Gurbachan Singh, was a Dafadar in a cavalry regiment.

Some account may here be given of that branch of the Man tribe which produced Sardar Kahan Singh of Multan celebrity, and his brother, Bhag Singh, who are mentioned in the beginning of this history. The pedigree of this branch is as follows:—

HUKAM SINGH.

- Gulab Singh (died 1848).
  - Lehna Singh (died 1860).
    - Gurdit Singh (born 1850).
      - Four sons.
  - Bhup Singh (died 1862).
  - Jowahir Singh (died 1857).
  - Hira Singh (died 1857).
- Sham Singh (died 1847).
- Kahan Singh (died 1848)).
  - Wasawa Singh (died 1848).
- Khazan Singh died 1840).
  - Atar Singh (died 1876).
- Bhag Singh (died 1866).
  - Partap Singh (died 1886).
    - Three generations.
  - Khushal Singh (died 1862).
  - Gopal Singh (died 1895).
    - Three generations.
  - Lal Singh (died 1898).
    - Gurbakhsh Singh (born 1886).
      - Autar Singh (born 1899).
        - Ajepal Singh (born 1928).
  - Sardar Dayal Singh (born 1859).
    - Kartar Singh (born 1887).

They had settled at Sarhala in Hoshiarpur, where they built for themselves a strong fort and owned many of the surrounding villages. Kahan Singh was appointed commandant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's bodyguard at a comparatively early age, and this post was subsequently held by his younger brother, Bhag Singh, and later by his nephews, Atar Singh, Bhup Singh and Partap Singh. This fact shows the high esteem in which the family was held by the Maharaja, who often used to say that the Man Sardars were his "*Wari ka Tewar*", *i.e.*, his best suit of clothes. Kahan Singh ultimately became a General, and Bhag Singh and Atar Singh Colonels in the Khalsa army.

In 1846 Kahan Singh was sent at the head of an expedition against Sheikh Imam-ud-din, the rebellious Governor of Kashmir. He succeeded in bringing Imam-ud-din a prisoner to Lahore without having to fire a single shot. In the following year Sardar Kahan Singh was appointed by the Darbar on the recommendation of the Resident, Major Henry Lawrence, to the Judgship of Lahore, as successor to Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia who was suspected of treachery.*

In April, 1848, Sardar Kahan Singh was selected for the post of *Nazim* of Multan in succession to Mul Raj, who had tendered his resignation to the Darbar. He accompanied Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson to Multan, with an escort of 2,000 Sikhs and Gurkha Infantry, 700 cavalry and 6 guns. After the treacherous attack on the British officers by Mul Raj's soldiers, and when the little force was besieged in the *Idgah*, the entire escort deserted to Mul Raj. Only Sardar Kahan Singh, with eight or ten trusty horsemen, remained with the wounded Englishmen. When, on the evening of April 20th, the *Idgah* was rushed by the mob, the British officers were murdered and Sardar Kahan Singh made prisoner. Diwan Mul Raj offered Kahan Singh every inducement to come over to his side, hoping that he would bring with him the powerful forces of the Man family. But the Sardar steadfastly refused and in consequence suffered many hardships and indignities. He was killed by the fall of a mosque during the bombardment of the city by the British. With him died his only son, Wasawa Singh, who though but a child, had shared his father's capture and imprisonment. When the city was captured, Kahan Singh's body was found in fetters.

Sardar Bhag Singh, younger brother of Kahan Singh, was Colonel of the Sher regiment and saw much service. During the Mutiny he was of considerable assistance to the British as were his nephews, Jawahir Singh and Atar Singh. The former was killed in action in 1857, but

---

**Vide* history of the Majithia family of Amritsar.

Atar Singh survived till 1876. After the Mutiny he entered the police, in which he ultimately reached the rank of an Inspector. He and his cousin, Lal Singh, who was also an Inspector of Police, both married the nieces of Rani Randevi, widow of Maharaja Sher Singh.

Sardar Dayal Singh, the only surviving son of Bhag Singh was a Deputy Collector in the Punjab Irrigation Department, which he entered in 1880 In this capacity he did excellent work and received the approbation of superior officers. He was granted the title of Sardar Bahadur in recognition of his services and was also given a personal seat in the Provincial Darbar. He was later selected for the important post of President of the Regency Council in Faridkot State. Later he resided at Man Sendhwal in the Batala Tahsil of the Gurdaspur district. His only son, Kartar Singh, is married to the daughter of Sardar Hazura Singh Rajnamia, maternal uncle of the Raja of Jind. His nephew, Sundar Singh, son of Partab Singh, was *Zaildar* of Man Sendhwal.

The sons of Hukam Singh enjoyed *jagirs* to the value of Rs. 33,000 per annum, granted by the Sikh Government, situated in the Gurdaspur, Amritsar and Lahore districts. These were resumed at annexation but life pensions, aggregating Rs. 3,440 per annum, were granted to various members of the family. These gradually decreased, as the various recipients died, and the total annual amount of pensions, in 1911, was about Rs. 500.

SARDAR GIAN SINGH LAMBA.

- CHARAT SINGH.
  - Diwan Singh (dead).
  - Pardhan Singh (dead).
    - Sardar Gurmukh Singh (dead).
      - Sardar Atar Singh (died 1880).
        - Sardar Hari Singh (died 1898).
        - SARDAR GIAN SINGH (born 1858).
          - Sardar Tara Singh (died 1932).
            - Sardar Kuldip Singh (born 1896).
              - Hanwant Bir Singh (born 1916).
              - Prithipal Singh (born 1923).
              - Harpal Singh (born 1929).
            - Sardar Sampuran Singh (born 1898).
              - Two sons.
            - Sardar Amrik Singh (born 1900).
              - Two sons.
            - Sardar Harbans Singh (born 1902).
              - Nirpal Singh (born 1923).
            - Sardar Balwant Singh (born 1903).
              - Three sons.
          - Sardar Harkishan Singh (born 1890).
            - Sardar Sawaran Singh (born 1907).
              - Gurdarshan Singh (born 1931).
              - Mohan Bir Singh (born 1934).
            - Sardar Gurbachan Singh (born 1911).
              - Gurbir Singh (born 1934).
    - Ram Singh (dead).
      - Amar Singh (dead).

The founder of the Lamba family was Gurmukh Singh, one of the most famous of the Maharaja's generals. He was of humble origin, his father, Pardhan Singh, being a money-changer in the little town of Khewa, situated on the right bank of the Jhelum opposite Jalalpur. In the summer of 1780, as Mahan Singh Sukarchakia was passing through the town on his return from an expedition in the neighbourhood of Pind Dadan Khan, Gurmukh Singh, then a boy of eight years, was presented by his uncle, Basta Ram, who was a petty officer in the service of the

chief. Mahan Singh was pleased with the bright eyes and intelligent looks of the boy, and kept him with himself. Later in the same year Ranjit Singh was born, and when he was two years old Gurmukh Singh was appointed to be his play-fellow and companion. The children grew up together, and during the early years of Ranjit Singh's power wealth and honours were showered on Gurmukh Singh. He was with Ranjit Singh at the capture of Lahore in 1799, and was then made paymaster of the forces, and put in charge of whatever treasure the Sukarchakia chief possessed. A detailed account of the military services of the Sardar would be the history of all the wars of the Sikh Empire. He fought at Kasur, where he commanded two thousand men; at Jhang and Sialkot, and against the Gurkhas in 1809. The next year he was present at the siege of Multan, and aided in the reduction of Sahiwal and Khushab. He commanded a division in the battle of Attock in 1813, when the Afghans and the Kabul *Wazir* were driven from the Punjab, and fought in Kashmir and all along the northern and north-western borders of the province. Fifteen times he was wounded in battle; eight times by musket-balls, thrice by sword-cuts, thrice by spear-thrusts, once by an arrow. For his services he was munificently rewarded by his master. Before the capture of Lahore he received the *jagir* of Pindi Lala and Shahidanwala, and afterwards Dinga and Ratto, worth Rs. 15,000 and 35,000, respectively. After the Kasur campaign of 1807, where the Sardar took the fort of Morada, and where he was wounded by a spear, he received *jagirs* in the Kasur *ilaqa,* worth Rs. 82,000. When Nar Singh Chamiariwala died in 1806 his troops were placed under Gurmukh Singh along with a large portion of his estate, worth Rs. 15,000. At one time his estates amounted to three lakhs and a half; but the enmity of the Jammu Rajas, Gulab Singh and Dhian Singh, which he had incurred by attacking and defeating their father, Mian Kishora Singh, destroyed both his wealth and power, for they opposed him on all occasions and procured the resumption of the *jagirs* of Gamrola, Dinga and Dhontal. In 1832 he went with Tara Chand to Bannu, where the Sikh army was defeated by Dilasa Khan. The cowardly general had fled, leaving a gun in the hands of the enemy; but Gurmukh Singh charged at the head of his horsemen and recovered it. One by one the *jagirs* of the Sardar were resumed, and in 1836 he lost Rohtas. This was through the hostile influence of Raja Dhian Singh, who now ruled the failing monarch; but the reason given was the perpetual quarrels of the Sardar with the Ghakar chief, Fazl Dad Khan, from whose father, Nur Khan, he had taken the famous Rohtas fort. On his death-bed the Maharaja feeling some remorse for his shameless ingratitude, directed his son, Kharak Singh, to restore this *jagir* to the man who had fought so faith-

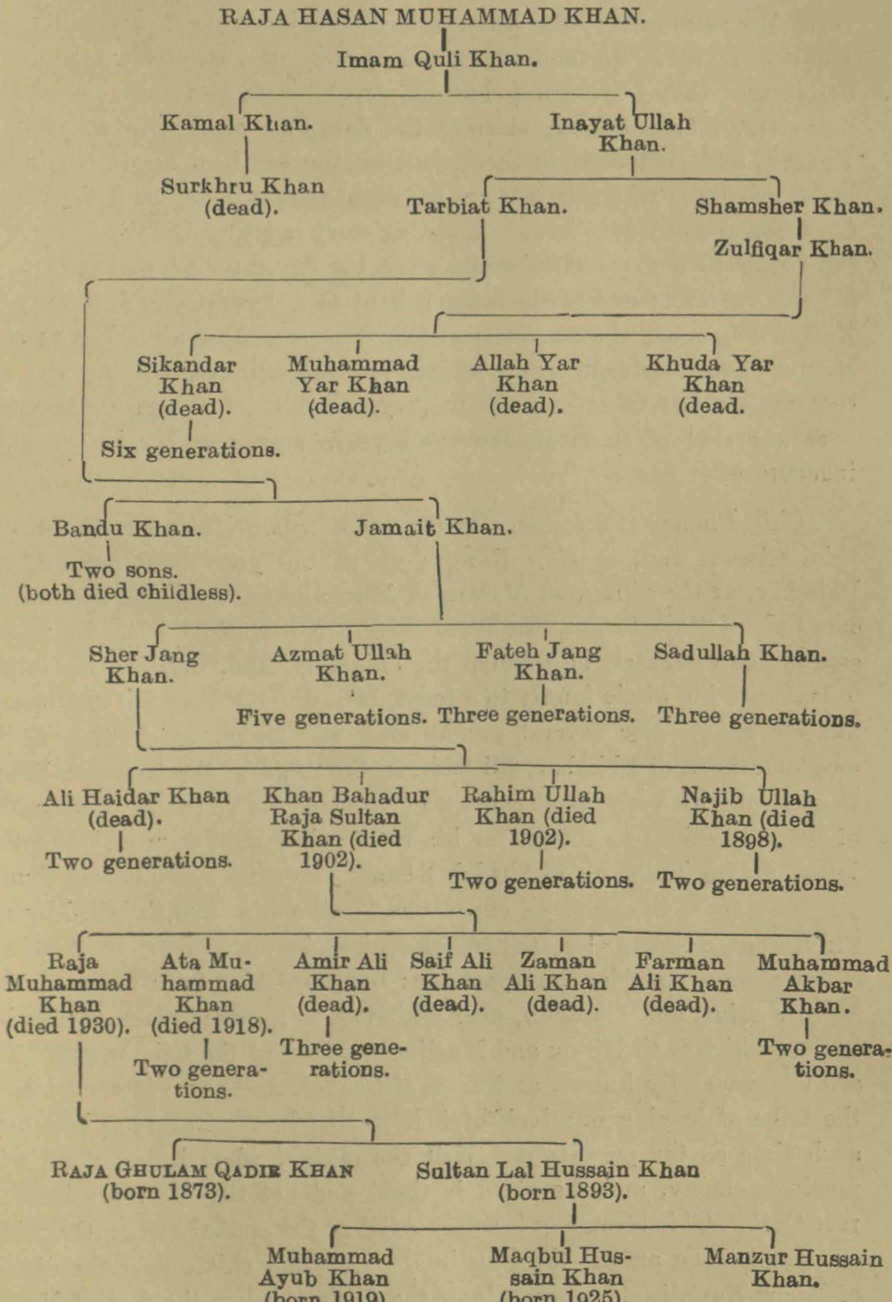
fully by his side throughout life, and this Kharak Singh would have done had he lived long enough. As it was, Gurmukh Singh only recovered Rs. 5,500 of the estate. Maharaja Sher Singh, who hated the Dogra Rajas as much as the Sardar did, promised to support him against them, and gave him estates worth Rs. 25,000, and at annexation he was in possession of Rs. 36,600 a year. He had in August, 1847, been appointed, with Sardar Bur Singh of Mukerian, to take charge of Rani Jindan, whom it was necessary to confine in the fort at Sheikhupura, and he discharged his difficult duties with fidelity and discretion, till, on the outbreak of the Multan disturbances, the Rani was sent down country. The Government in 1850 released his personal *jagirs*, worth Rs. 12,600, and that of his son, worth Rs. 2,000, for their lives. One-third of the Sardar's *jagir* was to descend to his male heirs in perpetuity. Sardar Atar Singh held Naushehra in Shahpur, worth Rs. 4,275, and in Gujrat the villages of Pindi Lala, Chak Basawa, Doburji, Qilla Atar Singh, Kot Sattar and two wells, worth Rs. 2,807. The title ' Lamba ' or tall, was not given to Gurmukh Singh on account of his height, for he was of middle stature, but from his taking command of the contingent of Mohar Singh Lamba, who was an exceedingly tall man.

Sardar Atar Singh died in 1880. His *jagir* was divided equally between his sons, Hari Singh and Gyan Singh. The annual value at the time was Rs. 7,298, extending over five villages, and four wells in Phalia, Gujrat, and one village, Naushehra, in the Shahpur district. Sardar Hari Singh was a Lamba Bangach Khatri, one of the leading gentlemen in Gujrat and a Divisional Darbari. He served for a short period as a Naib-Tahsildar, but resigned for family reasons. He was a member of the District Board and had considerable local influence. He lived almost entirely at Qilla Atar Singh, near Pindi Lala, Tahsil Phalia. He died in 1898 without leaving any sons and his younger brother, Gian Singh, succeeded to his hereditary title of Sardar, his seat in Divisional Darbars and his share of the *jagirs.*

Sardar Gian Singh, the present head of the family, was for many years *Zaildar* and a Sub-Registrar at Phalia. During the Great War he contributed Rs. 22,000 to the War Loan and also provided some recruits. In appreciation of his efforts he was granted *sanads* by Government. He is now leading a quiet life in his old age and has made a will according to which his *jagir* is to be divided equally amongst his sons. His elder son, Sardar Tara Singh, also rendered help to Government during the War and received *sanads* in recognition of his work. His son, Sardar Harbans Singh, served for a few years in the Indian

Defence Force and was attached to the 19th Lancers. Sardar Tara Singh succeeded his father as *Zaildar* and later became an Honorary Magistrate. He was also nominated as a member of the District Board and of the Canal Advisory Committee. He was a life member of the St. John Ambulance Association. He died in 1932. His eldest son, Sardar Kuldip Singh, is now a *Zaildar* and an Honorary Magistrate.

RAJA GHULAM QADIR KHAN OF POTHI.



The Chibs are an ancient Rajput tribe scattered through the low range of hills between the rivers Beas and Jhelum. In the Gujrat

district, where they are most numerous, they occupy fifty-one villages, and here they are mostly Muslims, while those of Kangra and Jammu retain the old Hindu faith. The Chibs are not descended from one of the royal Rajput houses; but they hold the second place, and rank with Salaria, Harchandra and other honourable tribes. They themselves assert that they have some share of royal blood, and that one of their ancestors, Hamir Chand, married the daughter of the Katoch Raja of Kangra, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father-in-law, his descendants ruling in Kangra for eight generations, until the time of Chib Chand and Udai Chand. But this story is probably false. No Mian belonging to a royal clan would give his daughter in marriage to an inferior in rank; nor in the long roll of four hundred and seventy-five Katoch Kings are the ancestors of the Chibs to be found. The name of Hamir Chand, indeed, occurs twice; but the names preceding and succeeding are not those of Chib history. But a genealogy that extends over a period of fourteen thousand years may possibly be somewhat inaccurate.

Chib Chand, the founder of the tribe, quarrelled with his brother, Udai Chand, and, leaving Kangra about the year 1400, settled near Bhimbar, at the village of Malura or Muchalpura, where he married the daughter of Raja Sripat, the local ruler. Not content with the possession of the daughter, he coveted the chiefship, and, inviting his father-in-law with his whole family to a feast, he murdered them all and became himself Raja. For several generations his descendants ruled in the neighbourhood of Bhimbar, till Sadi, in the reign of the Emperor Babar, went to pay his respects at court, and received an Imperial confirmation of his possessions in return for his renouncing Hinduism and adopting Islam, taking the name of Shadab Khan. The chief accompanied Humayun on more than one of his expeditions, and was at length killed by one Pir Haïbat, a native of Kandhar, with whom he had a quarrel. Apostasy is not always considered respectable; but the Chibs have made Shadab Khan a saint, and his tomb, near Bhimbar, is a sacred place of pilgrimage, to which both Hindu and Muslim members of the tribe resort. The saint is generally known as Sur Sadi Shahid, and there is a custom in the tribe of leaving one lock of hair on the head of every infant until such time as the parents can visit the shrine, when it is cut off with much ceremony, and the child is then, and not till then, considered a true Chib. This ceremony is as essential as the *pauhal* among the Sikhs, or circumcision among the Muslims. The Chib chiefs held the district of Khari Kariali, stretching along the Jhelum below the fort of Mangla and Nowshera till the Sikhs rose to power. Then Sardar Gujar Singh Bhangi, having captured Gujrat from the Gakhars, turned his arms

against them, but was not able to make much impression upon them as their country was very difficult for an attacking force. Sahib Singh, son of Gujar Singh, and Mahan Singh Sukarchakia later attacked Mangla without success, and its reduction was left for the great Maharaja himself. In 1810, after Ranjit Singh had seized Gujrat from Sahib Singh, he marched northward and reduced the fort of Chunian, held by Raja Umar Khan, who retired to his still stronger fort of Mangla. The Sikh army then marched against Mangla, when Umar Khan, thinking resistance useless, sent his son, Akbar Ali Khan, to sue for peace. Before an answer could be received the chief died, and Ranjit Singh, not wishing to drive Akbar Ali Khan to extremities, left him half of his father's possessions, which he only lived six months to enjoy. All was then confiscated; but to Amir Khan, the second son, a pension of Rs. 4,000 was assigned, and to his cousin, Sher Jang Khan, a pension of Rs. 3,000. Some years later Amir Khan died, and the pension was continued to his younger brother, Fazldad Khan. Prince Kharak Singh, to whom Khari Kariali was given in *jagir*, took Fazldad Khan into his service on Rs. three a day, and ten years later four *sowars* were also allowed him on Rs. 1,075. When Kashmir and Jammu were made over in independent possession to Maharaja Gulab Singh, the *jagir* of Rs. 4,000 was included in that territory, and the cash allowance of Rs. 1,075 was exchanged for a *jagir* of the same amount at Dal Kalu and Sithal. The Raja accompanied Sher Singh to Multan in 1848, but did not join in his rebellion, and his *jagir* was continued to him. It was resumed after his death in 1864 and his sons, Nazar Ali Khan and Fateh Khan, were given a pension of Rs. 540.

One of the leading men among the Chibs was Raja Sultan Khan of Pothi, son of Sher Jang Khan. A *jagir* in the villages of Pothi, Dak, Bhalwal and Phularwahu in the Gujrat district, valued at Rs. 1,692 per annum, was passed to him at annexation. He did good service in the Mutiny, receiving a cash reward of Rs. 500. He died in 1902 and was succeeded by his son, Raja Muhammad Khan. He inherited the whole of his father's *jagir*, then valued at Rs. 3,000 per annum, but out of this he had to pay maintenance allowance of Rs. 450 to his brother, Ata Muhammad Khan, Rs. 225 to his nephew, Rahimdad Khan, Rs. 125 to his brother, Akbar Khan, and Rs. 200 to other dependants. Raja Muhammad Khan also owned about five hundred *bighas* of land. He was a Provincial Darbari and an acknowledged head of the Chib tribe in the Gujrat district. During the Great War he remained active in gathering recruits and money for the War Loan. He received a 1st Class *sanad* from the Government in appreciation of his War work. He was also granted 12½ squares of land in the Sargodha district as landed gentry and *safedposhi* grant.

He died in 1930 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ghulam Qadir Khan, who is now a Provincial Darbari, with a hereditary title of Raja, and a *Jagirdar*. Out of *jagir* income of Rs. 3,867 per annum he has to pay several maintenance allowances to his relations. Sultan Lal Hussain Khan, second son of Raja Muhammad Khan, took his diploma from the Aitchison College, Lahore, standing first in order of merit in 1911. In 1915 he passed the B.A. Examination with Honours from the Government College, Lahore. In the next two years he was employed as an Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer in the districts of Mirpur, Rajori and Gujrat. In recognition of his services he was awarded a sword, a recruiting badge, a War badge and a *sanad* by the Government of India, In 1917, he was nominated an Extra Assistant Commissioner and still continues to serve as such. Ata Muhammad Khan, the son of Khan Bahadur Raja Sultan Khan, and a younger brother of Raja Muhammad Khan, worked for many years as Sub-Registrar at Dinga and Sialkot and also as an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge at the later place. He died in 1918. Raja Sultan Khan's youngest son, Muhammad Akbar Khan, was a Subedar in the Kashmir State Forces and is now in receipt of a pension.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN OF BESA.

- BANDU KHAN.
  - Ghulam Ali Khan (died 1868.)
    - Sultan Alam Khan (died 1893).
      - Azimullah Khan (died 1925).
        - Khan Mulk Khan (died 1922).
          - MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN (born 1895).
            - Muhammad Ishaq Ali Khan (born 1925).
            - Basharat Ali Khan.
        - Shuja-ul-Mulk Khan.
          - Two generations.
        - Jafar Ali Khan,
          - Two generations.
        - Jahangir Khan;
          - Five sons.
      - Lal Khan (died 1922).
        - Three generations.
      - Khan Sahib Ghulam Hasan Khan (died 1931),
        - Four sons.
      - Pehlwan Khan.
        - Two generations.
    - Sardar Bahadur Mardan Ali Khan (died 1898).
      - Baz Khan (died 1902).
      - Muhammad Khan (dead).
        - Three generations.
      - Mumtaz Ali Khan (died 1919).
        - Three generations.
      - Sarfraz Ali Khan (died 1916).
        - Two generations.
      - Safdar Ali Khan (born 1865). Two generations.
      - Shah Nawaz Ali Khan (died 1896).
    - Bachan Ali Khan (died 1905),
      - Three generations.
    - Adalat Khan (died 1885).
      - Three generations.
    - Masum Khan (dead).
    - Shadam Khan
      - Two generations.
    - Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1903).
      - Three sons.
    - Pir Muhammad Khan (died 1927).
      - Two generations.
    - Said Ali Khan (died 1919).
      - Eight sons.

Bandu Khan was for many years a *Kardar* under the Sikhs. On his death his son, Chaudhri Ghulam Ali Khan, succeeded to the office and improved the district by his admirable management. Four villages, Sang, Besa, Jagu and Chang, were released in his favour. In 1849 he showed himself hostile to Government, and his *jagir* and his privileges were resumed; but he redeemed his character for loyalty in 1857, and received a pension of Rs. 300 for life. His second son, Mardan Ali Khan, at this time, entered the old 2nd Sikh Cavalry and rose to be Risaldar-Major in the same regiment, afterwards known as the 12th Cavalry. He furnished thirty *sowars* for service in the Mutiny, and was with his regiment in many battles in the eventful years of 1857 and 1858. He also took part in the Abyssinian expedition of 1868 and in the Afghan War of 1879-80. He received the order of British India and the title of Sardar Bahadur. The many officers under whom he served held him in the highest esteem. He succeeded to a share in his father's *jagir* in the Kharian Tahsil of Gujrat, and enjoyed also *zaildari* dues amounting to Rs. 200 per annum. He was granted nine squares in the Chenab Canal Colony.

Mardan Ali Khan died in 1898, and his property was divided amongst his six sons. Of these, Muhammad Khan was a *Lambardar* in the Chenab Colony; and Mumtaz Ali Khan was *zaildar* of Besa, *Lambardar* of Marar village, a member of the District Board and a grantee of six squares of land on the Chenab Canal. He produced a large number of recruits during the Great War and was awarded three *sanads*, a silver watch with 60 rupees in cash, a revolver worth 104 rupees and a recruiting badge. He was also made a Divisional Darbari. He died in 1919. Sarfraz Ali Khan was a Risaldar in the army. Safdar Ali Khan retired from the army as a Dafadar. Muhammad Hassan Khan, the eldest son of Mumtaz Ali Khan, is a grantee and a *Lambardar* on the Upper Jhelum Canal. He is also a *Zaildar*, a member of the District Board and of the District Soldiers' Board, an Assessor and a Divisional Darbari. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Risaldar-Major and Honorary Lieutenant Ashiq Ali Khan, the son of Sarfraz Ali Khan started his career as Jamadar in 1903 and by slow degrees rose to the rank of Honorary Lieutenant in 1930. During his 27 years' service he won many decorations, the Order of British India, and the Indian Distinguished Service Medal, the 1914-15, the Star, the Prince of Wales, the British War, the Victory and the Silver Jubilee Medals. Sultan Alam Khan, the elder brother of Mardan Ali Khan, was a Darbari. He died in 1893, leaving four sons, the eldest of whom, Azim Ullah Khan, was a retired Dafadar of the 12th Cavalry, and enjoyed a pension of Rs. 100 per annum, a part of the Mutiny pension granted to his grandfather, Ghulam Ali

Khan. He died in 1925. Ghulam Hussain Khan, the third son of Sultan Alam Khan, was for many years a House Surgeon in the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, and did excellent service in that capacity. Later he became a senior Professor in the College. He saw service in the Afghan War of 1879-80 and held the medal. He died in 1931. His younger brother, Pehlwan Khan, was a Risaldar in the 12th Cavalry. He retired as Risaldar-Major in 1914 and was awarded the second class Order of British India. He recruited a large number of men for the army during the Great War and was granted a recruiting badge, a medal, three *sanads* and two squares of land in the Phalia Tahsil for his services. For a few years he worked as an Honorary Magistrate at Kharian. In 1932 he was granted a *jagir* of Rs. 250 per annum. Risaldar-Major Pehlwan Khan is a member of the District Soldiers' Board, Punjab, and a life member of the local branch of the Red Cross Society. His son, Asghar Ali, was made Naib-Tahsildar in 1925. Pir Muhammad Khan, one of the younger sons of Chaudhry Ghulam Ali Khan, who was a Subedar of the 25th Punjabis, and who died in 1927, attained the rank of a Subedar and Honorary Subedar-Major. He was awarded medal with a clasp and saw service in Waziristan and generally on the Frontier. During the Great War he helped the cause of recruitment, was awarded a recruiting badge, a sword, a *khilat* to the value of Rs. 300 and a spuare of land. Niaz Ali Khan, a grandson of Ghulam Ali Khan, was a Jamadar in the 1st Grenadiers and later served in South Africa and Somaliland. He has a distinguished record of military service in various capacities. His eldest son, Muhammad Afzal Khan, has been educated at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun and is a cadet at present.

Chaudhry Muhammad Akbar Khan, the present head of the Besa family, is the only son of Khan Mulak Khan. Khan Mulak Khan predeceased his father, Chaudhry Azim Ullah Khan, and, therefore, Chaudhry Muhammad Akbar Khan succeeded his father at his death in 1925. He is a *Lambardar* and a District Darbari and enjoys a pension of Rs. 100 per annum granted in perpetuity as a reward for the valuable services rendered by the family during the Mutiny. Among several other members of the family may be mentioned the name of Honorary Lieutenant Sardar Bahadur Shamsher Ali Khan, who has a distinguished military career. During the Great War he served in the field, and in 1923 and 1930 he served on the Frontier. He was mentioned in Despatches and was awarded the 1914-15 Stars, the Victory Medal, the N.-W. F. Medal with clasp and the Jubilee Medal. He also received a *Jangi Inam* in 1921 and the 2nd Class Order of British India with the title of Bahadur in 1924 and a 1st Class Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1935. Three other members of the family namely, Chaudhry Hamid Ullah Khan, Faiz Ullah Khan and Muhammad Niwaz Khan have done excellent work as soldiers of the Indian army.

SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR HARI SINGH LAMBA.

- RAI MOHAN SINGH,
  - Lajja Singh.
    - Budh Singh (dead).
    - Amar Singh (dead).
      - Fateh Singh. (dead). Four generations.
      - Dayal Singh (died 1832).
        - Bishan Singh (died 1834).
        - Kishan Singh (died 1860).
          - Sardar Kehar Singh (died 1898).
            - SARDAR BAHADUR SARDAR HARI SINGH (born 1880).
              - Hardit Singh (born 1902).
              - Mohendra Singh (born 1917).
              - Amar Jit Singh (born 1927).
            - Sher Singh (born 1882).
              - Indar Singh (born 1909).
              - Dalbir Singh (born 1911).
              - Ranjit Singh (born 1913).
              - Jaswant Singh (born 1917).
              - Manmohan Singh (born 1919).
              - Narendra Singh (born 1921).
            - Sheodeo Singh (born 1896).
              - Pritam Singh (born 1914).
              - Parshotam Singh (born 1924).
          - Teja Singh (died 1916). Two generations.
          - Mehar Singh (died 1908).
            - Raghbir Singh (born 1895).
              - Jogendra Singh (born 1920).
      - Mohar Singh. (dead). Five generations.

Among the petty Sardars who followed the fortunes of Charat Singh Sukarchakia was Rai Mahan Singh and his son, Lajja Singh. Both fell in the service of their chief; for during one of the frequent Afghan invasions they volunteered to visit the enemy's camp, in disguise, to discover his strength and position, but they were detected and killed as spies. Charat Singh took Amar Singh, the son of Lajja Singh, into his service, and gave him a *jagir* of Rs. 7,000 in the Naka territory. Amar

Singh served well and faithfully three generations of Sukarchakia chiefs, Charat Singh, Mahan Singh and Ranjit Singh, and died soon after the last named had taken command of the *Misal*, but not until he had introduced his three sons, Fateh Singh, Dayal Singh and Mohar Singh, into the chief's service. They soon rose into favour, and Mohar Singh especially distinguished himself in an action with the Afghans at Khewa in the Gujrat district. Ranjit Singh gave him, at his own request, a *jagir* at Mikrach in exchange for the estate he possessed in Naka. The three brothers received in all *jagirs* to the value of three lakhs of rupees, which they held for twelve years, when Mohar Singh retired to Benares, contrary to the wish and order of the Maharaja, who confiscated the *jagirs*, and gave the command of the contingent of seven hundred horse to Gurmukh Singh. The latter took the name of Lamba, which properly belonged to Mohar Singh, an agnomen given to him on account of his great height. Dayal Singh retrieved in some measure the fortunes of the family. He fought in the battle of Attock in 1813, when he was severely wounded, and the next year joined in the first expedition against Kashmir, when he was wounded again. For these services he received *jagirs* of the value of Rs. 32,000. In the year 1826 he fell into disgrace, and lost his estates, with the single exception of Mong, five miles north of Khewa, worth Rs. 4,000, but two years later the Maharaja restored him to favour and gave him other *jagirs* worth Rs. 28,000. He died in 1832, leaving two sons; the elder, Bishan Singh, aged seven, and the younger, an infant in arms. Bishan Singh died two years after his father, and as the surviving brother could render no military service the *jagirs* were resumed. Ranjit Singh did not, however, forget the child, but made over the Gujrat *jagir* to his cousin, Nihal Singh, who was enjoined to act as his guardian. Baduwal in the Jhelum district was also assigned to Kirpal Singh, another cousin, on the same conditions. When the Multan rebellion broke out in 1848 Kishan Singh remained loyal; but two of his cousins, Nihal Singh and Basheshar Singh, joined the rebels, and lost *jagirs* worth Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,100, respectively. In 1857 Kishan Singh rendered assistance in arresting some fugitives of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, which had mutinied at Jhelum. For his service on this occasion he received a present of Rs. 400, and his followers were suitably rewarded. The Sardar died in 1860 leaving three children, Kehar Singh, Teja Singh and Mohar Singh, all under age. Sardar Kehar Singh, the eldest, was a Naib-Tahsildar and died in 1898, and Mohar Singh, the youngest, who was in the police, died in 1905. Teja Singh, the second son, was a *Safedpsoh* and died in 1916. He left eleven squares of land situated in the Lower Bari Doab Colony to his five sons who are still living.

Sardar Kehar Singh's eldest son, Sardar Bahadur Hari Singh, retired in 1935, from the post of Deputy Commissioner, Criminal Tribes, Punjab. He is the present head of the family. He was made a Sardar Sahib in 1917 and a Sardar Bahadur in 1926. For his humanitarian work he was made an Associated Brother of the Venerable Order of St. John by His Majesty the King Emperor in 1934. He holds seven squares of land in the Lower Chenab Colony. A distant cousin of Sardar Bahadur Hari Singh was Sardar Didar Singh, who had been working since his conversion many years ago as an evengelist of the Church of Scotland Mission, and a member of the District Board and who died in 1920. His only living son, Alwyn Didar Singh, is engaged in business. The grandson of Sardar Kishan Singh, held, according to their ancestral share, nearly 300 acres of land in *mauzas* Khina and Chak Sardar Dayal Singh, in the Phalia Tahsil of the Gujrat district.

DIWAN NARANJAN DASS OF KUNJAH.

- BISAKHI MAL.
  - Diwan Mohkam Chand (died 1814).
    - Diwan Moti Ram (died 1839).
      - Ram Dayal (died 1819).
      - Sheo Dayal (died 1844).
        - Maya Lal.
          - Ram Chand.
            - Three generations.
          - Hari Chand (died 1898). Three generations.
        - Kanhaya Lal.
          - Radha Kishan adopted by Col. Dhan Raj (died 1907).
            - Badri Nath (dead).
              - Dina Nath (died 1898).
              - DIWAN NARANJAN DASS (born 1894).
                - Sat Parkash (born 1914).
              - Ganga Ram (born 1897).
              - Mela Ram (born 1900).
                - Four sons.
              - Kanshi Ram (died 1935).
          - Jagan Nath (died 1890).
            - Lakhmi Das (died 1905).
      - Kirpa Ram (died 1842).
        - Col. Dhan Raj (died 1880).
  - Sobha Ram (dead).
    - Kishan Dayal (dead).
    - Dit Mal (dead).
    - Ganpat Rai (dead).
      - Bhagwan Das
        - Three sons, all dead.
      - Tara Chand (died 1906).
        - Mela Ram (born 1902).
          - Three sons.

The most distinguished of the generals, by whose skill and courage Ranjit Singh rose from a subordinate chiefship to the empire of the Punjab, was Diwan Mohkam Chand. The sagacity with which the Maharaja selected his officers was the reason of his uniform success. Mohkam Chand was no soldier by birth; his father was a trader and, according to Hindu custom, the son would have been a trader too, had he not, when quite young, been offered a post as *munshi* by Sardar Dal Singh Gil, of Akalgarh. He is said indeed to have served with Mahan Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, at the siege and capture of Rasulnagar, and to have gained there his first military experience; but this does not seem true. He remained with Dal Singh till 1804, when that chief died, and his estates were seized by Ranjit Singh. Sehjo, the widow of the Sardar, disliked Mohkam Chand and demanded his accounts, as, for many years, he had held the entire management of the Akalgarh property; but the Diwan did not care to expose them to a close and unfriendly scrutiny, and left for Gujrat, where Sardar Sahib Singh Bhangi gave him employment. But with this chief he soon quarrelled, and in 1806 left Gujrat for Lahore, where Ranjit Singh appreciating his talents, made him chief of the army, much to the annoyance of the Sikh Sardars. The same year he led the army across the Sutlej, and first seized Zira, which was for some time defended by the widow of Sardar Mohar Singh Nishanwala. He then reduced the possessions of Jagat Singh Buria, Muktsar and Kot Kapura, being aided by a traitor in the camp, Sodhi Jawahir Singh, father of Guru Gulab Singh of Manawar, then Dharamkot; and he then marched to Faridkot, from the chief of which he obtained tribute, on the way seizing Mári from Hari Singh and Arbel Singh, brothers-in-law of Tara Singh Gheba. In October, 1806, he accompanied Ranjit Singh in his expedition against Patiala, in alliance with Raja Bhag Singh of Jind, when Ludhiana, Jhandiala, Badowal, Jagraon, Kot, Talwandi, Sanewal and other districts were seized; some being made over to the Raja of Jind, some to Jaswant Singh of Nabha, and the remainder in *jagir* to the Lahore Sardars, Gurdit Singh, Fateh Singh Ahluwalia and Mohkam Chand.

In 1807 Tara Singh Gheba died, and his large possessions in the Jullundur Doab were seized and divided between Gharba Singh and Mohkam Chand. The latter, in the three years 1806, 1807, and 1808, received in *jagir* portions of the *ilaqas* of Gila, Kot, Jagraon, Talwandi, Dharamkot, Kot Kapura, Zira Faridkot, Sanewal, Jandbar, Bharampur, Dhari and Chandpur, comprising two hundred and sixty-eight villages worth Rs. 1,54,255 a year. He was also made governor of the Jullundur Doab; and at Phillaur, on the right bank of the Sutlej, he built for the Maharaja the fort which still commands the passage of the river, on the

site of an imperial *sarai*. The Rahon and Nakodar country, worth Rs. 6,42,611, was also made over to him in *jagir*. The British had in 1809 made Ludhiana a military cantonment; and Colonel Ochterlony, the Resident stationed there, did not find Mohkam Chand a pleasant neighbour, for he hated the English, who had made the Sutlej the bound of his master's ambition. Early in 1810 he accompanied Ranjit Singh to Multan, the attack upon which was unsuccessful, and afterwards reduced the country held by Kahan Singh Nakai. In 1811 he was sent against Bhimbar, and returned to Lahore, having extracted Rs. 40,000 from the Rajput chiefs in the hills above Gujrat. Some of the Jullundur chiefs now showing a disposition to rise, he returned to Phillaur and quickly restored order, much to the Maharaja's satisfaction, who created him Diwan, bestowing on him at the same time valuable *khilats*. It was at this time that the Diwan annexed the territories of Sardar Budh Singh Faizulapuria, valued at upwards of three lakhs of rupees. For long the Maharaja had desired his overthrow; and his refusal to attend at Court gave a colourable excuse for attacking him. His forts of Jullundur and Patti were reduced, and the Sardar fled to Ludhiana for safety. Strangely enough, the two chiefs who brought their forces to aid the Diwan in this expedition were Fateh Singh Ahluwalia and Jodh Singh Ramgarhia, although they were said to have formed an alliance with Budh Singh Faizulpuria to resist Ranjit Singh should he attack either of them. But it was perhaps to postpone an attack on themselves, which they saw was imminent, that they joined the Diwan in his attack on Jullundur. They were now the only independent chiefs of importance between the Sutlej and the Indus; and Mohkam Chand urged his master to abolish, in a great measure, if not altogether, the feudal tenure, and to take the whole country under his direct authority. But the time for so radical a change as this had not arrived.

In 1812 the Diwan reduced Kulu; and was then despatched to Kashmir, ostensibly to explain away the hostile movements of Prince Kharak Singh and Bhai Ram Singh, but in reality to spy out the land and ascertain whether it was ripe for conquest. But another man, whose ambition was not less than that of Ranjit Singh, was preparing to attack Kashmir. This was Fateh Khan, the minister of Shah Mahmud of Kabul, who, seeing an alliance with the Sikhs was necessary to his success, invited the Maharaja to join forces and, with him, invade Kashmir. This was agreed to; and Diwan Mohkam Chand and Fateh Khan marched from Jhelum together. But the Afghan had no intention of allowing the Sikhs any large share either in the conquest or in its results, and had only carried on negotiations to secure the Maharaja's neutrality. No sooner had the force reached the Pir Panjal, than he

without consulting Mohkam Chand, or informing him of his intention, pressed on by double marches with his hardy mountain troops, while the Sikhs, never of much use in the hills, were unable to move owing to a heavy fall of snow. The Diwan saw the design of Fateh Khan, but he was not disconcerted. He promised the Rajauri chief a *jagir* of Rs. 25,000 if he would show him a pass by which he might reach the valley at the same time as Fateh Khan, which he contrived to do with the handful of troops under Jodh Singh Kalsia and Nihal Singh of Atari. The Diwan was thus present at the capture of Sher Garh and Hari Parbat and the reduction of the valley, which was a work of no difficulty; for Ata Muhammad, the governor, had fled, and little resistance was offered. But his force was too weak to be of much assistance, and Fateh Khan declared that the Sikhs were not entitled to a third share of the plunder as had been agreed upon. Shah Shuja, the ex-Prince of Kabul, was made over to the Diwan, who brought him to Lahore, where he was received with every appearance of respect; but Ranjit Singh, savage at his disappointment at Kashmir, and thinking hospitality to one in misfortune superfluous, robbed him of the famous *Koh-i-Nur* diamond and his other jewels, and detained him under surveillance till April 1815, when he made his escape. The Maharaja when he heard that Fateh Khan would not divide the spoil of Kashmir, was very wrath and determined on revenge. He opened negotiations with Jahandad Khan, brother of Ata Muhammad, the late governor of Kashmir, who held the fort of Attock, which commanded the passage of the Indus, and induced him to surrender it to a Sikh force. It was now Fateh Khan's turn to be angry, and he demanded the restoration of the fort; but Ranjit Singh refused until he should receive his share of the Kashmir plunder. The *Wazir*, in April, 1813, set out from Kashmir and invested Attock. Forces were hurried up from Lahore, first under Karam Singh Chahal, and then under Diwan Mohkam Chand. For long the armies lay opposite each other; the Sikhs suffering somewhat in the frequent skirmishes and not liking to force on a general engagement till the garrison of the fort had exhausted its supplies and it was necessary to relieve it or abandon it altogether. The Diwan then determined on fighting; and at Haidaru, a few miles from Attock, he drew up his force in order of battle. The ball was opened by a brilliant cavalry charge led by Dost Muhammad Khan, afterwards the celebrated ruler of Kabul, which broke the Sikh line. One wing was thrown into complete disorder and some guns captured. The Afghans, thinking the victory won, dispersed to plunder, when the Diwan led up his reserves in person and drove back the enemy at all points with great loss. Fateh Khan had already fled, believing Dost Muhammad to be slain; and the Afghan army, driven

out of Khairabad, retired upon Kabul, from whence the *Wazir* led an expedition against Herat to endeavour to recover the reputation he had lost before Attock. The battle of Haidaru was fought on the 13th July, 1813.

While Mohkam Chand was engaged on active service, his son, Moti Ram, managed the Jullundur Doab. His grandson, Ram Dayal, though at the time only twenty-two years of age, was already distinguished for ability and bravery; and in May, 1814, when the Maharaja determined to invade Kashmir again, he was appointed to command one division of the army. Against this expedition the Diwan remonstrated in vain. He urged that the season was not propitious; that no supplies had been collected on the road; that the hill Rajas were hostile; but when he saw that Ranjit Singh was determined to try his fortune, he asked leave to accompany the army. But Mohkam Chand was now very old, and his health was failing, and the Maharaja desired him to remain at Lahore and preserve order during his absence. The Sikh army was massed at Sialkot, and from there marched to Rajauri, the Raja of which place recommended that the force should be divided; one portion, under the Maharaja in person, marching by way of Punch; the second, under Ram Dayal, Dal Singh Naherna, Jamadar Khushhal Singh and other Sardars, marching through the Bahramgala Pass. This advice was unfortunately followed; and Ram Dayal with his division crossed the Pir Panjal and descended into the valley, where Azim Khan with his whole force gave them battle. The Sikhs fought well, but they were out-numbered and driven back with great loss. A repulse was in their case as disastrous as a total defeat; they had no reinforcements at hand and no supplies. Bhai Ram Singh was sent by Ranjit Singh to the assistance of the detachment; but he was a timid man, and when he heard of Ram Dayal's repulse he halted for a day or two at Bahramgala and then retired. The Maharaja now found that he must retreat himself, leaving Ram Dayal to his fate. The retreat soon became a flight. The hill tribes disputed the passage of the army; and heavy rain came on, making the road all but impracticable. But at length, with great loss of men and officers, among the latter the brave Mit Singh Padhania, the Maharaja fought his way out of the hills and retired to Lahore. Although the disasters which had befallen the expedition were in a great measure owing to the rashness and precipitancy of Ram Dayal, yet he retrieved matters as far as were possible. He held his own in the Kashmir valley with such determination that Azim Khan was compelled to come to terms, allowing him a safe conduct, and even admitting, in a written document, the supremacy of Lahore.

In October, 1814, Diwan Mohkam Chand died at Phillaur, to the grief of the Maharaja and the whole Sikh nation. As a general he had

been almost always successful; his administrative talents were as great as his military ones; and in his death Ranjit Singh lost his most loyal and devoted servant. But there were other good men left in the family. Moti Ram was created Diwan in his father's room, and the Jullundur Doab was entrusted to him, with the charge of the fort at Phillaur. Ram Dayal, with Dal Singh Naherna, was sent against the Kharals of Gugera, and to take tribute from Multan and Bahawalpur; and the next year against Rajauri to punish the treachery of Raja Agar Khan during the expedition of 1814. Agar Khan tried to buy forgiveness; but Ram Dayal would not listen to terms, and sacked and burnt both the town of Rajauri and the palace of the Raja. The next year he was sent northwards to watch the movements of Fateh Khan, who had joined his brother, Azim Khan, in Kashmir, returning to Kabul the next year. Hukma Singh Chimni was at this time in charge of the Attock fort, and it was as much as Ram Dayal and he could do to keep in order the Muslims of Hazara and Yusafzai, who were instigated to revolt by Fateh Khan: and on one occasion Ram Dayal was all but defeated by them.

In the spring of 1819 the Maharaja, taking advantage of the absence from Kashmir of the governor, Azim Khan, determined again to attempt its reduction. The leader of the Sikh army was Misar Diwan Chand, the conqueror of Multan, while Ram Dayal commanded the rear division. The latter was prevented from marching by the heavy rain and had no share in the fighting. Little resistance was, however, made. Zabar Khan took to flight; and the province of Kashmir was annexed by Ranjit Singh to his dominions, Moti Ram being appointed the first governor. Ram Dayal was then sent against the Raja of Punch; and when Bhai Makhan Singh was killed in Hazara and Hukma Singh Chimni, the governor, recalled, he was sent there to restore order. This was no easy matter. The tribes had been thoroughly exasperated by the conduct of Hukma Singh and their successes had given them confidence; and when Ram Dayal had penetrated as far as the fort of Gandgarh he was surrounded by numbers of the enemy, the Afghans of Miswari, Srikot, Torbela, Yusafzai and Swat, and compelled to fight. Through the whole day, from sunrise to sunset, the battle was fought against enormous odds by the Sikhs; and at night, completely worn out, they retired to their entrenchments. Last to leave the field was Ram Dayal; and the enemy, perceiving that he was separated from the main body of the army, made a sudden dash and cut off and surrounded his party. The Sikhs fought desperately, but in vain; and Ram Dayal was killed with all his escort. The Sikhs in dismay at the death of their general struck their camp and retreated in all haste from Hazara.

The death of Ram Dayal was a great grief to his father, who desired to give up the Kashmir government and retire to Benares. The

Maharaja was not unwilling to permit the Diwan's resignation, and appointed as his successor Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, the most dashing soldier in the Khalsa army, now that Ram Dayal was dead. But the Kashmiris and hill tribes could not endure the tyranny of the Sardar; and after one year Moti Ram was re-appointed governor, and held the post till 1826. The Diwan was a man of some ability and was liked by the people; but he was indolent and apathetic, and his administration was not marked by any event of importance, except the advent of the cholera, which then visited Kashmir for the first time and decimated the population. While Moti Ram was in Kashmir, his son, Kirpa Ram, managed the Jullundur Doab, and Sheo Dayal lived on his *jagir* in the Gujrat district. Raja Dhian Singh was jealous of the wealth and power of the family, and persuaded the Maharaja to grant the estate of Siba, near Phillaur, to his brother-in-law, Ram Singh. Kirpa Ram was so much irritated at this slight that, when he was directed to join the Peshawar expedition with his whole contingent, he only brought fifty horsemen. The Maharaja was furious. He imprisoned Kirpa Ram; recalled Moti Ram from Kashmir, and sent there, as the new governor, Diwan Chuni Lal; while the fort of Phillaur he made over to Fakir Aziz-ud-din and later to Sardar Desa Singh Majithia. It was not for a year and a half that the family was again taken into favour, and then only on payment of a heavy fine. Kirpa Ram was now sent to Kashmir as governor, superseding Chuni Lal. His administration was tolerably successful. He was an extravagant man and fond of display, but, at the same time, of a gentle disposition. The Ram Bagh garden at Srinagar, in which Maharaja Gulab Singh's monument stands, was laid out by him, as were also many other gardens in the neighbourhood of the capital. In 1828 the valley suffered very much from earthquakes. Private and public buildings were destroyed, and the inhabitants forsook the towns for the greater security of the mountains. After the earthquakes came the cholera even worse than in the days of Moti Ram. The cholera was followed by the rebellion of the Raja of Muzaffarabad; but Kirpa Ram marched against him and completely defeated him. These were the only events of the administration. In 1831 Kirpa Ram again suffered from the enmity of Raja Dhian Singh. He had given protection to Raja Faiz Talab Khan of Bhimbar, whom both the Dogra brothers hated and wished to capture, while Kirpa Ram resolutely refused to give him up. Dhian Singh accused Kirpa Ram of contumacy and embezzlement, and had so much influence with the Maharaja that the Diwan was recalled from Kashmir and again imprisoned; while the Jullundur Doab was taken from Moti Ram and given to Misar Rup Lal, after Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din had been tried in Hoshiarpur and

found wanting. At this time Moti Ram was absent at Simla, where he had been sent with Hari Singh Nalwa and Fakir Aziz-ud-din on a mission to the Governor-General. On his return he tried to make peace between Raja Dhian Singh and his son, who had been released on payment of a *nazrana* of nine lakhs of rupees; but seeing this impracticable, and weary of public life, he retired to Benares, where he died in 1839. Kirpa Ram served in Bannu in 1832, and then finding the enmity of Dhian Singh as great as ever, while his influence at Court increased day by day, he asked permission to join his father at Benares. The permission was refused, and Kirpa Ram determined to go without it. He went on an assumed pilgrimage to Jwala Mukhi; and from there, crossing the Sutlej into British territory, he journeyed to Benares, where he remained till his death in 1842. He left no son of his own, but he had adopted Dhan Raj, whom he left the sole agent of his still large *jagirs* worth four lakhs of rupees.

When Kirpa Ram left the Punjab, his brother, Sheo Dayal, who had been appointed governor of Gujrat, and his sons, kept their appointments, Kanhaya Lal acting as deputy to his father and Maya Lal holding an office at Court. The latter accompanied Shaikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din to Kashmir as treasurer in 1841; but on his father's death, three years later, returned to Kunjah, where he succeeded to the estate, worth Rs. 12,000. He did good service during the rebellion of 1848, and after the annexation of the Punjab acted as Thanadar of Jullundur and Gujrat. In 1858 he was appointed Tahsildar of Harappa in the Gugera district, but did not hold the appointment for any length of time. He resided at Kunjah after quitting Government employ. Kanhaya Lal filled the office of *Kardar* in several districts during Sikh rule. His eldest son, Radha Kishan, was Thanadar of Peshawar until the re-organization of the police, when he received his discharge.

Dhan Raj, the adopted son of Kirpa Ram, was Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of the old Sikh army at Peshawar. When Sardar Chatar Singh took the field, he was sent by Colonel George Lawrence to prevent the Sardar passing the Indus. He succeeded at the time, but subsequently his men deserted and he had to retrace his steps. After annexation he was appointed Tahsildar at Peshawar, becoming ultimately an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He rendered excellent service during the Mutiny, and was rewarded with the grant of half the revenues of Kunjah, worth Rs. 1,300. At the Imperial assemblage in 1877 he received the title of Honorary Assistant Commissioner. His death occurred in 1880. Colonel Dhan Raj adopted Radha Kishan, grandnephew of Kirpa Ram, his own adoptive father. The *jagir*, of course, lapsed; but as a special case, and in deference to the express wishes of the Lieute-

nant-Governor, the Viceroy permitted a departure to be made from the established principle, and granted a portion, valued at Rs. 1,000 to Radha Kishan. He resided at Kunjah in Gujrat, and was a Sub-Registrar of the district. He died in 1907, and was succeeded by his only son, Badri Nath, as head of the family. The Government of India sanctioned the continuance of the half (Rs. 500) the revenue free grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum held by his father on the understanding, however, that the grant will finally lapse on Badri Nath's death. He held a perpetual *muafi* of the value of Rs. 24 per annum in the villages of Majra and Kunjah, both in Gujrat. Badri Nath left five sons; the eldest and the youngst being since dead. In 1911 the family also owned considerable house property in Kunjah, Gujrat, Lahore and Benares, but this consisted mainly of buildings erected for public purposes such as *baradaries* and *dharamsalas*; and the annual income was small. The family had a small land near Kunjah in proprietary rights.

Regarding the other branch of the family a few words will be sufficient. Sobha Ram, brother of Mohkam Chand, was for some years in the Maharaja's service and left to his three sons, Kishan Dayal. Dit Mal and Ganpat Rai, a *jagir* of Rs. 5,000 in the neighbourhood of Kunjah, with the village of Gidarkot. Both Dit Mal and Ganpat Rai accompanied Sheikh Ghulam Muhi-ud-din to Kashmir and remained in his service and that of his son, Imam-ud-din Khan, for three years as *Kardars*. During the rebellion of 1848 the brothers served under Major Edwardes, and behaved well, and on annexation of the Punjab were taken into Government employ. Dit Mal was first made a Tahsildar and subsequently an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He died without issue. Banshi Ram, grandson of Ganpat Rai, was a teacher in the Education Department.

Sadly enough, the descendants of Diwan Mohkam Chand, the great general and minister of Ranjit Singh, have now falled into complete insignificance and obscurity. The present head is one Diwan Naranjan Dass, who resides in Amritsar and pursues the occupation of a small contractor.

KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB FAZAL ALI, O.B.E.

CHAUDHRI SULTAN ALI.

- Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Muhammad Khan.
  - Chaudhri Ata Ilahi.
- Chaudhri Ahmad Khan.
  - Chaudhri Sultan-ul-Mulk.
  - Chaudhri Khan-ul-Mulk.
- KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB FAZAL ALI.
  - Chaudhri Mehdi Ali.
  - Chaudhri Asghar Ali.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Fazal Ali is the representative head of the Kalas section of the Gujjar tribe which occupies a leading position amongst *Zamindars* in the Gujrat district. They trace their descent from Raja Jaipal who is also the forefather of the Khatanas, and were converted to Islam when Sultan Masood invaded the southern part of the country. The tribe is known after Kalas, the only son of Huddam, who populated the jungles near Chillianwala and whose descendants settled there and acquired proprietary rights.

Chaudhri Sultan Ali, *Zaildar* and leading proprietor of Ajnala, was the chief of the tribe at the time of the annexation of the Punjab. In July, 1854, when investigations into rent-free tenures were made, Chaudhri Sultan Ali put forward a claim to the half *muafi* of Ajnala amounting to Rs. 325 which he had enjoyed from the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1857, when the Chibs of Deva fell on the village of Dokhua, he came forward at the head of 1,000 retainers of his own clan, for whom he refused to accept any pay, and guarded that part of the district which borders on Kashmir. His troops also went to Delhi and were useful during the siege. For these services his *inam* claims were reconsidered and the result was a grant of the village of Dhinda Kalan in *jagir* by the Governor-General. He was an energetic *Zaildar* and also distinguished himself by giving valuable aid during the cholera epidemic of 1872. He encouraged education and vaccination in his *ilaqa* and was a *kursi nashin*. His younger brother, Chaudhri Mir Baz, was granted a *sanad* in 1877 for good services to Government.

Chaudhri Sultan Ali left three sons, Muhammad Khan, Ahmed Khan and Fazal Ali. The eldest, Muhammad Khan was the *Zaildar* of Peroshah. He subscribed 1,000 rupees towards the War Loan, collected

no less than Rs. 8,000 for the same and supplied about 1,000 recruits during the Great War. He was awarded a sword of honour, a War badge and a *khilat* and after the disturbances of 1919 was given a *jagir* of Rs. 250 and the title of Khan Sahib. He was an Honorary Magistrate, Vice-Patron of the Red Cross Society and a Counsellor of St. John Ambulance Association. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1927. He died in the same year leaving a minor son, Ata Ilahi, who succeeded him as *Zaildar* when only two years of age. The second, Ahmad Khan, acted as *sarbrah zaildar* and as *ilaqadar barbardari* to the third and youngest, Fazal Ali, and died at the age of fifty-five. Of his two sons, Sultan-ul-Mulak is a Sub-Inspector of Co-operative Societies, and Khan-ul-Mulak a *sufedposh.*

Khan Bahadur Nawab Fazal Ali, the present head of the family, was only four years of age when his father died and he succeeded to *zaildari* and *jagir* according to a will left by his father. After receiving his education at the Scotch Mission School, Gujrat, where he was Captain of the Cricket eleven, he was made a Provincial Darbari in 1896 and Sub-Registrar, Gujrat, in 1901 which position he resigned on becoming Honorary Magistrate of Gujrat. He gave much assistance to the Transport department in connection with the Chitral Expedition, was granted 10½ squares of land on horse breeding conditions in 1902 and the title of Khan Bahadur in 1909. Ten more rectangles of land were granted to him in 1914 as a gentry grant.

Nawab Fazal Ali supplied over 1,500 recruits during the Great War, subscribed Rs. 2,000 towards the War Loan and collected over 10,000 rupees. His family also supplied a full troop of cavalry. For these services he was awarded the title of M.B.E., a sword of honour, a *khilat* and a War badge. He was first elected Vice-President and later the first non-official President of the Gujrat Municipality and was made a Khan Bahadur in 1921. He resigned the Presidentship of the Gujrat Municipality in 1927.

He started the Co-operative movement in the Gujrat district in 1906, and became President of the Ajnala Central Co-operative Bank in 1919. Nawab Fazal Ali is also the Vice-President of the Punjab Co-operative Union. He became Chairman of the Gujrat District Board in 1926, having been the first non-official in the Punjab to occupy that position. He was awarded a *jagir* of Rs. 500 in 1928 which was further supplemented by another worth Rs. 250 in 1937. He was made a Nawab in 1932 and invested with the Order of the British Empire a year later.

Nawab Fazal Ali has brought distinction to the Gujjar tribe and no movement in the district affecting the welfare of the administration has

escaped his notice. He is the founder of the Zamindara High School (now Sir Sikandar Zamindara College, a Counsellor of St. John Ambulance Association and a patron of the Red Cross Society to which he contributed Rs. 5,000.

Nawab Fazal Ali has two sons, Chaudhris Mehdi Ali and Asghar Ali. The elder, Mehdi Ali, was appointed Tahsildar and was promoted Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1936. The younger, Asghar Ali, is doing good work as *zaildar* in place of his father.

TIWANAS OF MITHA TIWANA.

- MIR ALI KHAN.
  - Mir Ahmad Khan.
    - Allah Dad Khan.
      - Sher Khan.
        - Malik Khan.
          - Khuda Yar Khan (died 1837).
            - Malik Fateh Khan (died 1848).
              - Five generations.
          - Ahmad Yar Khan. (died 1829).
            - Qadir Bakhsh (died 1848).
              - Khan Bahadur Malik Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1890.
                - Malik Dost Muhammad Khan (born 1887).
                  - Malik Sher Muhammad Khan (born 1906).
                - Ghulam Jilani (born 1888).
                  - Five sons.
            - Alam Khan (died 1877).
            - Jahan Khan. (dead)
              - Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Khan (born 1848).
                - Two generations.
            - Khan Bahadur Malik Sahib Khan, C.S.I., (died 1879).
              - Major-General Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., (born 1874).
                - The Hon'ble Nawabzada Major Malik Khizar Hayat Khan (born 1900).
                  - Muhammad Nazar Hayat Khan. (born 1927).
            - Khan Bahadur Malik Fateh Khan. (died 1894).
              - Khan Sahib Malik Muhammad Muzaffar Khan (died 1925).
                - Jamadar Malik Ahmad Yar Khan (born 1890).
                  - Qadir Yar Khan (born 1922).
                  - Zafar Yar Khan (born 1926).
          - Chiragh Khan (dead)
            - Five generations.
          - Fateh Khan (died 1816).
            - Alla Dad Khan (died 1897).
              - Four generations.
          - Alam Sher Khan. (died 1846)
            - Fateh Sher Khan (died 1894).
              - Three generations.
        - Khan Beg Khan.
          - Five generations.
      - Five other sons.
    - Mehr Khan.
      - Six generations, all dead.

From a common ancestor have descended three remarkable tribes, the Sials of Jhang, the Ghebas of Pindigheb and the Tiwanas of Mitha Tiwana in Shahpur. The Ghebas know but little of their past history, but they are claimed as kin by both Sials and Tiwanas, who, till lately, were agreed as to their respective descent from Gheo, Tenu or Teo, and Seo, the three sons of Rai Shankar, a Rajput of Dharanagar; the ancestor of the Ghebas being Gheo, of the Tiwanas Teo and of the Sial Seo. The bards of the Tiwana tribe some years ago made further enquiries, and have now a different story, which will be more easily understood by an extract from the genealogy.

Whether the amended genealogy is more truthful than before it is impossible to say. It certainly seems more probable than the regular descent from the three sons of Rai Shankar. If the Tiwanas did not come to the Punjab with the Sials, their emigration was no long time after, and must have been before the close of the fifteenth century. They soon embraced Islam and settled at Jahangir on the Indus, where they remained till the time of Mir Ali Khan, who by the advice of his spiritual guide, Fakir Sultan Haji, moved eastward with his tribe and many of the Shaikhs, Shahlolis, Mandials and others. He arrived at the country then called Danda, and founded the village of Ukhli Mohla in the Shahpur district. His son, Mir Ahmad Khan, about the year 1680, built Mitha Tiwana, seven miles east of Ukhli where he had found sweet water, from which the town was named. This chief was engaged in constant hostilities with the Awans, his neighbours to the north, and at Hadali, five miles from Mitha Tiwana, defeated them with great slaughter. Dadu Khan and Sher Khan, the third and fourth Maliks, improved and enlarged Mitha Tiwana, which soon became a flourishing town, and many settlers from other parts of the country took up their residence in it: Awans from Jhelum, Karars from Mankera, Chahls from the neighbourhood of Lahore, and Nuns from the upper Chenab.

Sher Khan became Malik in an irregular way. Discontented with the severe rule of his father, he rebelled with his brother, Alam Sher Khan, and, assassinating their uncle, Mir Khan, killed their father in a skirmish outside the walls of the fort. The two brothers seem to have lived together without fighting between themselves, a circumstance remarkable enough among the Tiwanas, and they considerably enlarged their territory at the expense of the Awans, seizing Warcha and other territory at the foot of the hills. It is related that Alam Sher Khan, thinking Awan-shooting the finest sport in the world, would frequently go alone to the mountains with his gun, and after shooting two or three Awans, as other less ambitious men shoot partridges, would return to breakfast. Sher Khan now thought himself strong enough to refuse

the tribute the Tiwanas had hitherto paid to the governors of Dera Ismail Khan. His brother accordingly attacked the troops which had been sent to collect it on their return march, and, taking them by surprise, routed them with the loss of their leader.

About the year 1745 Sher Khan founded Nurpur Tiwana, which soon became a large and thriving village. Some years later he contrived to quarrel with Inayat Khan, the fighting chief of Jhang Sial. The latter had won Mari, on the right bank of the Jhelum, from the Nawab of Multan and had placed it in charge of Sher Khan, who was to receive a certain sum for its management. This was not paid with any regularity, and Sher Khan, thinking to exact it by force, assembled his clan and, driving the Sials out of Khai, laid siege to Kot Langar Khan. Inayat Khan marched to relieve it, and defeated the Tiwanas in a battle before the walls. Sher Khan died in 1767 leaving two sons, Khan Muhammad Khan and Khan Beg Khan. His brother, Alam Sher Khan, had fallen some time before in an expedition against the Panchars. The first occupation of Khan Muhammad, the new chief, was the suppression of a revolt of the Hasnal and Mastial tribes who inhabited Botala,* Hadali and Hamoka. In this he was successful, and he then went to Jhang to visit his kinsmen, leaving Mitha Tiwana in charge of his brother. On his return he found the gates closed against him and his brother the acknowledged chief. He then retired to Nurpur Tiwana, where he raised troops and marched against Khan Beg Khan, who was defeated and thrown into prison. He was, however, soon released, promising obedience for the future.

Khan Muhammad was engaged in constant hostilities with his neighbours. Nurpur was attacked by the Nawab of Mankera, and only relieved after a siege of more than a month. With Lal Khan, the chief of Khushab, some fifteen miles from Mitha Tiwana, on the Jhelum, Khan Muhammad had always been friends, till Jafar Khan, the son and heir of Lal Khan, suspecting the Tiwana chief's intentions were not quite honest, plotted against him while visiting Khushab. Khan Muhammad escaped to his own town and prepared for fight. Lal Khan, with his younger son, Hakim Khan, and his wife, Nurbhari, came to assure Khan Muhammad of their innocence, but he arrested them and, marching to Khushab, opened fire upon the town, tying his hapless prisoners to the guns to divert the fire of the enemy. Jafar Khan called Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, an old friend of Khan Muhammad, to his aid. The Sikh came with a considerable force and compelled the Tiwana chief to retire. Khan Muhammad, however, had his revenge, and killed

*Called Botala from the number of idols (*but*) found when digging the foundations of village.

in cold blood his wretched prisoners, who had neither done nor wished him evil. Towards the end of his rule, his brother, Khan Beg Khan, again took up arms against him, being aided by Rajab Khan, a Sial chief of Garh Maharaja, Fateh Khan of Sahiwal, and Jafar Khan of Khushab. For some time Khan Muhammad defended himself; but his enemies were too powerful, and in 1803 he applied to Ranjit Singh for succour. That Sardar was by no means secure himself; but on the promise of a subsidy of one lakh of rupees he consented to trap Khan Beg Khan. It was arranged between the confederates that when Ranjit Singh marched into the country Khan Muhammad should take to flight, seeing which Khan Beg Khan would probably come to pay his respects, believing the Lahore chief his friend. All happened auspiciously; Khan Beg Khan was caught by Ranjit Singh, and made over to his brother, by whom he was put to death. Ranjit Singh took his blood-money, and, with some small tribute from the Muslim Maliks of the neighbourhood, returned to Lahore in 1804. Khan Muhammad Khan had outwitted his brother; but his second son, Ahmad Yar Khan, now rebelled against him, and, having won over most of the tribe to his side, induced his father to make a virtue of necessity and yield the chiefship to him. He had no easy life, and was always fighting with the chiefs of Mankera, Khushab and Sahiwal with varying success.

In 1817 Maharaja Ranjit Singh sent a force under Misar Diwan Chand against the Tiwana chief at Nurpur. After a short resistance the fort was taken and Ahmad Yar Khan fled to Jhandawala or Jandiala in the Mankera territory. When the Sikh army had retired, leaving a garrison under Jaswant Singh Mokal in Nurpur, Ahmad Yar Khan returned and regained possession of the country; but he was a second time compelled to fly to Jandiala from which he was driven by the Mankera Nawab, who threw his sons into prison. He now submitted to the Maharaja, who granted him the *ilaqa* of Jhawarian, worth Rs. 10,000 in *jagir*, subject to the service of sixty horsemen. In 1821 Ranjit Singh marched against Hafiz Ahmad Khan, Nawab of Mankera, and the Tiwana Malik gladly joined the expedition, as he had an old score to wipe out with the Nawab. Muhammad Khan, the predecessor of Hafiz Ahmad, had surrounded Mankera with a cordon of twelve forts, Haidarabad, Maujgarh, Fatehpur, Pipal, Daria Khan, Khanpur, Jhandawala, Kalor, Dulewala, Bhakar, Dingana and Chaubara; while to make the central fortress inaccessible he had permitted no wells to be sunk within the cordon. But for all this, the besieging army, with the invincible Ranjit Singh commanding in person, moved on, digging wells as it advanced, invested the fort, and after a siege of twenty-five days the Nawab capitulated, being allowed to retain the Government of Dera Ismail Khan.

The assistance rendered by the Tiwanas during this campaign was very great; and the Maharaja was so much struck with their handsome and manly appearance, their bold riding and their gallant fighting, that he insisted upon a troop of Tiwana horse returning with him to Lahore. Of this troop of fifty horsemen Qadir Bakhsh was the commander. He served at Multan for some years, and in many campaigns, with distinction. In 1837 his cousin, Fateh Khan, shared with him the command of the *sowars*. Khuda Yar Khan found himself a person of very small importance at Lahore, where no one of the Sikh nobles cared a straw for his long genealogy or for his hereditary claim to rule over the Shahpur jungles. He was appointed, on Rs. 1,000 a year, *chabuk-sowar* or rough rider to the Maharaja, whose hunting expeditions he superintended until his death in 1837. Fateh Khan, son of Khuda Yar Khan, had been during these years in the service of Sardar Hari Singh Nalwa, to whom the Mitha Tiwana country was given in *jagir* in 1819, Jawand Singh Mokal having held it for two years. He proved himself as impetuous and over bearing as his master, and quarrelled and fought with Sardar Fateh Singh Man and Amar Singh Sindhanwalia, who successively held the adjacent district of Panjkata. Till the death of Hari Singh, in 1837, Fateh Khan held a command under him in his native country, and any *jagir* or estates he may have received were given by the Sardar and not by the Lahore Government. In 1837 he came to Lahore, where Raja Dhian Singh, who had heard of his courage and unscrupulousness, thought that he would make a useful employee and took him into favour; and in 1838 procured for him the appointment of manager of the Mitha Tiwana country, with control of such of the salt mines, like Warcha and Choha, as lay to the south of the range and close to the plain country. With him was associated Pars Ram, a Khatri; but their joint administration was not very successful, and in 1840 Fateh Khan was Rs. 20,000 in arrears; and Prince Nao Nihal Singh, glad of an opportunity to humble an adherent of Raja Dhian Singh, placed him in arrest in the house of Misar Lal Singh *Toshekhania* until the arrears were paid off.

On the death of Nao Nihal Singh the Raja regained his power, and Fateh Khan's fortunes rose with those of his patron. He was sent as manager of the Kachi country, and Sahib Khan, Alam Khan and other of his relations were made *Kardars* of Mianwala, Shekhowal and Nurpur Tiwana. Soon after the accession of Sher Singh, Fateh Khan was sent on duty across the Indus. The country of Tank had been ruled for many years by a Katikhel family, the last of whom, Allahdad Khan, had been ousted by the Sikhs. The country, however, brought little profit to its conquerors. Allahdad Khan, indolent when in power, but active

enough in opposition, ravaged the country, cut off Sikh convoys and foraging parties, and the revenue had fallen to next to nothing. In this state of things Raja Dhian Singh proposed Fateh Khan as the only man who could restore order, and he was accordingly sent with a strong force and full powers. His mission was entirely successful. He proposed to reinstate Allahdad Khan as governor of Tank, but the chief died before it was possible to carry out the design. Then Fateh Khan proceeded to Marwat, the country to the north of Tank, to collect the revenue, without fighting if possible, but any how to collect it. The first thing that he did was to build a fort at Laki, on the Gumbela river, in the heart of the Marwat country. This was not opposed by the chiefs, for he had promised to reduce the revenue demand to one-sixth of the produce, and had thus won their support; but no sooner was the fort completed than Fateh Khan begged for loans, in addition to the revenue charge, which loans could not be refused, and which Diwan Daulat Rai, his successor, made a perpetual poll tax, odious to the last degree to the people. This accomplished, Fateh Khan returned in triumph to Lahore, taking with him Shah Nawaz Khan, the young son of Allahdad Khan Katikhel, who was well received at Court.

The fortunes of the Malik now seemed made, when, in one day, his friend and patron, Raja Dhian Singh and Maharaja Sher Singh, fell by the hands of the Sindhanwalias. Fateh Khan was with the Raja just before his murder; but as the assassins and their victim passed into the Lahore fort, he fell behind and allowed himself to be shut out. No man was more versed in intrigue than he; he saw a catastrophe was impending, and had no such love for the Raja as to desire to share his fate. Raja Hira Singh, the son of the murdered minister, openly accused Fateh Khan of being in the conspiracy, and put a price on his head. There was no reason to believe the charge true, for by the Raja's death Fateh Khan could gain nothing and might lose all. He escaped in disguise from Lahore and fled to his native Tiwana, whither he was followed by a force sent to arrest him. But the Malik fled across the Indus to Bannu, and took refuge with Swahn Khan, who was offered Rs. 3,000 to give up his guest; but this the Waziri chief was too honourable to do. Qadir Bakhsh, who would have been imprisoned had the Sikhs succeeded in capturing him, took refuge with his old master, Sawan Mal, at Multan. When the Lahore troops had retired, Fateh Khan re-crossed the Indus and called the Muslim tribes to arms. He was now well known along the Indus, and he soon had a large following at his back. He ravaged the country with fire and sword, and defeated several bodies of irregular troops sent against him. When, however, a regular force

under Sardar Mangal Singh Siranwali marched against him, he again escaped across the Indus, while Mitha Tiwana was sacked by the Sikhs.

When at length Raja Hira Singh and Pandit Jala fell from power, Fateh Khan hurried to Lahore, where he knew that he should be well received by Sardar Jawahir Singh, the new minister, whose battles he had fought in fighting against the late administration. He was not disappointed. Jawahir Singh gave him valuable presents and made him governor of the Mitha Tiwana country, of portions of Jhelum and Rawalpindi, and of the whole province of Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, superseding Diwan Daulat Rai, son of Laki Mal, the governor first appointed by Maharaja Ranjit Singh when he resumed the country from Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan.*

But Jawahir Singh had not given Fateh Khan this power and position for nothing. The minister had a dangerous rival in the person of Prince Peshawra Singh, son of Ranjit Singh, to whom the Sikhs now generally looked as the best man to sit on the throne. The Prince had, with the help of the Muslim tribes in the neighbourhood, gained possession of the fort of Attock, and Fateh Khan Tiwana and Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala, men upon whom the minister knew he could rely, were directed to proceed against him. With some eight thousand men they invested the fort, but the feeling in favour of the Prince was so strong that they would have been unable to reduce it by force. Stratagem was accordingly resorted to, and, on solemn promises of safety, the Prince surrendered the Fort to Fateh Khan and Chatar Singh. Having secured their victim, the two chiefs began their march to Lahore, and in two days reached Hassan Abdal, some thirty miles from Attock. At this place a letter from Lahore was received, in which was written that it was unsafe in the present temper of the Sikhs to bring Peshawra Singh to the capital, and that he must be detained in the north country. The order was well understood. That very night Fateh Khan and his confederate entered the Prince's tent with a guard, seized him, placed him in irons, and, leaving the camp standing, marched back to Attock with all speed, accompanied by a few hundred horse, and carrying the Prince with them. As he drew near the gloomy walls of the fortress he saw his certain doom, and begged for his sword and shield that he might die fighting like a man. But the unfortunate Prince was hurried into the fort and placed in the lower chamber of a tower past which rushed the black, swift Indus. When night came he was strangled, and his body thrown into the river.

Through all the evil history of the Punjab there is recorded no murder more cruel than this. Peshawra Singh was a fine, high spirited

*Commonly known as Shah Nawaz Khan.

and gallant youth, beloved by the troops and the people, and only hated by those who feared his rivalry. But the murder did not go unavenged. The weak minded, slavish Chatar Singh died in exile many hundred miles from his native land. Jawahir Singh, the instigator of the deed, was killed by the enraged soldiery shortly afterwards, while upon Malik Fateh Khan came the troubles related here. After the murder he crossed the Indus at Kalabagh and took possession of his new province of Dera Ismail Khan. The governor, Daulat Rai, retired, not prepared to resist at this time, and the Malik then determined to get rid of some of his Tank enemies and thus render his own power the more secure. The three chief *jagirdars* in Tank were the famous Painda Khan, Ashiq Muhammad Khan and Hayat Ullah Khan. These three chiefs were enticed to Dera Ismail Khan, and Painda Khan visited the Darbar of the Malik to talk over his affairs and arrange them satisfactorily. The conversation grew somewhat excited, and at length Fateh Khan insulted the Afghan to his face. Painda Khan saw his danger and sat still; but his young son, Sikandar Khan, unable to control himself, drew his sword and cut down the Malik's Jamadar, Partaja, who was standing by him. Fateh Khan was ready for this. In a moment the room was full of armed men. Painda Khan, his son and most of his retainers were cut to pieces. Then the Malik attacked the house of Hayat Ullah Khan, where Ashiq Muhammad and Nasir Ullah Khan had taken refuge, stormed it and put the inmates to death. Hayat Ullah himself escaped to the house of Nawab Sher Muhammad, who purchased safety for himself and the fugitives for Rs. 40,000.

The indignation at this atrocity was great on the frontier, and even the authorities at Lahore were compelled to appear shocked. Fateh Khan bribed high for immunity. Raja Lal Singh, the Maharani, and Manglan, the slave girl, all took his money and promised him protection; but popular feeling was too strong against him, and Diwan Daulat Rai was again nominated governor of Dera Ismail Khan. The Malik determined on resistance, and when Daulat Rai arrived at Bhakar, opposite Dera Ismail Khan, on the left bank of the Indus, he crossed the river to attack him. The Diwan, however, had regular troops with him, and Fateh Khan was compelled to retire to Dera. Daulat Rai followed and marched upon the town, outside which the Malik met him with some three thousand men. But these troops were undisciplined and did not care to wait the assault of the Diwan's Multanis, whose prowess was well known, and they dispersed without fighting. Fateh Khan, deserted by his adherents, was compelled to retreat to the fort of Akalgarh, which he had left in charge of his son, Fateh Sher Khan. There he murdered all his prisoners, and the same night, crossing the Indus, retired to

Mitha Tiwana to wait for better days. The country was at this time in confusion after the Sutlej campaign; and the English, to whom the Malik had offered his services during the war, were at Lahore. Raja Lal Singh was no friend of Fateh Khan, and would have confiscated all his *jagirs* but for the intercession of Sardar Sultan Muhammad Khan. In the hot weather of 1846 the Malik was sent to Kashmir, as he was an intimate friend of Shaikh Imam-ud-din. the rebel governor, and it was thought that he might influence him favourably, as he could gain nothing by playing the Government false. He went with Edwardes as far as Jammu; from thence to Kashmir with Puran Chand; and having performed his mission with ability and success, returned to Jammu. He afterwards accompanied Major H. Lawrence to Kashmir.

On the return of Fateh Khan to Lahore he was called upon to explain the accounts of his late government, as Diwan Dina Nath had brought him in a defaulter to the amount of seven lakhs of rupees. This, Fateh Khan asserted, was covered by the expenses of five thousand horse and foot, engaged by orders of Sardar Jawahir Singh; but the written orders which he produced as those of the Sardar were without date, no particular service was specified, nor any detail as to the number of men. After a long dispute, and full allowance for these presumed levies having been granted, the demand against the Malik was reduced to four lakhs of rupees. Fateh Khan complained of the harshness of this demand, but in reality he was treated with exceptional leniency. Every rupee of the four lakhs was due, as the accounts still in Raja Dina Nath's office show, and this was at the time admitted by himself, and the admission signed and sealed with his own hand. Fateh Khan could have paid the four lakhs without the slightest inconvenience. He had not been a manager under the tyrannical Hari Singh, or irresponsible governor of the Derajat, for nothing; but he pretended that he could not pay, and he was placed in restraint in the house of Kahan Singh Man, with the approbation of Major H. Lawrence. For three and a half months he was thus kept under arrest; and then, as he resolutely asserted his inability to pay, he was removed to the fort of Gobindgarh. Directly the order for his imprisonment was issued he offered to pay two lakhs of rupees in eight days. The Darbar allowed him twenty days in addition to this, but when the time had elapsed Fateh Khan had changed his mind. He knew that a temporary imprisonment was all he had to fear, and he preferred this to paying what was due from him. But he had not done with his promises. His son, Fateh Sher Khan, was imprisoned with him, and after two months he petitioned that the young man might be released in order to raise the money. This was permitted. Fateh Sher Khan was liberated, and declared in Darbar that Maharaja Gulab Singh would

be answerable for one lakh, and that the rest should be paid on his father's release. After some delay Rs. 21,000 were paid into the Dera Ismail Khan treasury; and the Multan rebellion breaking out, Edwardes, thinking the Malik would be of use on the frontier, obtained his release, and in June, 1848, when the state of the country made it advisable to recall Lieutenant Taylor from Bannu, Fateh Khan was sent as governor of that province, with Marwat, Isakhel, Kachi and Mianwali. He would rather have fought Mul Raj in the open field, but he was ready to work anywhere, and at the beginning of July took over charge from Taylor.

The Sikh force of Bannu was thoroughly disaffected, and the appointment of Fateh Khan increased its dissatisfaction. Early in August the troops broke into open mutiny, but the vigour of Fateh Khan suppressed it for the time. There were at this time in Bannu four regiments of infantry, five hundred cavalry and four heavy guns with a troop of horse artillery. The only European with them was Colonel John Holmes, an old servant of the Lahore State, and chief among the Sikhs was Sardar Ram Singh Chapawala. When the news of Raja Sher Singh's rebellion at Multan reached Bannu, about the 25th September, the Sikhs rose in Mutiny. They murdered Colonel Holmes, seized four light guns which had been withdrawn from the bastions for the purpose of being sent to Multan, and besieged Fateh Khan in the inner fort of Dalipgarh. He called the Muslim tribes to arms, and many answered to the call; but the Malik had even in Bannu as many enemies as friends. First came to his aid Muhammad Khan Isakhel, whom the Malik had once reinstated in his chiefship; then Dilasa Khan, whose name was a terror to the Sikhs, and who had beaten from his mud fort Tara Chand and the bravest of the Sikh Sardars. With these came Jafar Khan of Tapa, Bazid Khan Sharani, Sher Khan and Muhammad Azaz Khan Isakhel. But the Sikhs found allies also; Mir Alam Khan of Madan, the intimate friend of Ram Singh Chapawala; Musa Khan of Sikandar Khel; and on their side, too, were numbers, discipline and guns. But the gallant borderers at first got the best of the fight and took possession of the town of Dalipgarh, while the Sikhs had to stand on the defensive. But this was a temporary advantage, and the Sikhs attacked the Muslims in force, drove them out of the town with great loss and closely invested the fort. The Malik might have held the fort for ever against the besigiers had there been a supply of water; but the well was then being sunk, and the defenders were soon reduced to the last extremity. They dug night and day, but they could reach no water, and at last were compelled to surrender. Fateh Khan, to whom the Sikhs would never have given quarter even had he deigned to ask for it, was shot down at the gateway of the fort, and Muhammad Alam Khan and Sher Khan Isakhel and Lal Baz Khan

of Bazar were carried away as prisoners, and did not recover their liberty till after the final defeat of the Sikh army at Gujrat.

On the annexation of the Punjab it was not easy to discover the real position of the family with regard to estates and allowances. At the death of Khudayar Khan in 1837 the estate was divided between his son, Fateh Khan, and his nephew, Qadir Bakhsh. The former commanded twenty-two *sowars*, and the latter thirty-three; the allowance of Fateh Khan was Rs. 1,000, the same as his father had held as *chabuk sowar*; that of Qadir Bakhsh was Rs. 720; and, besides this, there were Rs. 10,440 for the pay of the troopers. When Qadir Bakhsh died the *jagir* was continued to his son, Sher Muhammad Khan. In Jawahir Singh's time Fateh Khan was allowed one-quarter of the revenue collections of Mitha Tiwana and Khushab in consideration of the former position of his family in the district. This *chaharam*, or fourth, amounted to Rs. 8,345 a year, but the Malik only held it one year. Under Lal Singh it was resumed, as were his other allowances, and his *sowars* were discharged. Fateh Khan seems also to have received from Raja Gulab Singh, the farm of the salt revenue, some percentage in the collections at Fatehpur, where in 1842 he had assisted to re-open and work a long disused mine. When sent by Jawahir Singh as governor of Dera Ismail Khan, his pay was fixed at Rs. 10,000; but this was nominal; and at so great a distance from Lahore a governor could make his pay what he liked. Fateh Sher Khan, son of Fateh Khan, served as one of Major Edwardes' chief officers, and fought with the greatest gallantry throughout the war of 1848-49. At its close the Government was anxious adequately to reward the services of the Tiwanas and allowed them one-fourth of the revenues of the country from which they had been driven by Ranjit Singh. The whole amounted to Rs. 50,105, including Sher Muhammad's *jagir* of Rs. 6,945, and this being resumed a *jagir* of Rs. 6,000 in perpetuity was granted to Sher Muhammad Khan, and one of the same amount to Fateh Sher Khan and his four brothers; Fateh Sher Khan taking Rs. 2,000 and his brothers Rs. 1,000 each. In addition to these perpetual grants, Sher Muhammad Khan's personal *jagir* of Rs. 3,240 was continued to him as a pension for life, while Fateh Sher Khan received a cash pension of Rs. 5,000 and Sahib Khan of Rs. 480 a year. These Maliks and their relatives again proved loyal in the Mutiny.

The rivalry between Malik Fateh Sher Khan and Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, two of the leading men of the last generation, was intense, the one founding his claim on the distinguished pre-eminence of his celebrated father, Fateh Khan, and the other standing on his own merits

and as representative of the elder branch. Their mutual jealousy divided the family and their adherents into rival factions, whose jealousy, each of the other, too often involved the chiefs in vexatious litigation, impairing their fortune and influence.

Malik Fateh Sher Khan, after serving with distinction and gallantry under Edwardes at Multan in 1848-49 at the head of four hundred horse, was one of the first of the great chiefs who answered to the call made upon them by John Lawrence at the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857. He at once raised a regiment of irregular cavalry and joined the Hariana Field Force under General Van Cortlandt. He and his men were engaged in several actions, notably at Hissar, Bangali and Jamalpur, and were on every occasion distinguished for their dash and gallantry. After the fall of Delhi the Tiwana Horse were attached to the movable column under the command of Colonel Gerard, and behaved well at the battle of Narnaul, when the rebels were completely defeated with heavy loss. They afterwards aided in restoring order in the Gurgaon district and took part in many engagements. They were much commended for their good conduct both in the field and in quarters; and Malik Fateh Sher Khan, their leader, showed himself to be a bold and daring chieftain, a gallant soldier and a right loyal subject. For his fidelity and courage he was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur and a life *jagir* of Rs. 1,200 in addition to the perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 2,000, and the life pension of Rs. 5,000, which, as already stated, were granted to him after annexation. Khan Bahadur Malik Fateh Sher Khan died in December, 1894, leaving a minor son, Muhammad Sher Khan. His property went under the Court of Wards and he, on becoming ten years of age, was put in the Aitchison College for his education and remained there for three years; at the end of which his property was released to him. Malik Muhammad Sher Khan is one of the most important land holders of the Tahsil and also owns fifteen squares of land elsewhere, which where awarded to him in recognition of his War services. He is a *Lambardar* of several villages, besides being a *Zaildar* of Mitha Tiwana. During the War he presented about three hundred recruits, some seventy of whom are still serving in the army. He also contributed Rs. 6,000 to the War Loan from his own pocket, besides collecting large sums from his *ilaqa*. In 1918 he was made an Honorary Lieutenant and a year earlier he had been granted a *khilat*, a sword of honour and a War loan certificate. In 1921 he was made a Provincial Darbari. He is also a first class Honorary Magistrate in his Tahsil. He has three sons, the eldest being under twelve years of age.

Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, came just after Malik Fateh Sher Khan on the Darbar List. In 1849 he commanded a body

of horse, and was present throughout the operations before Multan, where he displayed bravery, intelligence and zeal. From Multan, sent with a body of horse and foot on detached duty, he marched along the banks of the Jhelum and compelled a Sikh garrison to evacuate Khushab, and, following close on their retreating steps, he crossed the river and took the fort of Shahpur. Turning back he attacked Mitha Tiwana where a strong party of *Ghorcharas* had taken refuge. The garrison capitulated, and treasure amounting to Rs. 12,000 fell into the Malik's hands; and of this sum he at once sent Rs. 7,000 to Taylor at Dera Ismail Khan. The districts round Khushab and Mitha Tiwana being now clear, the Malik again crossed the river and ejected the rebel garrison from Sahiwal, where he captured a gun. He next laid siege to Ahmadabad, which he took and partly destroyed. In the middle of the work of destruction he found himself opposed to a vastly superioı Sikh force from Pind Dadan Khan, and was obliged to retire; but the Sikhs were unable to follow up their advantage, for near Jhawarian they were met by a body of foot and horse under Sahib Khan and Langar Khan, and were driven back on Pind Dadan Khan with great slaughter and with the loss of their stores and guns. The great victory of Gujrat followed very shortly afterwards, and the rebels everywhere laid down their arms, thus rendering further activity on the part of the Malik unnecessary.

It is true that, from a military point of view, none of these engagements were of great moment, nor was the fighting very severe. But in estimating the value of the services rendered by Sher Muhammad, it must be remembered that they were performed in the face of the Sikh army, and that the probable issue of the contest with the Khalsa had not yet become apparent; so that, by espousing in so uncompromising a manner the English cause, he braved utter ruin to himself and his family. "It was a great advantage", writes Taylor, "to have so active and loyal a partisan in the Sind-Sagar Doab, by whose exertions the atmosphere was cleared of hostile parties; and the officials and the large Sikh detachments in Pind Dadan Khan, Bhera, and other places in the neighbourhood, were prevented from draining the country for supplies for the army".

On the outbreak of the Mutiny the Malik raised a body of three hundred horse, which was employed first in keeping order in the Cis-Sutlej and Delhi Divisions and in 1858 was on active service under the Commander-in-Chief in Oudh, where it took part in several actions with distinction. The duties allotted to the Malik were performed in a manner which gained him the respect and good-will of the officers under whom he served; and the Government of India showed appreciation of

his services by conferring upon him the title of Khan Bahadur and by assigning him a life *jagir* of Rs. 600 in addition to the perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 6,000 and the life pension of Rs. 3,240 which were conferred on him after annexation. He owned thirty thousand acres of unproductive land in the Khushab Thal, and he held on lease fifteen hundred acres of irrigated land near the Jhelum. He died in 1890 leaving two sons, Dost Muhammad Khan and Ghulam Jilani Khan, both minors. Both were educated at the Aitchison College, while their property remained under the Court of Wards. Later, Dost Muhammad Khan, having attained his majority, succeeded to his father's seat in Darbar.

Malik Sahib Khan, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., uncle of Malik Sher Muhammad Khan, did excellent service in 1848 on the occasion of the pursuit of Bhai Maharaj Singh and in the capture of his followers. He and Langar Khan of Sahiwal were the first to arrive at Jhang after a long chase, and were thus present in the attack upon the Bhai, in which Sahib Khan personally engaged and killed several of his adherents. The Malik then took his men down to Multan, and was present during the early portion of the siege. Thence, sent north on detached duty, he attacked a body of the enemy near Chachran, defeated them with great slaughter, capturing four of their *zamburas*. In May, 1857, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, he raised a body of three hundred horse, with whom he was present at the affair at Jhelum against the mutineers of the 14th Infantry, and afterwards, under Mr. Cooper, against the mutineers of the 26th Regiment at Ajnala. Here Sahib Khan's advice and tact were most conspicuous in bringing about the capture of nearly two hundred mutineers without a single shot being fired, his party consisting of but forty dismounted *sowars*. Sahib Khan's contingent was then employed in preserving order around Cawnpore, where the people were still practically in rebellion. The duty of guarding the passage of the Jumna was successfully undertaken. At Kalpi, again, they were highly commended for their gallantry in covering the working parties engaged in erecting batteries. They then accompanied General Napier in his Central India campaign, and were on all occasions forward when fighting was anticipated.

For his Mutiny services Malik Sahib Khan was given the title of Khan Bahadur and a life *jagir* of Rs. 1,200 in addition to his previous life pension of Rs. 480; and on his return to the Punjab he obtained a large grant of land, and excavated a canal from the Jhelum for irrigation purposes, devoting himself with great success to its development. He took a great interest in horse-breeding, and, by his care and intelligence, did much to improve the indigenous breeds. Best of all he kept himself aloof from the family quarrels in which his relatives had been only too

apt to engage, and he earned a high reputation for straightforward truthfulness and integrity. It was for this as well as for his gallant and loyal behaviour in the field, that the Companionship of the Star of India was conferred on him. He died in 1879, and his *jagir* and pension expired with him.

His only son, Umar Hayat Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College and in 1885 succeeded to the administration of his estate, which, during his minority, had been most profitably managed for him by the Court of Wards. As his father's Order of the Star of India had been resumed by Government, the then Deputy Commissioner told Malik Umar Hayat Khan that if he followed in the foot-steps of his father, he might one day obtain the same distinction. This remark the Malik took to heart and vowed that he would so act in the future as to turn that remark into a prophecy. Indeed, he had already received a fine training at the college and also for the management of his estate from the late Sir James Wilson. This proved very useful in cultivating good relationship with his tenantry, developing a philanthropic attitude of mind and in performing magisterial work with which he was entrusted by Government. He actively influenced the suppression of crime in his district, and the revival of many indigenous games and sports among his villagers. He established several free and charitable institutions, introduced registration of marriages among the Muslims of his district and started the practice of branding of cattle in his *ilaqa*. The Malik also began to maintain a stud for the breeding of horses, which, in course of time, grew to be among the largest and the finest in the Punjab, which was highly appreciated by the Royal Horse Breeding Commission which inspected it. He was among the first in the Jhelum Canal Colony to accept the grant of land on horse breeding conditions. Out of his stud he supplied remount to the 18th Tiwana Lancers (now the 19th K. G. O. Lancers) in which he was given commission in 1901. For this keenness in horse breeding he was eventually elected President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India. For this zeal in public service the Malik was taken on the Punjab Council in which he stoutly opposed the famous Colonisation Bill, which, although passed by the Council, was vetoed by the Viceroy and reference to the Malik's views in this connection was made in a speech by the then Secretary of State. Similarly the Malik took an active part in the Punjab Alienation Act. He also took part in the various public organisations of the time and was actively associated with the Punjab Exhibition, the Punjab Chiefs' Association, the *Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam* and many other similar institutions. He was among the six Muslim delegates to represent his community at the Diamond Jubilee of Her Late Majesty

Queen Victoria. During the visit of the Amir of Afghanistan he acted as senior Attache and was presented with a watch and a revolver by him. Equally remarkable was his participation in almost all the deputations and commissions which functioned in the first quarter of the 20th century in India, *e.g.* the Horse Breeding Commission, the Irrigation Commission, the De-Centralisation Commission, the Colony Commission, the Plague Commission, the Public Service Commission, the Skeen Committee and the Reforms Committee, etc., etc. In 1920 he was appointed a member of Lord Esher's Army-in-India Committee.

Although Malik Umar Hayat Khan's work in the civil sphere proved to be peculiarly noteworthy, the most cogenial field of his activities, both by temperament and hereditary tradition, lay in the army. Beginning with the Chitral and Tirah campaigns in which he provided animal transport, recruits and remounts to the 18th Tiwana Lancers, which had been raised by his own father, he started on a career of military service which stands unique among his countrymen. He was gazetted as Lieutenant in 1904 and attached to the above mentioned Lancers. In 1903 he saw active service for the first time in the Somaliland campaign where he was sent, as an Assistant Commandant of the 54th Camel Corps. This Camel Corps which was largely raised by himself established a record for Indian camels by remaining without water for nine days. The Malik was next appointed as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Charles Egerton, the General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force, and remained with him throughout the Nogal valley advance. He was present during the various engagements, including the battle of Jidbali. Later he was sent to join the staff of Colonel Brooke who was in charge of the Indian Mounted Infantry. Still later, he accompanied Colonel Kena, V.C., A.S.C., who long afterwards was killed at Gallipoli. The Malik was awarded for this service, the East African General Service Medal and a clasp and was also mentioned in Despatches. On returning from the Somaliland campaign he set out with the Tibet Expedition in which he supervised the transport arrangements. He was stationed at Gyantse and put in charge of the running of the mails between Lhasa and Gyantse during the peace negotiations. His experience as a magistrate was utilised by the military authorities who appointed him as a prosecutor in the trial of Court Martial cases up there. For the valuable services which he rendered in this region, he was presented to Lord Kitchener and was awarded the title of C.I.E. in 1906. Soon after this campaign the Malik directed his energies to the service of the people during the disastrous Kangra earthquake and won official admiration for his zeal. On the occasion of the Coronation Darbar of His Late Majesty King George V Malik Umar Hayat Khan was chosen as His Majesty's

Indian Herald. This was a unique distinction conferred upon an Indian for the first time since the advent of the British rule in this country. Again, he appeared at the head of the community at the Jharokha Ceremony to pay homage to His Majesty. For his work as Herald he was awarded the M.V.O., among several other distinctions. In 1909 the Malik was appointed a member of the Imperial Legislative Council and continued to work in that capacity until 1920 when he was elected to the Council of State. In the latter capacity he continued to work until 1929 when he was sent to England as a Member of the Secretary of State's Council. He worked on that Council until 1934. Thus he has had the rare distinction of having served for thirty years in the Indian Legislatures and the India Council, which is perhaps the largest period put in by any Indian. For this loyal work he was awarded the title of Nawab, at first as a personal and later as a hereditary distinction.

Malik Umar Hayat Khan felt the call of the Great War in a special manner; for he was the first member of the Council to volunteer and proceed almost immediately to France with the very first batch of the Indian troops. He joined the staff of the Ferozepore Brigade which acted as a vanguard and was the first to enter the firing lines during the retreat of Mons in October, 1914. He performed very useful intelligence and propaganda work in Mesopotamia. He was several times mentioned in Despatches during this protracted campaign. For such invaluable and delicate duties in France and Mesopotamia the Malik was awarded the Knighthood of the Order of the Indian Empire, was promoted to the rank of Major, and was mentioned in Despatches. Later, he was invalided back to India. Here he worked as a recruiting officer with great vigour and perseverance. His own estate provided a large number of men. It is worthy of note in this connection that the Malik bore entirely his own expenses and that of his retinue throughout the period of the War. He was awarded the C.B.E., some remission of land revenue and a recruiting badge.

It is not possible in a work like this to mention adequately the various kinds of services rendered by the Malik Sahib to the administration. A mention may, however, be made of his assistance in the Punjab disturbances of 1919 and the Afghan War of the same year. The latter won him the rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel. At the time of the Babar Akali menace also, he raised 150 *sowars* for the aid of the civil administration. A portion of this force was employed to drive away the notorious Salt Range dacoits who had committed several murders and depredations. While a Member of the India Council, the Nawab Sahib was promoted to full Colonelcy and appointed Aide-de-Camp to His

Majesty the King. At the end of his term in 1934 he was exalted to the Knighthood of the Order of the British Empire and invested with its insignia by His Late Majesty himself during the Jubilee celebrations of 1935. From among the whole of the British Indian population the Nawab Sahib was the only personage invited to attend those Jubilee celebrations, the other three Aide-de-Camps being the Indian Ruling Chiefs. It was on this occasion that he was gazetted as Major-General.

During his stay in England he was a member or Master of several lodges of Freemasonary and he rapidly rose to be the Post Grand Deacon of the United Grand Lodge of England, and is also the founder of one of the Provincial lodges. His versatility is further shown by the fact that he is a keen sportsman, one of the best riders of his time and an expert in tent-pegging and pig-sticking. He is an authority on falconary and is President of the British Falconers Club. He is a most discriminating chess player. He is interested in the study of history and religion and recently made a pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

Major-General Malik Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana has only one son, Khizar Hayat Khan. He was born in 1900 and had a brilliant career at the Aitchison College where he stood first in the Diploma examination and secured all the four medals of the year. While yet at this college he had the honour of being invited to the Delhi Darbar, of which he possesses a medal. In 1916 he joined the Government College, Lahore, and, while in the second year of his studies, he volunteered his services for the War. In 1918 he was granted commission in the army and attached to the 17th Cavalry (now the 15th Lancers). During the Punjab disturbances of 1919 his energetic work won him the appreciation of his officers and he was selected for special duty at the Government House, Lahore. He also served in the Afghan War of that year as Aide-de-Camp to General Beynon, General Officer Commanding of the Lahore Division. For his work in the relief of Thal he was mentioned in Despatches, besides being awarded the Afghanistan Medal. He then took up the management of the Kalra estate and proved a pioneer in introducing several modern methods of agriculture. For this he was presented to His Excellency the Viceroy at the Lyallpur Agricultural College Darbar. He began, long before the official birth of the Village Welfare Movement, some of the items of that movement in his villages. He is as keen a horse breeder as his father and maintains a large private stud of his own. At the time of the *Satyagrah* movement of 1921 he assisted the administration in upholding law and order. After 1926 he worked as an Honorary Recruiting Officer in the Jhang and Shahpur districts. He provided 175 mounted policemen against the Babar Akalis. For a time he exercised first class magisterial

powers and the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. His attitude was equally loyal and helpful to Government during the Congress movement of 1931, when he recruited some 400 *ex*-servicemen for the additional police of this province. Both during the Non-co-operation and the Red-shirt movements he busied himself in visiting cantonments in the Northern Command Area to keep in touch with the Punjabi Muslims serving in the army. All this work he did at his own expense, and was thanked by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and awarded the O.B.E. (Military). It also earned him the N.-W. F. 1930-31 Clasp. In the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations he was nominated by Government to represent the Punjab cotton growers.

Major Malik Khizar Hayat Khan has many other activities to his credit. He has been President and member of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India; Vice-Chairman and member of the Shahpur District Board; a member of the Selection Board of the Ministry of Education, Punjab; a member of the committee of selection of candidates for the Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; the representative of the Punjab Government on the North-Western Railway Local Advisory Committee; and a very active member of the Committee and Council of Management of the Aitchison College, Lahore. On the occasion of the Jubilee celebrations of His Majesty King George V he was present in London and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. His only son, Nazar Hayat Khan, is studying at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

On the inauguration of provincial autonomy on 1st April, 1937, in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935, Nawabzada Major Malik Khizar Hayat Khan became a Minister of the Punjab Government. He was put in charge of the Public Works Department. This position he continues to occupy until the present day:

Malik Jahan Khan, brother of Malik Sahib Khan, served for many years as *Kardar* under Diwan Sawan Mal; but finding that his merits were not sufficiently appreciated, he left the Diwan in 1848 and joined Edwardes with sixty *sowars*. He fought two successful engagements at Dajoa in the Jhang district, and thus helped to prevent two strong detachments of the enemy from joining the main body at Multan. In the early portion of the siege he was sent with Sahib Khan on detached duty, and was present in the affair at Chachran. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he assisted Sahib Khan in raising a body of irregular horse, and, with him, went through the Central India campaign under General Napier. At the close of the Mutiny he received a pension of Rs. 360 per annum in addition to his previous pension of Rs. 360, and on his death a pension of Rs. 190 per annum was continued to his widow and

daughter. He left one son, Malik Muhammad Khan, who was granted a lease of valuable land, which he subsequently purchased, at Kot Muhammad Khan, south of Shahpur, and had a seat in Divisional Darbars. He at one time did good service as Honorary Magistrate and Munsiff and Sub-Registrar for the Shahpur Tahsil, but failing health compelled him to give up all active work. In 1899 the title of Khan Bahadur was bestowed on him.

Malik Fateh Khan, another brother of Malik Sahib Khan, served with Edwardes' force near Multan in 1848, and was wounded in the action at Chiniot. He also took part in the affair at Chachran, and proved himself a gallant soldier and a good swordsman. On the outbreak of the Mutiny he joined the force under his brother, Sahib Khan, and was present at Jhelum, Ajnala and Ferozeshah, displaying the utmost alacrity in the pursuit of the rebels. For these services he was given a life-*muafi* of one hundred and fifty acres. Malik Fateh Khan died in 1894 and was succeeded by his son, Malik Muzaffar Khan, who was formely a Jamadar in the Guides Cavalry. Malik Muzaffar Khan was a Provincial Darbari and owned about a thousand acres of valuable land at Muzaffarabad near Shahpur. He was forward in all matters connected with local administration, worked as a Sub-Registrar for his Tahsil, and was granted the title of Khan Sahib for his general work in the district. He died in 1925 and was succeeded by his only son, Malik Ahmad Yar Khan, who now owns a much larger estate than his father. He offered his services during the War and was enlisted in 1916 as Jamadar and demobilized in 1922. He saw active service at Mansehra and Wana, besides supplying a large number of recruits and contributing to the various war funds. Later, he did excellent work for the Remount Department and maintained a fine stud. He has always been helpful to the administration, as a member of the District Board, as a non-official visitor of the Shahpur Jail, as a recruiting officer and as a man of considerable influence in his *ilaqa*. He is a Provincial Darbari and a *zaildar*. He has three sons, the eldest being about fifteen years of age.

Malik Khan Muhammad, eldest son of Malik Sher Bahadur Khan, was a Provincial Darbari and a *jagirdar* and died in 1936. His son, Malik Fateh Khan, is a Sub-Inspector of Police and a Khan Sahib.

Several other members of the Mitha Tiwana family have attained good positions in the army and the police, the Tiwanas being considered as ranking with the best cavalry soldiers in the Indian Army.

SARDAR ABDUR REHMAN KHAN OF SAHIWAL.

- MALIK BAJAR KHAN. (died 1530).
  - Gul Bhalak Khan (died 1547).
    - Hot Khan. (dead)
      - Mubarak Khan. (dead)
        - Budha Khan. (dead)
          - Sahib Khan (dead).
          - Lodha Khan (dead)
            - Langar Khan. (dead)
              - Lal Khan. (dead)
                - Fateh Khan. (dead)
              - Mubarak Khan. (dead)
                - Muhammad Khan. (dead)
                  - Allah Yar Khan. (dead).
                  - Fateh Khan (died 1820).
                    - Langar Khan (died 1853).
                      - Muhammad Hayat Khan (died 1862).
                      - Mubarik Khan (died 1890).
                        - Zulfiqar Khan (died 1864).
                        - Sardar Muhammad Chiragh Khan (died 1916).
                          - SARDAR ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN (born 1897).
                            - Mubarik Khan (born 1918).
                            - Muhammad Afzal Khan (born 1922).
                            - Mukhtar Mehdi Khan (born 1934).
                          - Captain Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1905).
                        - Fateh Khan (born 1865).
                      - Lashkar Khan (died 1905).
                        - Two generations.
                    - Lal Khan (died 1842).
              - Bahram Khan. (dead)
              - Lashkar Khan. (dead)
                - Khanun Khan. (dead).

The Baluch family of Sahiwal came to India in 1527. Malik Bajar Khan was a petty chief of Kach Makran, the most westerly province of

Baluchistan, who had the misfortune to have a handsome daughter. The fame of the young girl's beauty having reached the ears of the neighbouring Seistan chief, he asked her in marriage; but Bajar Khan had no desire for the alliance and, having for some time opposed his more powerful neighbour with indifferent success, he fled with his family and retainers to Delhi, the throne of which the Emperor Babar had lately won. He was well received by the monarch; his younger brother, Amir, obtained the *jagir* of Farrukhabad, where his descendants still reside, and Bajar Khan received the chiefship of the Thal country about Shahpur in the Punjab, which was then in a most unsettled state. He took up his quarters near Khushab, and soon succeeded in reducing the troublesome tribes of the neighbourhood to something like order. In 1530, at the age of seventy, he died, and was succeeded by his son, Gul Bhalak Khan, who founded several new villages in the Shahpur district, and defeated the Khatkian tribes with great slaughter at a spot named after the battle, Hadanwala (*hadi*, a bone), from the immense number of the slain, whose bones for long after whitened the plain. The village is now known as Hadali.* He obtained from the Emperor the tract of country around Sahiwal, which he peopled and brought into cultivation. He died in 1547, having some time before his death resigned the chiefship in favour of his son, Hot Khan. Little is known of this man or of his two immediate successors; but Sahib Khan, the sixth chief of Sahiwal, was a man of so cruel and oppressive a disposition that the people rebelled against his authority and, having deposed him, made his nephew, Langar Khan, chief in his stead. Langar Khan was of an easy disposition, and much improved his territory, paying great attention to agriculture. Fearing that his four sons by different wives might quarrel, he built for each a separate fort in the neighbourhood of Sahiwal, one of which is still standing. This remarkable method of ensuring the preservation of peace was not successful, and on the death of Langar Khan in 1735 his sons began to quarrel fiercely among themselves. Lal Khan, the eldest, held his own, and having put to death his brothers, Bahram Khan and Lashkar Khan, and his nephew, Kanun Khan, felt himself secure. When Ahmad Shah Durrani first invaded India, Lal Khan gave him every assistance in the way of supplies and carriage. The Durrani Prince treated him with such consideration that Mubarak Khan, his only remaining brother, became jealous of his fame and, conspiring with Fateh Khan of Bucharianwala, brought a large force against him. In the battle that ensued Lal Khan was defeated and slain.

---

*The Tiwanas defeated the Awans at the same place.

Fateh Khan was but twelve years old when he succeeded his father. He was a clever boy, and soon avenged his father's death, forcing Mubarak Khan and his family to take refuge at Bahawalpur. Great severity must have been shown to the adherents of Mubarak; for a large emigration took place from the district, the Baluchis of Khai, Kot Isa Shah and Kadarpur going over to the Sials of Jhang. Fateh Khan's reign was a short one. He was taken prisoner in an Afghan invasion, carried to Dera Ismail Khan and there put to death. He left no son, and his two brothers were so young that their mother, Bandi, took the direction of affairs. She possessed courage and ability, and was obeyed by the clan, and her only fault was that she was a woman. In 1750 Raja Kura Mal, the lieutenant of Ahmad Shah, arrived at Sahiwal and summoned the infant chiefs to his presence. Bandi suspected treachery and, refusing compliance, called the troops to arms and attacked the Raja, but was totally defeated. The children were taken prisoners and, it is believed, put to death.

Mubarak now thought his turn was come and, returning from Bahawalpur, assumed the chiefship without much opposition and held it till his death in 1770. His son, Muhammad Khan, found it difficult to make head against the Sikhs, who were at this time overrunning the country. Sardar Jhanda Singh Bhangi attacked Sahiwal, but was repulsed, though he took possession of a portion of the territory. Muhammad Khan at length succeeded in recovering this with some loss, but was assassinated soon afterwards by some Sikhs and Baluchis who had come to Sahiwal on pretence of paying him a complimentary visit. Allahyar Khan having punished his father's murderers turned his attention to the improvement of the country, and was engaged in cutting a canal from the Jhelum, when he was killed by a fall from his horse. Fateh Khan, the fourteenth chief, was a minor at the time of his brother's death, and for some time his mother Allah Jewai acted as regent, in conjunction with Diwan Daya Ram. When the boy grew up he determined to seize the power which his mother and the Diwan seemed to wish to retain, and his bold policy was completely successful. He then turned his arms against the Sikhs and recovered from them the forts of Nahang and Shaikh Jalal. From Mit Singh Bhangi he took Dera Jara, and soon became dreaded for his energy and courage. On all sides he recovered ancestral possessions and acquired new ones, till he at length ruled over a larger tract of country than any of his predecessors, and his revenue amounted to about Rs. 1,50,000. When Mahan Singh rose to power Fateh Khan thought it politic to pay him a small tribute; and in 1804 he agreed to give Ranjit Singh yearly twenty-five horses and twenty-five camels. This tribute was in 1809 commuted to Rs. 12,000 per annum.

It is not likely that Fateh Khan paid the tribute with any great regularity; but this point is immaterial, for an excuse was never wanting when Ranjit Singh desired to rob a weaker neighbour; so in the spring of 1810, having collected his forces, Ranjit Singh marched to Sahiwal and summoned Fateh Khan to his presence. The Baluch fox had noticed many footprints going into the den of the lion, but no sign of a returning step, and hesitated to comply; but Ranjit Singh expressed such devoted friendship for him, that at length he sent his son, Langar Khan, a child of four years of age, with rich presents. The Maharaja received the boy with great cordiality, and having again expressed his friendship for Fateh Khan, marched against Zafar Khan, chief of Khushab, which place he reduced after several days' siege. Fateh Khan now thought himself secure; but, Ranjit Singh returned at night to Sahiwal, took the fort by surprise and carried the chief prisoner to Lahore. After a year he was released, and a *jagir* of Rs. 14,400 was given to him at Jhang, with which he was to furnish fifty horsemen. In 1812 he returned to Lahore, and for three years remained about the Court; but this life was not to his taste. During these three years he saw Sultan Khan, the Bhimbar Raja, betrayed by Ranjit as he himself had been betrayed; he saw the miserable Shah Shuja tricked and robbed by the Prince who had sworn to protect him; and at last he turned his back on the accursed Court, and fled to Mankera to the protection of Muhammad Khan, the great and wise Baluch governor. He remained here for nine months; but Muhammad Khan could not do much to assist him, and he then left for Multan, where he lived for two more years, supported by Muzaffar Khan. But when his old enemy marched on Multan in 1818 the poor outcast retired to Bahawalpur, where, in the town of Ahmadpur, he died in 1820.

Langar Khan, his eldest son, was at his father's death but fourteen years old, and Sadiq Khan, the chief of Bahawalpur, took him and his horsemen into his own service. After three years Ranjit Singh, who had heard of Fateh Khan's death, invited Langar Khan to Lahore and gave him a *jagir* of Rs. 1,200 in Jhang and Sahiwal, with allowances for fifty horsemen, and stationed him at Multan where he remained under the orders of Diwan Sawan Mal for ten years. Shortly before the Maharaja's death he granted a new *jagir* to Langar Khan at Muglanwala, Nun and Jhok Manjur worth, with the old Sahiwal *jagir*, Rs. 3,000, and still in possession of the family. Besides this, Langar Khan was allowed in cash Rs. 11,236 for the services of himself, his two sons and forty-two troopers. Maharaja Sher Singh ordered him, with two hundred horsemen, to accompany the camp of General M'Caskill through the Punjab during the Afghan War, and in July

1841 commanding the same force, he went with Major H. Lawrence as far as Charbagh in Laghman. After the assassination of Sher Singh, Langar Khan was sent by Raja Hira Singh against Fateh Khan Tiwana, who was ravaging the country between the Chenab and the Indus; but the expedition had not much success, and it was not till the death of Hira Singh that Fateh Khan submitted and came to Lahore, where he offered his services to Jawahir Singh, the new *Wazir*. Under this minister, Langar Khan was stationed at Pind Dadan Khan, and at the close of 1847 was sent under Lieutenant Edwardes to Bannu. In June, 1848, he did good service against the insurgent Bhai Maharaj Singh. For three days and nights, from Jandiala to Jhang, did Langar Khan, with other Muslim chiefs, hang on his tracks till, being joined by the fresh troops of Misar Sahib Dayal, they drove the rebel force into the swollen Chenab. Two months afterwards Langar Khan joined General Whish's camp at Sardarpur, and served during the whole siege of Multan with great credit. On annexation his personal *jagirs*, worth Rs. 3,000, were released in perpetuity, and a pension of Rs. 1,200 granted him, which was resumed at his death on the 17th March, 1853. His eldest son, Muhammad Hayat Khan, succeeded him. The young man had served at Kabul and Bannu and through the Multan siege, and was both loyal and brave. He died on the 7th February, 1862, aged thirty-five years.

In 1911 Sardar Muhammad Chiragh Khan, son of Muhammad Hayat Khan's younger brother, Mubarak Khan, was the head of the family. He had a seat in Divisional Darbars, and though not in prosperous circumstances, he was highly esteemed. On the outbreak of the Great War he sent his eldest son, Abd-ur-Rahman Khan, to the front. In the latters' absence Chiragh Khan died in 1916. His estate was put under the Court of Wards. Abd-ur-Rahman Khan saw active service for five years until 1919, and on his return to India was appointed an assistant manager of his own estate which, however, was soon after released. He is now the head of the family and is a *Jagirdar*, and a *Zaildar* of his *ilaqa*, besides being *Lambardar* of Sahiwal, Girote and of the villages in Chak No. 131. He helped the Government in the suppression of the Khilafat Movement of 1922, and was awarded the status of a Provincial Darbari. His younger brother, Muhammad Hayat Khan, is a Captain in the 11/1 Punjab Regiment of the Indian Territorial Force, and is President of the local Municipal Committee.

Sardar Fateh Khan, brother of Sardar Muhammad Chiragh Khan, did excellent recruiting work during the Great War. He sent his cousin, Allah Yar Khan, and a nephew, Ghulam Abbas Khan, to the

front. Sardar Fateh Khan was awarded one square of land, a *khilat* and a silver watch by Government. He was the first elected President of the Sahiwal Municipality and as such did very useful work. At present he is working as an Honorary Magistrate in his *ilaqa*. His gentle manners and amiable disposition have won him a considerable influence in his neighbourhood.

MAJOR NAWAB MALIK MUMTAZ MUHAMMAD KHAN MUNDIAL TIWANA OF JAHANABAD.

RAI UDDAR KHAN.

- Sidhari Khan (Wadhals and Sheikh Tiwanas of Ukhli-Mohla have descended
- Bukhari Khan.
  - Many generations
- Shahzada Khan (Tiwanas of Mitha Tiwana descended from him).

Sardar Bahadur Malik Jahan Khan, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, joined Malik Sahib Khan's *Risala*, and took part in the actions of Jhelum and Ajnala. He afterwards did good service at Kalpi, and served throughout the Central India campaign on the personal escort of General Napier, taking a share in several actions up to the battle of Ranade, where he particularly distinguished himself by boldly attacking five or six of the enemy without assistance; but he was worsted in the encounter and severely wounded. He was afterwards posted as Risaldar in the 18th Bengal Lancers, and was for a short period appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp on Lord Napier's Staff. After establishing a reputation as a gallant and faithful officer he retired with the full pension of a Risaldar, and the title of Sardar Bahadur was conferred on him for conspicuous bravery and merit.

He died in 1893 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Malik Mubariz Khan, who had been given a commission in the 9th Bengal Lancers in 1885 when he enlisted a troop of men from his district, paying Rs. 15,000 for their "*chanda*" funds. Malik Mubariz Khan served for six years in the 9th Bengal Lancers, and after his retirement was made an Honorary Lieutenant in the same regiment. He held the rank of Captain at the time of his death. All through his life he continued to take a very keen interest in his regiment and always fed his squadron with selected recruits, paying their "*Chanda*" money. He also presented valuable cups for promoting different sports in the army. He was a Provincial Darbari. In 1910 Malik Mubariz Khan was nominated as a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. In 1914 when the Great War broke out he placed himself and all his resources at the disposal of the Government. The then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab gratefully asknowledged his offer, promising to avail of it in case of emergency. His own regiment, the 9th Lancers, was ordered to the front and the Malik offered to pay the salaries of his Tiwana half squadron for the duration of the War. This offer was accepted, though for one year only. During this period it cost the Malik Rs. 39,600. He also took a leading part in other War activities in several districts in the Punjab. He was made President of the District Board War League in the Shahpur district in 1917, and in that capacity he did a great deal of work for recruiting and the collection of war loans. The Malik raised Rs. 10,000 from his district for a Motor Ambulance and contributed various sums, aggregating Rs. 60,000, from his own pocket for the furtherance of the campaign. He set such a noteworthy example in recruitment as to procure one hundred recruits in a day from among his own tenants.

Captain Malik Mubariz Khan was a man of a very generous heart. He was an active supporter of the Muslim University at Aligarh and of the *Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam*, Lahore. For the former he collected 75,000 rupees, which sum he raised to a lakh by making up the balance from his own pocket. He established an Islamia High School at Shahpur Sadr in 1914, spending Rs. 37,000 on it from his own pocket. Besides, he contributed handsomely to several educational institutions of other districts. He was granted the title of Nawab in 1915, and the O.B.E. a year later. In 1917 he was granted a sword of honour and fifteen squares of land as landed gentry grant.

Captain Nawab Mubariz Khan died in 1923, and was succeeded as Provincial Darbari by his younger brother, Major Nawab Malik Muhammad Mumtaz Khan, who is now the head of the family. After having been educated at the Aitchison College, from where he obtained his Diploma with distinction in 1903, he was selected to join the Imperial Cadet Corps. In this Corps he received training for three years and topped the list of successful candidates.

In 1907, he received the King's Commission and was posted at the Army Head-Quarters, Simla, in the Intelligence Branch. During the Mohmand Expedition he was entrusted with important work of a confidential nature at Peshawar. At the outbreak of the War he was among the first to offer his services and as early as the 19th August 1914 he proceeded to join the staff of the Sikandarabad Cavalry Brigade to embark for France. He remained for 27 months in France and was mentioned in Despatches. He then returned to India and worked as a Recruiting Officer in the Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Campbellpur districts. His splendid recruiting work was highly eulogised by the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division in open Darbars. The failing health of his brother compelled him to retire from his recruiting work and he took up the management of the family estates in 1920. The two brothers held a joint property and shared their contributions to the War. The Malik was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in the Non-co-operation days and remained a member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1924 to 1926. He is at present a member of the District Board, of the District Soldiers' Board and of the Provincial Soldiers' Board. His brother's school at Shahpur Sadr was afterwards supervised by him. It has recently been made over to Government and has been raised to a Degree College known as the deMontmorency Government College, Shahpur. The Malik Sahib still continues to pay Rs. 1,200 annually to the College and Rs. 400 to the Government High School. He is also a member of the Court of the Aligarh University, being one of its regular donors. He donated Rs. 500

to the Silver Jubilee Fund, for which he raised another sum of Rs. 15,000. He holds, among others, the following medals:—King Edward's Delhi Darbar Medal, King George's Darbar Medal, The Mons Star, The General Service Medal of the Great War, the Victory Medal and the Jubilee Medal. Major Nawab Malik Mumtaz Muhammad Khan is a man of considerable influence in his *ilaqa* and he has invariably cast his influence on the side of law and order.

The Nawab has two sons, Malik Habib Ullah Khan and Malik Aziz Ullah Khan. The elder, after being educated at the Aitchison College, went over to Aligarh where he studied up to the B.A. standard. He is senior Vice-Chairman of the District Board, Shahpur, and in this capacity has done excellent work. He is also the Chairman of the District Boy Scouts' Association and a Vice-President of the District Fauna Committee. Malik Aziz Ullah Khan has also been educated at the Aitchison College and the Aligarh University and is at present helping his father in the management of his estate.

Mention may here be made of other branches of this family. Malik Jahan Khan's eldest brother, Izzat Khan, was a Risaldar in the Tiwana Lancers and died on active service at Gwalior. His eldest son, Nur Khan, retired as a Risaldar. The second, Muzaffar Khan, joined the 9th Hodson's Horse and served in the Chitral and Tirah Expeditions and retired as a Risaldar. The third, Sher Bahadur Khan, also joined the 9th Hodson's Horse and rose to the rank of a Risaldar-Major and Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Madras. He received the Chitral, the Tirah, the Royal Victorian, and the Coronation Medals and was awarded the O.B.I., first class, with the title of Sardar Bahadur. He served as an Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1906 and was appointed Indian Orderly Officer to the King-Emperor in 1911. Risaldar-Major Sher Bahadur Khan retired as an Honorary Captain of his regiment. Khan Muhammad Khan, the only son of Risaldar Muzaffar Khan, joined his father's regiment as a Jamadar. He served in the Chitral Expedition, the Tirah Expedition and the Great War and won the Relief of Chitral Medal 1895, the Tirah Medal 1897-98, the Punjab Frontier Medal 1897-98, the Star Medal 1914-15, the British War Medal, and the Victory Medal. For services in France and Palestine during the Great War he was mentioned in Despatches and granted the Order of British India, second class. He was made an honorary Lieutenant of his regiment on retirement and granted 1½ squares of land. Honorary Lieutenant Khan Muhammad Khan received the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

Malik Ghulam Hussain's third son, Shahadat Khan, served in the Mutiny of 1857 and received the Mutiny Medal. On the death of his

elder brother, Izzat Khan, Shahadat Khan was made a *Lambardar*. Of his two sons, Abdur Rehman Khan, was given a Commission in the 13th Watson's Horse in 1911 and he rose to be a Risaldar. Before leaving for the front during the War he supplied about 50 recruits. For active service during the War he received the Star, the Victory and the General Service Medals, but was killed in Mesopotamia in attempting to save the life of Captain Moody who had been severely wounded. His sons were granted a *Jangi inam* of Rs. 10 a month with a remission of Rs. 25 per annum in land revenue and his widow was given a pension of Rs. 50 per month for life. Abdul Hamid Khan and Abdul Majid Khan, sons of Abdur Rehman Khan, are serving in the 6th D. C. O. Lancers. The former succeeded his father as a *Lambardar*. Piara Khan was a Divisional Darbari. His eldest son, Abdul Ghafur Khan, was a Daffadar during the Great War but had to return home on his father's death. He served with the 13th Lancers on the Frontier and in Mesopotamia and was awarded the Star, the Victory, the General Service and the Balochistan War Medals. The second, Abdul Qadir Khan, joined the 9th Hodson's Horse in 1917 but was invalided home. The fourth, Muhammad Sadiq Khan, is serving in the 6th D. C. O. Lancers.

Fateh Sher Khan, the younger brother of Malik Jahan Khan, served in the 18th Lancers as a Risaldar during the Mutiny and received the Mutiny Medal. Of his two sons the elder, Alam Sher Khan, was a Jamadar in the 9th Hodson's Horse for eight years and received five squares of land as a gentry grant. His eldest son, Ata Muhammad Khan, joined the same regiment in 1917 and served in Egypt and Mesopotamia but was demobilized in 1921. Muhammad Sher Khan, second son of Fateh Sher Khan, also served in the 9th Hodson's Horse as a Jamadar throughout the Great War and received the Star, the Victory and the General Service Medals. He was demobilized on account of ill-health in 1920 and was given five squares of land as a landed gentry grant Of his two sons, Muhammad Ayub Khan is preparing for the B.A. degree examination in deMontmorency College, Shahpur, and Muhammad Yaqub Khan is serving in the 21st Central India Horse.

Another branch of the Mundial Tiwanas, branching off from Malik Munde Khan, lives at Bola, a part of Hadali. Of them Muhammad Hayat Khan was a Jamadar in the 9th Hodson's Horse and served abroad during the Great War. Three of the four eligible members of this branch served in the War and two of them are still in the army.

The nearest branch to Nawab Mumtaz Muhammad Khan's family are the Mastial Tiwanas who deserve some mention. They trace their descent from Masti Khan who was in the eighth degree from Rai Uddar Khan. The first notables in the branch were Bakhu Khan and Jafar

Khan who died fighting against the Maliks of Mitha Tiwana. Bakhu Khan's grandson, Muhammad Azam Khan, was killed fighting against the Sikhs who tried to enter Hadali. Jamadar Ghulam Ali and Sardar Khan served in the Mutiny and Muhammad Hanif in the South Africa and Somaliland campaigns. Risaldar Khan Muhammad served on the N.-W. Frontier and later during the Great War and was awarded the M.B.E. Jamadar Allah Yar Khan and Risaldar Guljahan Khan served on the frontier, the latter also during the Great War. Risaldar-Major Khuda Bux Khan has put in 32 years' service and was awarded the Indian Order of Merit, the Indian Distinguished Service Medal and the O.B.I., first class, for services during the Great War. He was given the honorary rank of Captain on retirement. Risaldar-Major Ahmed Yar Khan and Jamadar Sultan Ahmad Khan also served during the War. Subah Sadiq died in Mesopotamia and Ahmad Khan lost his legs. Jamadar Khanjar Khan and Jamadar Muhammad Azam Khan are serving in the 19th Lancers.

Mir Baz Khan, son of Muhammad Azam Khan, was made *Lambardar* and his son, Muhammad Khan, a *Zaildar*. These offices are now enjoyed by Sikandar Khan, son of Muhammad Azam Khan, who provided 52 recruits, helped to raise the War Loan and received a *khilat* in 1919.

The Bijjari Tiwanas, another branch of the family, are related in the eleventh degree to Nawab Malik Mumtaz Muhammad Khan. Of these Risaldar Zaman Khan, I.O.M., who was Indian Orderly Officer to the King-Emperor for some time, and Jamadar Muhammad Khan died at Aden while on foreign service. Prominent among the living are Risaldar Sultan Khan, Jamadar Jindwada Khan, Jamadar Jahan Khan, Jamadar Muhammad Khan, Jamadar Abdur Rehman Khan, Risaldar Muhammad Chiragh Khan and Lance-Daffadar Ghulam Muhammad.

SARDAR BAHADUR HONORARY CAPTAIN MALIK AHMAD YAR KHAN, TIWANA, OF HADALI.

- RAI UDDAR KHAN.
  - Sidhari Khan.
    - Salar Khan (4th generation).
      - Wasawa Khan.
        - Rahmat Ullah Khan (4th generation).
          - Ghulam Haidar Khan (4th generation).
            - Malik Jahan Khan (died 1892).
              - Ahmad Khan (died 1902).
                - Sher Bahadur Khan (born 1870).
                - Ata Muhammad Khan (died 1894).
              - Bakht Jamal Khan (died 1924).
                - Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1928).
                - Muhammad Khan (born 1900).
                  - Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1934).
            - Malik Fateh Khan (died 1893).
              - MALIK AHMAD YAR KHAN (born 1859).
                - Muhammnd Bahadur Khan (born 1889).
                - Sultan Muhammad Khan (born 1892).
                  - Saifullah Khan (born 1922).
                  - Malik Nasar Ullah Khan (died 1927).
                  - Hazib Ullah Khan (born 1930).
                - Muhammad Khan (born 1897).
                  - Two sons.
              - Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mohammad Khan (born 1866).
                - Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1893).
                - Rab Nawaz Khan (born 1904).
                  - Ahmad Khan (born 1922).
                  - Muhammad Khan (born 1929).
                  - Khuda Bakhsh Khan (born 1931).
                  - Allah Bakhsh Khan (born 1931).
                - Haqq Nawaz Khan (born 1906).
                  - Ahmad Nawaz Khan (born 1926).
                - Muhammad Nawaz Khan (died 1910).
              - Malik Mohammad Hayat Khan (born 1870).
                - Malik Mohammad Yusaf Khan (born 1897).
                  - Fateh Khan (born 1924).
        - Zikirya Khan
          - Bahara.
            - Fateh Khan.
              - Ghaman.
                - Two generations.
              - Nur Mahi.
                - Three generations.
              - Ahmad Yar Khan.
                - Sultan Ahmad.
                  - Bakhtawar.
                  - Dilawar.
                - Muhammad Khan.
                  - Two generations.
                - Fateh Muhammad.
      - Yaro Khan.
        - Ghulam Hussan Khan (6th generation).
    - Sheikh Panjah (His descendants are the Sheikh Tiwanas of Ukhli Mohla).
  - Bukhari Khan.
  - Shahzada Khan.

The Tiwanas of Hadali are tenth in descent from Sidhari Khan, second son of Uddar Khan. The latter according to one account was a common ancestor of all Tiwanas. He had three sons, Sidhari Khan, Bukhari Khan and Shahzada Khan. The descendants of Sidhari Khan are known as Wadhal Tiwanas and reside at Hadali where they own considerable property and wield much influence.

Malik Jahan Khan, the eldest son of Ghulam Haider Khan, was a Tahsildar in the Bannu district. His eldest son, Malik Ahmad Khan, served as a Daffadar in the 18th Bengal Lancers, and was, after retirement, granted five squares of land in Lyallpur, appointed *Lambardar* of his village and a member of the Shahpur District Board. His son, Sher Bahadur Khan, was at first Risaldar in the 39th Central India Horse, and succeeded his father as *Lambardar*. He served in the Mohmand Field Force in 1897-98 and received a medal. He later became Risaldar-Major. From 1911 to 1913 he was on garrison duty with his regiment in Persia. In 1914, he was awarded a *sanad* by the Education Department, and a gold watch and a sword in a Darbar held at Lahore. Four years later he received another *sanad* and a gun from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Sher Bahadur Khan also received a badge and his name was mentioned in the *Gazette of India* of 3rd July, 1918. He retired in 1918. Two years after his retirement he was granted a *Jangi Inam* of Rs. 120 per annum. In 1933 he was made a *Zaildar*. He has been on the list of Divisional Darbaris since 1904. In recent years he has constructed a *bawli* at a cost of Rs. 30,000, at his native place, Hadali, to provide adequate supply of drinking water. A cousin of his, Sher Muhammad Khan, son of Bakht Jamal Khan, joined the 39th K. G. O. Lancers in 1911, and received the King George's Coronation Medal in the same year. In 1914 he was appointed Jamadar and was later promoted to the rank of Risaldar. He died of pneumonia in 1928. His younger brother, Malik Muhammad Khan, is serving in the Indian Army Corps.

Malik Fateh Khan, second son of Ghulam Haider Khan, was appointed Jamadar in 1858 in the 18th Bengal Lancers, for which regiment he furnished many recruits of his own tribe. He remained on active service for a considerable period and, on retirement, was granted proprietary rights in five hundred acres of land in the Shahpur district, where he founded a village called Fatehabadpur. Of his three sons, the eldest, Malik Ahmad Yar Khan, served with distinction in the 18th Tiwana Lancers, retiring as Risaldar-Major in 1907. He took part in the Afghan War of 1879-80. He received the Order of British India of the second class in 1903, and that of the first class in 1906 with the title of Sardar Bahadur and was presented with the Royal Victorian

Medal by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Later he held the honorary rank of Captain in his regiment. He received the Delhi Darbar Coronation Medal in 1911 and a *sanad* from the Education Department three years later. The Commissioner of Rawalpindi exempted him from the payment of land revenue of his village of Fatehabadpur of which he is *Lambardar*. For his services in the Great War he was awarded a *sanad* and a watch in 1917. He was granted a perpetual *jagir* worth Rs. 250 a year in 1919, was appointed Sub-Registrar the same year but that post was abolished a few years later. In 1927 a military *jagir* of Rs. 400 per annum was granted to him by the Commander-in-Chief in the form of one square of land. He received the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. His eldest son, Malik Muhammad Bahadur Khan, was educated in the Aitchison College and received a direct commission as Jamadar in the 39th Central India Horse in 1904. He rose to be a Risaldar and retired from that rank in 1927, having served on garrison duty in Persia with his regiment from 1911 to 1913. For his services in connection with the Great War he was granted a sword, a gun, a badge and a *sanad* from His Excellency the Viceroy. He is reputed to have been the best polo-player of his time in the Indian army. Sultan Mahmud Khan, the second son of Ahmad Yar Khan, was enlisted as Daffadar in the 19th K.G.O. Lancers in 1914. He became a Jamadar and then a Risaldar, finally ending up as the Risaldar-Major of his regiment. He saw active service in France and Mesopotamia between 1914—1920. He owns the Star of 1914-15, the British War Medal, the Victory Medal, the Silver Jubilee Medal and the Coronation Medal. He was invited to the Coronation Darbar in England and has been made Honorary Lieutenant in his regiment. Muhammad Khan, the third son of Ahmad Yar Khan, joined the 39th Central India Horse as a Daffadar in 1917 and became Jamadar a year later. He took part in the Frontier Campaign of 1919 and was granted a medal. He was demobilized in 1921 but enlisted again in the 19th K. G. O. Lancers in 1926. He is still serving as Jamadar in this regiment.

Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, second son of Fateh Khan, who married the daughter of Malik Shahadat Khan, *Lambardar* of Hadali, has a distinguished record of service in the 18th Lancers which he entered as a Daffadar in 1882, but was subsequently transferred to the 39th Central India Horse as Jamadar in order to assist in raising a Tiwana troop for that regiment, of which he later became Risaldar-Major. He served in the Frontier campaign of 1897-98, receiving the Order of British India of the second class. He received the Coronation Medal in 1902 in England and was the first Tiwana to be invited at the Coronation. He was awarded the Royal Victorian Medal in 1906 for having served as Orderly Officer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour. He was again invited to London to attend His

Majesty's Coronation in 1911 and was awarded the Coronation Medal. In the same year he proceeded with his regiment to Persia where he was severely wounded while fighting against dacoits at Yazd near Isfahan. He received the Order of British India, first class, with the title of Sardar Bahadur in 1912. A year later he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to General Sir John Nixon, General Officer Commanding of the Southern Command. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in the same year. In 1914 he received a *jagir* worth Rs. 400 per annum, in the form of two squares of land. In 1914-15 he was made Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding the force "D" in Mesopotamia. For his work in this capacity he received three medals, viz., the Star Medal, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. He retired in 1917 as an Honorary Captain of his regiment. His work of recruitment is most creditable and is fully described in the account of the War services of his district. He kept up the strength of his squadron by giving Rs. 20,000 as *chanda* for his Tiwana recruits and broke the anti-recruitment ring organised by the Baghurs and others of the Northern Thal. He was granted the title of M.B.E. in 1919 and was the recipient of several *sanads* and tokens of appreciation from the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Viceroy of India. He received the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and the Coronation Medal in 1937 and owns as many as twelve medals. He collected subscriptions for building a middle school at Hadali and has served as Honorary Magistrate for seventeen years.

Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan, third son of Fateh Khan, entered the 18th Lancers as a Daffadar in 1886, and two years later was appointed Jamadar of the 13th D. C. O. Lancers, which regiment he assisted by raising a Tiwana troop. He was promoted to the rank of a Risaldar-Major in 1907. Like his brothers he served in the Frontier campaign of 1897-98. He assisted the authorities in the Census of Baluchistan in 1911 and later in the year was invited to England on behalf of his regiment to take part in the Coronation and received the Coronation Medal. He also received the Order of British India, second class, with the title of Bahadur. He retired as a Risaldar-Major in 1912 and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in 1914. He was the recipient of many *sanads* and of the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. His only son, Muhammad Usaf Khan, joined the army as a Jamadar but rose to be a Lieutenant in 1930. In 1930-31 he took part in the Frontier campaign and was awarded the General Service Medal with clasp. He resigned his commission in 1932.

Malik Fateh Khan's three sons reside in the village of Hadali where they own about three thousand *ghumaons* of land. Among the

other members of the family who have gained honourable positions in recent years may be mentioned, Malik Rab Nawaz Khan, the eldest son of Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who was directly recruited as Deputy Superintendent of Police in 1920 and is at present serving in the Rohtak district; and his brother, Malik Haq Nawaz Khan, who too is a Deputy Superintendent of Police in Rajanpur. Both have won reputation for honesty and the latter also for sportsmanship.

The two sub-branches of the Wadhal Tiwanas of Hadali, the Wadhal Tiwanas of Rahdari and the Sheikh Tiwanas of Ukhli Mohla, also deserve mention as the direct descendants of the progenitor, Sidhari. The former are the descendants of Yaro Khan and Zikirya Khan and reside at Hadali and Rahdari, while the latter take their origin from Sheikh Panjah and reside at Ukhli Mohla. All these branches own considerable landed property in the valley.

Ghulam Hassan Khan is *Lambardar* and *Zaildar* of his village. He did excellent recruiting work during the Great War and, at the instance of Captain Ghulam Muhammad Khan, broke the anti-recruitment ring formed by the Baghurs of Northern Thal. Alam Khan, son of Muhammad Khan, joined the 39th Central India Horse and retired as a Daffadar in 1900 after 21 years' service during which period he took part in the N.-W. F. Campaign of 1897-98 and was awarded a medal. His son, Jahan Khan, joined the same regiment in 1913, becoming a Jamadar in 1928. He saw active service in the Great War and was awarded the Star Medal, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. He retired in 1934.

Sher Bahadur Khan, second son of Muhammad Khan, was enlisted in the 39th Central India Horse in 1901 and was promoted Risaldar in 1916. He was awarded a medal during the N.-W. Frontier Campaign of 1897-98 and served with his regiment in Persia from 1911 to 1913. He saw active service in France during the Great War and won the Star of 1914-15, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. He co-operated with Captain Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan in breaking the anti-recruitment ring in Thal, retired in 1918 and was awarded a grant of land in the Nili Bar Colony. Muzaffar Khan, the only son of Sher Bahadur Khan, enlisted in his father's regiment and was made Jamadar in 1918, Risaldar in 1928 and Risaldar-Major in 1931. He was awarded the Viceroy's Medal in the latter year and the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. He is an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and has been made an Honorary Lieutenant.

Jahangir Khan, grandson of Nur Mehdi Khan, joined the 13th Lancers in 1900 and served on the N.-W. Frontier during the Mohmand Expedition near Shabkadar in 1897 when he was awarded a medal. He

was made a Jamadar in 1916 and a Risaldar in 1921. He saw active service in Mesopotamia during the Great War and was awarded the Star of 1914-15, the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. His services were mentioned in Despatches and he was granted a *Jangi Inam* for two generations, a grant of land in the Nili Bar Colony where he is *Lambardar* of his Chak, and the honorary rank of Risaldar-Major on his retirement in 1926. His son, Abdul Haq, is serving in the 6th Lancers.

Jamadar Sher Muhammad Khan, Khuda Yar Khan and Lal Khan are *Lambardars* of Ukhli Mohla. Other retired commissioned officers of this village include Risaldar Jahangir Khan of the 39th Central India Horse, Jamadar Handal Khan of the 13th, Jamadar Ata Muhammad Khan of the 6th and Jamadar Sher Muhammad Khan of the 17th Lancers.

KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MALIK ALLAH BAKHSH KHAN, M.B.E., OF HAMOKA.

- MALIK NAZIR KHAN.
  - Malik Bakhsh Khan.
    - Himmat.
    - Fateh Khan.
      - Alam Khan (died 1887).
        - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1929).
          - Fateh Muhammad Khan (born 1895).
            - Muhammad Anwar Khan (born 1934).
          - Muhammad Ali (born 1907).
          - Abdul Ali (born 1910).
        - Fateh Khan (died 1934).
        - Sultan Mahmud Khan (died 1928).
      - Malik Sultan Mahmud Khan (died 1871).
        - Major Nawab Malik Sir Khuda Bakhsh Khan, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (died 1930).
          - KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MALIK ALLAH BAKHSH KHAN, M.B.E. (born 1887).
    - Alam Sher Khan.
      - Sahib Khan (died 1910).
        - Four sons.
      - Khan Muhammad Khan.
        - Muhammad Khuda Dad Khan (died 1930).
          - Malik Maula Dad Khan (born 1928).
        - Allah Dad Khan (born 1912).
        - Rab Niwaz Khan (born 1920).

Malik Bakhsh Khan, great-great-grandfather of the present head of the family served with some distinction in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army, and was rewarded by the grant of proprietary rights in the village of Hamoka and lands in the Shahpur Tahsil, which are still in the possession of the family. Malik Fateh Khan also entered the army, but after a short career was killed in the Jhang campaign of 1826. On the outbreak of the Multan rebellion, Malik Sultan Mahmud Khan collected a hundred *sowars* and served under Edwardes throughout the siege. When the city fell the Malik and his men were sent under the command of Lieutenant Younghusband to clear the country round Hariana of the rebel troops; and after annexation the Malik entered the police as Risaldar, and served for some years, chiefly in his own district. His administrative abilities were conspicuous in 1857, when he was placed on special duty to watch the discontented and furnish intelligence for this part of the Punjab. He kept the troops which he commanded

in excellent order, and showed that had he not been required at home he would have distinguished himself in Hindustan as much as did his more fortunate relatives. After the Mutiny he continued for many years as Risaldar and Inspector of Police in his native district, and won universal commendation for the impartial and trustworthy manner in which he performed his duties. Malik Sultan Mahmud died in 1871 leaving one son, Malik Khuda Bakhsh, who was brought up under the Court of Wards. He owned a fine estate at Khwajabad in the Shahpur Tahsil, besides a large area of valuable land purchased elsewhere, almost all irrigated by his own private canal. In 1894 he became an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and in 1903 was appointed British Envoy at Kabul. In the latter capacity he aquitted himself so well that in June 1907, on his return to India, he received the title of Nawab together with a political pension. The Amir also granted him the title of *Izzat Nishan* which he was allowed to use in India. From 1910 to 1916 he served in the Provincial Civil Service, acting on different occasions as District Judge and Deputy Commissioner. From 1916 to 1923 he served in the Bahawalpur State as Revenue Member, Chief Minister and Vice-President of the Council of Regency. During the Great War he rendered valuable help to the administration in recruitment. Very many youths were enlisted both from the Jhelum and Gujrat districts and from the above-mentioned State through his efforts; and large sums of money were collected for the various War funds. In addition, he provided a large number of recruits and a sum of fifteen thousand rupees from his own personal resources, and also bore one-third of the expenses of two companies of infantry and a few troops of cavalry which the Maliks of the Shahpur district raised. For these and other services he received a sword in 1917, an O.B.E. in 1918, and a C.I.E. together with fifteen rectangles of land in 1919. In 1922 he was granted the rank of Honorary Major in the Indian army. A year later, on his retiring from service, he was made a K.C.I.E. Afterwards, he worked as an Honorary Magistrate and a nominated member of the District Board. He was also elected a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He was a Provincial Darbari. One of the last acts of his life was to lead a big deputation of the landowners of the Punjab to the Viceroy to express their steadfast loyalty on the commencement of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930. It was while returning from this deputation that he suddenly died at Lahore.

His only son, Malik Allah Bakhsh Khan, after completing his education at the Aitchison College in 1907, worked as an Honorary Magistrate, Sub-Judge, and a nominated member of the Disrict Board till 1914, when he joined the Provincial Civil Service. During the years of

the War he was posted at Ambala, Gurdaspur and Gujrat, except for a brief period when his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India who employed him in Mesopotamia. He did a great deal of War work of various kinds in these years. He also helped in the British campaign against Afghanistan which followed at the end of the Great War and during the Akali, Khilafat and Congress movements. In 1931 he was nominated to the Indian Legislative Assembly and became an Assistant Government Whip. In his retirement he worked as an Honorary Magistrate, and introduced improved methods of agriculture on his estate and of breeding in his fine stud. He is keenly interested in rural uplift. In his long career of public service he received various recognitions: in 1917 he was granted a *sanad* and a *khilat*, in 1919 the M.B.E., and a *sanad* from the Government of India and then a recruiting badge. In 1931 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him, and four years later that of Nawab.

Malik Alam Khan, brother of the late Sultan Mahmud, served as a Risaldar in the Tiwana Horse during the Mutiny, and especially distinguished himself at Narnaul, where he was seen well in front with a handful of men at a critical period of the day, holding a position near the enemies' camp against the whole strength of the rebel forces, which he held in check until relieved by the arrival of the infantry. Unlike most of his relatives he received no reward or pension. His son, Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan, was a Sub-Registrar of the Khushab Tahsil. He died in 1929. Another son of Malik Alam Khan, Malik Sultan Muhammad Khan, rose to the rank of a Risaldar-Major in the 18th King George's Own Lancers and served in the Great War. He was granted land in the Montgomery colony. He died in 1928. Malik Sahib Khan's son, Risaldar Malik Ahmad Khan, and Malik Khan Muhammad Khan's son, Jamadar Allah Dad Khan, have also risen from the ranks and are at present serving in the Central India Horse. Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan's son, Fateh Muhammad Khan, is a Sub-Inspector of Police. His other son, Abdul Ali Khan, served for some time in the Central India Horse. Several other members of the family are serving in the Indian army.

KHAN BAHADUR MALIK SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN NOON, OF MITHA TIWANA.

- NUR MUHAMMAD KHAN.
  - Bakhsh Khan.
    - Fateh Khan (died 1881).
      - Nawab Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan Noon (born 1875).
        - The Hon'ble Malik Sir Feroze Khan Noon (born 1893).
          - Nur Hayat Khan (born 1927).
          - Zahur Hayat Khan (born 1929).
        - Captain Muhammad Ali Khan (born 1897).
        - Akbar Hayat Khan (born 1910).
    - Jahan Khan.
      - Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Hakim Khan (died 1911).
        - Fateh Muhammad Khan (died 1902).
        - KHAN BAHADUR MALIK SHER MUHAMMAD KHAN (born 1876).
          - Muhammad Sher Khan (died 1936).
            - Sher Ahmad (born 1916).
            - Muhammad Zafar (born 1918).
          - Captain Gulsher Khan (born 1897).
            - Mahmud Sher (born 1922).
          - Jahandad Khan (born 1902).
            - Khaliq Dad Khan (born 1934).
          - Saifullah Khan (born 1904).
            - Hamid Ullah Khan (born 1930).
        - Khan Bahadur Malik Fateh Khan (born 1881).
          - Two sons.
        - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1882).
          - Four sons.
        - Sahib Khan, M.B.E. (born 1887).
        - Major Sardar Khan, M.B.E. (born 1888).
          - Hamid Ali Khan (born 1929).
        - Sultan Ali Khan (born 1895).
          - Anwar Al (born 1924).

This branch of the Noon tribe traces descent from a Rajput, Raja Ganj, whose greatness looms vaguely through the mist of the distant past. The family have long intermarried with their neighbours, the Tiwanas, and may be regarded as a section of that more famous clan. Malik Bakhsh Khan and his son, Malik Jahan Khan, served in the

army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and held some villages in *jagir*, which were resumed before or at annexation. During the Multan rebellion Malik Fateh Khan joined Edwardes with a body of *sowars*, and was present during the siege, doing good service; and afterwards helped to reduce several forts in the Jhelum and Bannu districts. He received a pension of Rs. 1,200 which lapsed on his death. His son, Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan, after being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, joined the Punjab Provincial Civil Service in 1901, and rose to be a Deputy Commissioner in 1929. He officiated twice as Commissioner of a Division, and retired as such in 1931. He was granted the title of Nawab in 1923 and that of C.S.I. nine years later. He was knighted in 1935. For his services in the Great War he was awarded a sword of honour in 1917. He was a member of the Council of State from 1931 onwards. He holds an hereditary seat in the Provincial Durbar. Nawab Sir Muhammad Hayat Khan is the owner of a large landed property situated in the Bhalwal Tahsil of the Shahpur district.

He has three sons. The elder, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, was born in 1893, and was educated at the Aitchison College from where he obtained the Diploma and won a challenge cup and a gold medal for his sportsmanship. Later, he took his Master of Arts degree from the Wadham College, Oxford, and was also called to the Bar. For three years he practised as an advocate at Sargodha and then at the Lahore High Court from 1921 to 1927. In the latter year he was appointed Minister for Local Self-Government in the Punjab. He was re-appointed Minister of Education in 1931 and continued to hold this office until 1936 when he was appointed High Commissioner for India in London. Sir Feroze Khan Noon held the elected seat representing the Bhalwal and Sargodha Tahsils in the Punjab Legislative Council from 1921 to 1936. He is married to the daughter of Khan Bahadur Malik Sher Muhammad Khan Noon, and has four children, all of them being minors.

The second son of Nawab Sir Muhammad Hayat Khan, Captain Malik Muhammad Ali Khan, was born in 1897, and took the Diploma of the Aitchison College and the Intermediate examination certificate of the Punjab University. In 1920 he obtained the King's Commission after having received military education in the Indian Military Special School, and was appointed as Second Lieutenant in Hodson's Horse. During the Great War he served in Egypt and later in the Afghan War. He is at present a Captain and is commanding a squadron of the 7th Light Cavalry at Belrum. A third son of Nawab Sir Muhammad Hayat Khan is Malik Akbar Hayat Khan, who, after obtaining the Diploma of the Aitchison College, joined the Bristol University in England, and secured the B.Sc. degree. He is also a

University Blue in Hockey and Tennis. On his return to India in 1935 he was appointed as Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department.

The original head of the family, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hakim Khan, on the outbreak of the Mutiny, joined Malik Fateh Sher Khan's Tiwana Horse, and was present at the actions of Hissar, Bangali, Narnaul and other places; at one of which he was wounded. He was considered a fine specimen of a cavalry officer, and had much influence with his men, whom he treated well and fairly. On the reduction of the Tiwana Horse, he was awarded a life *jagir* of Rs. 275 for Mutiny services. He then served for a short time in the police, but soon exchanged his Inspectorship for the post of a Tahsildar, which he held for many years, retiring with a reputation for uprightness and honesty in his dealings with the people, with whom he was always deservedly popular. He holds some five thousand acres of valuable land, part of which he had purchased from Government. He developed his estate most successfully, showing himself an enlightened and considerate landlord. He was in an especial degree characterised by sound judgment, scrupulous honesty and a high sense of justice, and showed himself on all occasions a gentleman of the best type. He had a seat in Provincial Durbars and in 1888 was granted the title of Khan Bahadur.

Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Hakim Khan had seven sons. Some of them rose to good positions in life. His second son, Sher Muhammad Khan, was born in 1876. On the outbreak of the Great War he joined the Tiwanas in offering to raise a force of 100 *sowars* and 200 infantry. The Government, however, did not find it necessary to accept this loyal offer. Under his leadership the family produced one hundred recruits from among their tenants, gave away Rs. 7,000 for the purchase of an Ambulance Car and invested Rs. 20,000 in the War Loan, besides subscribing liberally to the various War funds. The family received 24 rectangles as landed gentry grant. The Khan Bahadur himself, who is now an Honorary Magistrate, received a second class *Khilat* in 1917, a recruiting badge and a *sanad* in 1919 and the title of Khan Bahadur a year later. Fateh Khan, the third son of Malik Muhammad Hakim Khan, served the Punjab Government for 33 years and retired from the post of Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies. He was awarded the title of Khan Sahib and Khan Bahadur successively. Besides, he holds two medals for work done in connected with the Delhi Durbar of 1911. His elder son, Malik Ata Muhammad Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College and the Government College, Lahore, and is a Deputy Superintendent of Police in the Punjab. Malik Ata Muhammad Khan, the fourth son of Malik Muhammad Hakim Khan,

has been helpful to the administration in various ways during recent years; he has been generally useful to the police, to the remount department, in the census operations, to the agricultural department and in the efforts of the Government to promote the Co-operative movement. The fifth son, Malik Sahib Khan, received his education from the Aitchison College and won the gold medal which was granted to the best boy of his time in that College. Later he worked as a volunteer in the Kangra Valley Relief Fund after the earthquake of 1905. In 1908 he was nominated as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He was granted the title of M.B.E. and a sword for his work in the Great War. He is serving as Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab. The sixth son, Malik Sardar Khan, helped in the Census operations of 1911. He has been an Honorary Magistrate since 1913 except for five years of the War when he was on active military duty. During that period he served as Honorary Recruiting Officer at Jhelum and was granted a *Sanad* for good work. In 1919 he received a *Sanad* and a *jagir* worth Rs. 250 per annum and a year later the M.B.E. He holds several *Sanads*, certificates and letters of appreciation not only for his work in the army but also for his services to the administration of his district. The Malik became an Honorary Second Lieutenant in 1918, a Captain in 1920, and a major in 1936. The seventh son, Malik Sultan Ali Khan, was, like other members of his family, educated at the Aitchison College, and later received training in agriculture from the Cambridge University where he studied from 1914 to 1918. On his return to India he was recruited in the Indian Agricultural Service. He is at present a Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Punjab.

Khan Bahadur Malik Sher Muhammad Khan has four sons, of whom the eldest, Malik Muhammad Sher Khan, was an Assistant Traffic Superintendent in the Indian State Railways until his death in 1936. The Khan Bahadur's second son, Malik Gulsher Khan, is a Captain in the Indian army.

The Noon family is among the most distinguished in this province by virtue of the official positions of their members as well as their large holdings in land.

DIWAN DES RAJ OF BHERA.

- SULAKHAN MAL.
  - Radha Kishan (died 1828).
    - Devi Sahai (died 1858).
      - Jiwan Mal (died 1892).
        - Ganpat Rai (died 1920).
        - Diwan Bahadur Daulat Rai, C.I.E. (died 1934).
          - The Honourable Mr. Justice Diwan Ram Lal (born 1889).
            - Sham Sundar Lal (born 1918).
          - Diwan Chaman Lal (born 1892).
            - Sham Parkash (born 1919).
            - Navim Chander (born 1921).
      - Kirpa Ram (died 1894).
        - Hakim Rai (born 1881).
          - Indar Raj (born 1905).
            - Baldeo Raj (born 1925).
        - Panna Lal (died 1918).
    - Bishan Das (died 1865).
      - Diwan Bahadur Diwan Jawahir Mal (died 1916).
        - DIWAN DES RAJ (born 1869).
          - Mangal Sen (born 1889).
          - Sheo Narayan (born 1892).
          - Kundan Lal (born 1895).
        - Diwan Bahadur Sita Ram (born 1874).
          - Roshan Lal.
          - Hira Lal.
        - Bal Ram (born 1870).
          - Dilbagh Rai (born 1908).
          - Manohar Lal (born 1917).
          - Amrit Lal (born 1919).
          - Kishan Lal (born 1922).
      - Diwan Lachhmi Das (born 1852).
        - Sheo Ram (born 1870).
          - Bhawani Das (born 1922).
          - Dina Nath (born 1923).
          - Asa Nand (born 1925).
  - Kishan Chand (died 1833).
    - Shankar Das (died 1825).

The Diwan family of Bhera came originally from Peshawar, where under the Mughal Emperors they appear to have held both revenue and military appointments. The founder of the family, Parma Nand, was a man of position. Tradition ascribes the abolition of the *jazia* in Peshawar to his influence, and in memory of this a turban, said to have belonged to Parma Nand himself, is on the occasion of the *chautha* bound on the eldest son's head in order to ensure the wearer's future prosperity and happiness.

The *sanads* and papers belonging to the family are said to have been lost or destroyed on the confiscation of their property after annexation; and the early history of the family, preserved only in oral tradition, is consequently obscure and uncertain. It is, however, probable that the fortunes of the Diwans declined with those of the Durrani Empire, and that as the central authority became less vigorous and less able to make itself felt in the outlying provinces, the power of the officials diminished until the title of Diwan, borne by this family, sank into a mere hereditary distinction.

In the early years of the last century, Diwan Sulakhan Mal, seventh in descent from Parma Nand, the founder of the family, left Peshawar and entered the service of Sardar Milkha Singh Thepuria. This powerful chieftain, having in the latter half of the eighteenth century established his headquarters at Rawalpindi, conquered and ruled over a tract of country yielding three lakhs a year.

Diwans Radha Kishan and Kishan Chand remained in the service of Sardar Milkha Singh, and under Jiwan Singh, son of that chief, they went through the Kashmir campaign of 1814. On the death of Sardar Jiwan Singh, which took place in the following year, Maharaja Ranjit Singh felt himself powerful enough to seize the greater portion of the Thepuria lands. This he did; but, in accordance with his usual conciliatory policy, he took the Sardar's troops, afterwards known as the Dera Pindiwala, into his own service and gave his officials appointments proportionate to their importance or merits. To the Diwans he was specially favourable, appointing Radha Kishan to a command in the Dera Pindiwala, and Kishan Chand to the Dera Guru Har Rai, one of the finest regiments in the Maharaja's service. The brothers did good service under Sardar Hari Singh in the northern campaigns when Attock, Shamgarh and Peshawar fell before the Sikh arms. Diwan Radha Kishan signally distinguished himself in the assault on the Attock fort, being the first to scale the walls; and the success of that assault was publicly attributed by the Maharaja to his dash and valour.

In 1833 Diwan Kishan Chand was sent on an embassy to Shah Zaman Shah with an escort of five hundred *sowars*, but was killed at

Ali Masjid in the Khyber at the outset of his mission. Diwans Devi Sahai and Bishan Das, sons of Diwan Radha Kishan, received from the Durbar the appointments previously held by Radha Kishan and Kishan Chand. The former, Devi Sahai, rose high in the service of the State. In his military capacity he went through the Multan, Mankera and Afghan campaigns; and he was further employed on the frontier in realizing arrears of revenue and in administering justice. In 1938 he was sent to Bombay "to acquire a knowledge of the condition and state of the province, with especial regard to its military and mercantile resources." This mission was accomplished to the Maharaja's satisfaction, for he was presented a valuable *khilat* and assigned a *jagir* in Shahpur yielding, it is said, Rs. 20,000 per annum. In 1846 he accompanied Rajas Gulab Singh and Dina Nath, representatives of the Khalsa, to Kasur, where was signed the treaty which closed the First Sikh War. In 1849 the Diwan joined Mul Raj, and was present throughout the siege of Multan. After the battle of Chilianwala, in which they shared the defeat of the Sikhs, they were among the chiefs whose lands were confiscated, while they themselves were for a period confined as State prisoners within the limits of the town of Bhera. Diwans Devi Sahai and Bishan Das were, however, assigned compassionate allowances of Rs. 240 and Rs. 180 per annum, respectively. In 1857, on the call of John Lawrence, they came forward with such assistance as their circumstances permitted, and in 1860 these services were acknowledged by the Supreme Government.

Diwan Jawahir Mal, though not descended from the elder branch, represented the family for several years until his death in 1916. He was at first manager of the Kalra Estate under the Court of Wards for many years, and was later appointed as Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Registrar for the Bhera Tahsil. He was a Provincial Darbari and was granted the title of Diwan Bahadur in 1898. He had a well-established and well-deserved reputation for honesty and ability. He died in 1916.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Diwan Des Raj, to the status of a Provincial Darbari and the headship of the family. The latter is a Barrister-at-Law and is practising as an advocate in the Punjab for the last thirty years. He holds a *sanad* from the Punjab Government and a certificate from the Commissioner of Rawalpindi for his loyal services to Government. The second son, Diwan Sita Ram, is a retired Senior Sub-Judge, who in 1930, after his retirement, received the title of Diwan Bahadur. He has since served in Nabha State as a Judicial Member and Judge of the High Court, and is, at present, Chief Judge in the Malerkotla State. The third son, Diwan Bal Ram, retired from the position of a Sub-Inspector of Police. Diwans Shiv Raj and Kun-

dan Lal, the two sons of Diwan Des Raj, hold the degrees of Bachelors of Law and Literature and are practising as advocates in Rawalpindi.

Lachhmi Das, brother of Diwan Jawahir Mal, was an Assistant Commissioner and District Judge. He had great reputation for honesty. He gave away some sixty thousand rupees in charity. His only son, Shiv Ram, served in the police as Sub-Inspector for some time and later was appointed a second class Honorary Magistrate at Bhera. His cousin, Kirpa Ram, was also an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Another cousin, Diwan Ganpat Rai, the eldest son of Diwan Jiwan Mal, was given the powers of a first class Magistrate after the death of Diwan Jawahir Mal. He rendered loyal services to Government in various ways from his position on the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Bhera. He died in 1920. Diwan Ganpat Rai's brother, Diwan Daulat Rai, was a very successful criminal lawyer and the leader of the Bar at Rawalpindi. His loyal services to the administration were recognized by the grant of the titles of Diwan Bahadur and the Companionship of the Indian Empire. He died in 1934. Of his two sons, both of whom are Barristers, the elder, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Diwan Ram Lal, is a Puisne Judge of the Punjab High Court. The younger, Diwan Chaman Lal, has twice been elected as member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, and is now an elected member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. He represented the cause of Labour at the International Labour League at Geneva.

Some branches of the family have, in recent years, added considerably to their landed property, particularly the late Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai who built up a large landed estate which has now descended to his two sons.

LIEUTENANT SAYAD PIR GHULAM MUHAMMAD SHAH OF JAHANIAN SHAH.

- HAZRAT ABDUL MANAF.
  - Hazrat Hasham.
    - Hazrat Abdul Mutallab.
      - Hazrt Abdullah.
        - Hazrat Muhammad (The Propbet of Islam).
      - Hazrat Abu Talib.
        - Hazrat Ali.
          - Hazrat Imam Hassan.
          - Hazrat Imam Hussain.
            - 32 generations.
              - Sayad Abdur Rehman Shah, *alias* Bharam Shah.
                - Sayad Amir Shah.
                  - Sayad Pir Salihon Shah.
                    - Three generations.
                  - Sayad Pir Naubahar Shah.
                    - Sayad Pir Sultan Ali Shah (died 1929).
                      - SAYAD PIR GHULAM MUHAMMAD SHAH (born 1896).
                      - Sayad Riaz Hussain Shah (born 1898).
                      - Sayad Qalandar Hussain Shah.
                        - Sayad Ghazanfar Ali Shah (born 1937).
                    - Sayad Muhammad Shah.
                    - Sayad Muhammad Nasir-ud-Din Shah.
                      - Four sons.
                  - Sayad Fateh Shah.
                - Sayad Karam Shah.
                  - Three generations.

The Pirs of Jahanian Shah are a family of Bokhara Sayads who are said to have migrated to India about the beginning of the 11th century. They trace their descent from Imam Ali Naqi, the tenth Imam, whose grandson, Sayad Abdullah, migrated from Medina to Bokhara. A descendant of the latter in the 6th degree, Sayad Jalal-ud-Din, who was for some time a priest at Mecca, Medina and Najaf, incurred the displeasure of Halaku Khan who ordered him to be put to death. When he was thrown into a blazing furnace, however, he is said to have come out of it unscorched and thereby impressed Halaku Khan so much as to convert him and most of his subjects to Islam. Halaku Khan also conferred the title of *Surkh Sher* or Red Lion on the Pir.

Pir Jalal-ud-Din, *Qutub-ul-Aqtab*, set out on his travels in the beginning of the 11th century and reaching Balochistan converted the Mazaris and other Baloch tribes to Islam. He then came to the Punjab and settled at Uchh near Dera Nawab in the Bahawalpur State where he died in 1293.

Sayad Jalal-ud-Din had seven sons and each is said to have excelled the other in piety and spiritual feats. There was, therefore, a dispute as to who should be given the *dastar* and their father decided to put them all to test. He placed his turban on a carpet and asked each one of them to lift it in turn but none could. The Pir's grandson, Jahanian Shah, was playing nearby and he did lift the turban and was thus declared *Sajjada Nashin* after his grandfather.

Makhdum Sayad Jahanian Shah was called *Jahan Gasht* because he is said to have travelled throughout the world. His son, Sayad Nasir-ud-Din, married the daughter of Hussain Khan Langah, a governor of Multan. A later descendant of the family, Sayad Shah Ismail, came to Chiniot and converted almost all the Rajput tribes of that territory to Islam. He was made *Haft Hazari* by the Emperor of Delhi and given the title of *Shaikh-ul-Islam*. The villages of Thatti Bala Raja and Thatti Shaikh Samail were founded by him.

His son, Pir Fateh Shah, who enjoyed the title of Khan, and two later descendants, Karam Ali and Dharahme Shah, enjoyed considerable influence during the Sikh rule. When Arur Singh Jathedar of the Kalas Fort rebelled, Dharahme Shah routed his forces and was given the village of Thatti Bala Raja, in *jagir* and a *khilat* by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Sayad Jahanian Shah, the founder of the present village, was a descendant of Sayad Shadi Sheikhan who married the daughter of his uncle, Sayad Shah Ismail, and obtaining much wealth thereby purchased two villages, Shadi and Sheikhan, in the Jhang district. Sayad Jahanian Shah had two sons, Sayads Qaim-ud-Din and Nasir-ud-Din. An extreme hostility grew up between their two branches due to intermarriages but peace was ultimately brought about by Ahmad Khan, the chief of the Kharals. When Pir Ahmad Shah heard that Sawan Mal, Governor of Multan, was arriving with his troops, he fled to Lak in the Sargodha Tahsil and ultimately presented himself before Maharaja Kharak Singh who honoured him with a *khilat*, a pair of gold bangles and horses, granted him the village of Jahanian Shah and wrote to Diwan Sawan Mal not to interfere in his affairs.

When the Punjab was annexed in 1849 the Pirs were granted a remission of 8 per cent in the land revenue of Jahanian Shah. Sayad Amir Shah had three sons, Sayad Pir Salihon Shah from one wife and

Sayads Naubahar Shah and Fateh Shah from another. Amir Shah's estate in Thatti Bala Raja was given to Sayad Salihon Shah while the village of Jahanian Shah was left for the other two brothers.

Of Pir Naubahar Shah's sons Pir Sayad Sultan Ali Shah was a *Zaildar* and head of the family and used his influence on the side of the Government during the Great War. He and his son, Pir Sayad Ghulam Muhammad Shah, gave assistance to Government during the Lak riots. They enlisted 65 recruits, contributed Rs. 3,000 towards the War Loan and Rs. 2,600 to other War funds. Pir Sayad Sultan Ali Shah, another son of Pir Naubahar Shah, received five squares of land as a landed gentry grant, a sword of honour and a *khilat*. He held a seat in the Provincial Darbar.

Pir Sayad Sultan Ali Shah died in 1929 and has been succeeded by his eldest son, Pir Sayad Ghulam Muhammad Shah, who is an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Durbari. He is the *Zaildar* of Jahanian Shah and was twice elected a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He enjoys exemption under the Arms Act and was made a Second Lieutenant in the A.I.R.O. in 1937. The second son, Sayad Riaz Hussain Shah, received a *sanad* in 1929. The third, Sayad Qalandar Hussain Shah, was educated at the Aitchison College and was nominated an Extra Assistant Commissioner but resigned after five years.

Pir Nasir-ud-Din Shah did excellent work during the Great War and died in 1938. Of his four sons, Nawazish Ali Shah is preparing for the M.A. examination and Walait Ali Shah and Zaman Ali Shah for the Intermediate examination at the Government College, Lahore.

The Pirs of Jahanian Shah are the owners of about 7,000 acres of land. They wield considerable influence in Western Punjab.

KHAN BAHADUR RAJA MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, CHIB.

- RAJA MUNIM KHAN.
  - RAJA SULEMAN KHAN.
    - Raja Usman Khan.
      - Raja Sultan Khan.
        - Mian Ali Mardan Khan (died issueless).
        - Abu Faiz Talib Khan (dead).
          - Raja Fazal Dad Khan.
            - Khan Bahadur Raja Ali Bahadur Khan (died 1908).
              - KHAN BAHADUR RAJA MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN
                - Mian Muhammad Afzal Khan (born 1905).
                  - Muhammad Salim (born 1933).
                  - Muhammad Asaf (born 1935).
                - Mian Muhammad Asghar Khan (born 1926).
          - Mian Fateh Khan (died issueless).
          - Mian Ghulam Qadir Khan (died 1905).
            - Muhammad Nawaz Khan (born 1873).
              - Two generations.
            - Amin-ul-Mulk. (born 1880).
              - Three sons.
            - Gohar Ali (born 1880).
              - Two sons.
          - Karam Dad Khan.
            - Farman Ali Khan.
      - Mian Saadat Khan.
      - Mian Nawab Khan.

      (Since 1846 it is not known where they have gone).

The early history of the Chib Rajput tribe, to which Raja Muhammad Akbar Khan belongs, is given in another chapter. His ancestor, Raja Shadi Khan, was a contemporary and feudatory of the Emperors Babar, Humayun and Akbar; and he ruled over the districts of Bhimbar and Nowshera, within the present limits of Jammu and Kashmir. In consideration of services rendered to the Emperor Akbar in Kandhar, he was made Governor of Kashmir with the title of Shadab Khan. Raja Sultan Khan allied himself with Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and furnished him with a large contingent of Dogras for the conquest of Kashmir. But the friendship was not of long duration. The brothers Dhian Singh and Gulab Singh were alarmed at the prospect of an extension of Sultan Khan's territories, and determined to get rid of him. He was invited to visit Jammu, and was there assassinated by Gulab Singh's servants while engaged in prayer on the walls of the newly built Mandi palace. The Maharaja professed great anger at

the news of this treacherous murder, and permitted Sultan Khan's son, Faiz Talib Khan, to succeed to the chiefship, then worth nearly nine lakhs of rupees per annum. But he was dispossessed by Raja Gulab Singh on the death of Ranjit Singh, though subsequently reinstated in a portion at the instance of Maharaja Sher Singh. After the giving over of Jammu and Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh, it became necessary to take measures for the protection and maintenance of the minor hill chiefs, who, much against their will, had been included in the "properties" forming part of the contract. The matter was arranged in 1847 by Sir Henry Lawrence, Agent and Resident at Lahore, on the one part, and by Diwan Jwala Sahai, the Maharaja's minister, on the other. It was agreed that such of the chiefs as elected to settle in British territory should receive perpetual pensions, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 42,800, annually; the Maharaja ceding to the British Government the *ilaqa* of Sujanpur, part of Pathankot, and certain lands between the Beas and Chaki rivers north of Gurdaspur in satisfaction of the demands, which were to be met from the British treasuries. The Raja, Faiz Talib Khan, styled 'Bhimbarwala' by Sir Henry Lawrence, was allowed hereunder a cash pension of Rs. 10,000 per annum, the same being declared perpetual in his family, to be enjoyed undivided by one individual at a time. This arrangement did not of course please Faiz Talib, who thus found himself invested with a small pension in lieu of his patrimony. But he was obliged to accept what had been fixed for him by Sir Henry Lawrence, as there was no hope of getting better terms from the Maharaja. He took up his abode at Shahdara near Lahore; and be it recorded to his credit that he and his relatives have ever since proved themselves thoroughly loyal to the new Power. His son, Fazl Dad Khan, was appointed a Risaldar-Major on the Frontier, but became insane after a few years' service, and died without recovering his health. Shortly before his death, in 1870, Faiz Talib Khan took up his abode at Sayadpur in the Jhelum district for the sake of sport, to which he was devoted. The perpetual family pension passed to his grandson, Raja Ali Bahadur Khan, who was a Provincial Darbari and served as an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Rawalpindi Division. His son, Muhammad Akbar Khan, was at one time a Naib-Tahsildar, but was compelled to resign on account of the precarious state of his father's health. At his father's death in 1908, he succeeded to the family pension and the seat in Provincial Darbars and to the hereditary title of Raja. At the Delhi Darbar of 1911 he was granted the Darbar Medal, and four years later he was created Khan Bahadur in recognition of his services in the War. In 1917 he received a sword of honour and two years afterwards a War badge. The Jubilee Medal has recently been conferred upon him.

He is a member of the Jhelum Municipality, of which until 1934 he was the President; and is an Honorary Magistrate.

Ghulam Qadir Khan, grand-uncle of the present Raja, distinguished himself as a gallant soldier. His service began in 1849 as an Orderly under Edwardes at Multan. He took his pension in 1882, after having served many years as Risaldar in the 4th Punjab Cavalry, sharing in most of the Frontier expeditions that took place in his day. He received a military pension of Rs. 600 per annum, and was granted eight hundred *bighas* of *rakh* land in the Shahpur district. He died in 1905 and his property was divided equally between his three sons, but the two have disposed of their shares and taken abode at Gujranwala and Gujrat, respectively, while the third, Amin-ul-Mulk Khan, retains his share intact and is a *Lambardar*.

SODHI GIAN SINGH OF HARANPUR.

- GURU GURBAKHSH SINGH.
  - Baba Khewn Shah (dead).
    - Baba Harsa Singh (dead).
    - Baba Kishen Singh (dead).
    - Baba Megh Singh (dead).
      - Sodhi Amrik Singh (died 1879).
        - Sodhi Kartar Singh (dead).
          - Three generations.
        - Sodhi Narinjan Singh (died 1926).
          - Three generations.
      - Sodhi Nihal Singh (died 1859).
        - Sodhi Mul Singh (died 1880).
          - Sodhi Hari Singh (died 1936).
            - Autar Singh.
            - Mukand Singh.
            - SODHI GIAN SINGH (born 1901).
              - Nau Nihal Singh.
            - Sodhi Nanak Singh (born 1903).
              - Washdev Singh. (born 1926).
              - Satpal Singh.
          - Sodhi Gaura Singh (born 1871).
            - Two generations.
        - Sodhi Sampuran Singh (died 1907).
          - Sodhi Nidhan Singh (died 1921).
            - Two generations.
      - Sodhi Sham Singh. (died 1849).
        - Sodhi Sher Singh (dead).
          - Sodhi Malindar Singh (adopted).
            - Four sons.
          - Raghbir Singh (real son) (dead).

The little Sodhi colony in the Jhelum district was founded by Bawa Khewn Shah, eighth in descent from Guru Ram Das, who settled at

Haranpur in the year 1751, emigrating from Her, an estate that had been in the family ever since the days of the Guru. Khewn Shah had already in his former tours received charitable grants of villages in the Sind-Sagar Doab from Sardars Ram Singh and Mikha Singh Pindiwala, including the villages of Kotli, Chappar and Ramial. Sardar Mahan Singh, father of Ranjit Singh, was one of his disciples, and in 1783 gave to him the *dharamarth*, worth Rs. 1,300, which is still enjoyed by his descendants. His son, Ram Singh, entered the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1796. and soon afterwards obtained a *jagir* of Rs. 7,000, consisting of Haranpur, Dhariala and two other smaller villages. Ram Singh was a good soldier, and his fall at the storming of Narayangarh in 1807 was much regretted by his master. Rupees 4,000 of the *jagir* were continued to his younger brother, Megh Singh, who also received *jagirs* for his own services at Multan, Mankera, and at the battle of Teri in 1823, when he received a *khilat* worth Rs. 5,000. Sodhi Nihal Singh entered the Maharaja's army in 1819, and five years later was made commandant of one hundred horsemen in the Charyari corps. Sham Singh joined in 1826, receiving a separate *jagir* at Saga. Amrik Singh served first in the *Ghorcharas* under General Mihan Singh, with a salary of Rs. 2,000; but on the death of Megh Singh in 1826 the cash allowances of the three brothers were stopped, though the personal *jagir* was divided between them. They fought for Maharaja Sher Singh at the siege of Lahore in 1841, and shared in the rewards which the successful monarch presented to the army. Under Sher Singh's successor, Nihal Singh was sent in command of one thousand horse to administer the districts of Dhani, Kachi and Ahmadabad, which were in a state of insurrection. He shot the ambassador of the insurgents dead with his own hand, and by his vigour and severity soon reduced the country to submission. At the same time Sham Singh was sent on duty to Kangra. After Raja Hira Singh's death Nihal Singh was sent to the Shahpur district to keep the tribes of the Bar country in order, and in 1847, after the Sutlej campaign, he was made *Adalti*, and a few months later was transferred to Jullundur in the same capacity. He was a clever Judge, but too severe to be popular. When the Multan rebellion broke out, Sham Singh and Amrik Singh were summoned with their contingent by Nicholson to form the escort of his camp. By his direction they called their brother from Jullundur who, with his horsemen, joined Nicholson at Ramnagar. When the rebels under Chatar Singh found that the Sodhis had determined to remain faithful to Government, they plundered their houses of every thing valuable, the women and childeren having barely time to escape and fly to Jammu, where they remained until the return of peace. The Sodhis went through the whole

campaign fighting gallantly on the side of the British in every battle, and Sham Singh was unfortunately killed just before the battle of Gujrat. He had been sent to Kunjah to collect supplies when the commissariat officers were unable to go with safety, and he was surprised by the enemy, badly wounded and taken prisoner. He died a few days afterwards from his wounds. After the war Nihal Singh was employed in civil duties and in restoring order between Jhelum and Attock. At annexation the *jagirs* in possession of Amrik Singh, Nihal Singh and Sher Singh were confirmed to them for life, as also charitable grants to the value of Rs. 3,794 of which two-thirds were upheld in perpetuity. In 1862 the Supreme Government sanctioned the whole of these grants being continued in separate perpetuity according to the ancestral shares. Nihal Singh's share of the personal *jagir*, Rs. 2,200, lapsed at his death in 1859, and the shares of Amrik Singh and his nephew, Sher Singh, being Rs. 1,350 and Rs. 1,400, respectively, were only maintained for life. In 1857 Sampuran Singh attended on the Commissioner of Rawalpindi with ten *sowars*, and Sher Singh and Amrik Singh also supplied a contingent, which did good service during the disturbances; and in 1859 the Sodhis received a reward of Rs. 1,100 for their loyalty. The family of Sodhi Megh Singh had a deadly feud with the descendants of Sodhis Kishan Singh and Harsa Singh, their cousins. The two latter branches of the family joined the national party in 1848-49, and it was Bhan Singh who caused the houses of his loyal kinsmen to be plundered. However, when the Sikh army had been finally defeated at Gujrat, Nihal Singh plundered and destroyed the house of Bhan Singh, so that neither party has now cause for complaint.

Bhan Singh's descendants settled in Jammu. They attempted to return to Haranpur in 1877, but this was disallowed on the representation of Sodhi Sher Singh. Sodhi Amrik Singh died in 1879.

The *jagir* shares enjoyed by the family in 1909 were as follows:—

	Rs.
Sodhi Sher Singh	2,805
Sodhi Nadhan Singh	1,400
Sodhi Hari Singh	701
Sodhi Niranjan Singh	615

Sodhi Sampuran Singh died in 1907, and his son, Nadhan Singh, a retired Tahsildar, succeeded to his *jagir*. Sodhi Kartar Singh died in 1902, and his son, Karam Singh, is a Sub-Inspector of Police. Sodhi Sher Singh died in 1918, leaving behind no son. But he had adopted his daughter's son, Malindar Singh. A case about this adoption was fought out with great bitterness between Sodhi Sher Singh and the

other branches of the family up to the Chief Court. It was decided that the adoption should hold good except as regards the *jagir*. Sodhi Sher Singh was a Provincial Darbari.

Sodhi Hari Singh, son of Sodhi Mul Singh, continued to be the head of the family until his death in May, 1936. He rendered good services during the Tirah and Agror expeditions. During the Great War he and the late Sodhi Sher Singh supplied about one hundred recruits, and also subscribed various sums to several funds organized in connection with that campaign. He was a Divisional Darbari and so was Nadhan Singh, son of Sodhi Sampuran Singh. The latter's son, Sodhi Kahan Singh, served during the War in Mesopotamia and France for three years as Risaldar in K. E. O. 12th Lancers. Sodhi Sher Singh's adopted son, Malindar Singh, after being educated at the Aitchison College, rendered notable services in the Great War. He contributed Rs. 10,000 and 70 recruits for the army, besides touring through his district for furthering recruitment; for which he was awarded a *sanad* and a watch. He is at present engaged in agriculture, and is employing scientific methods which have already earned him several prizes from the Agricultural Department and a Punjab Government *sanad*. Out of his garden nurseries, he has been supplying plants to various departments. He holds a horse-breeding grant from the Government, and keeps a stud of brood mares. He is maintaining a free and charitable dispensary at Gobind Garh. He is a life member of the Punjab Reclamation League, and has recently given a practical proof of his enthusiasm in this work by abolishing the tenant system on a part of his land and substituting reclaimed convict labour instead.

Several members of the family are in Government service, e.g., Sodhi Parkash Singh who is a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Criminal Investigation Department in the N.-W. F. Province; Sodhi Nanak Singh who is in the Punjab Police; and Sodhi Gian Singh, B.A., who is an Assistant Superintendent in the Jails Department.

MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN KHOKHAR OF AHMADABAD.

RAJA DADAN KHAN.

- Shafi Khan.
  - Four generations.
    - Akbar Khan.
      - Two generations.
        - Sultan Ahmad Khan (died 1872).
          - Sultan Fateh Muhammad Khan (died 1892).
            - Raja Sajawal Khan (died 1935).
              - Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1894).
                - Khizar Hayat Khan (born 1919).
                - Liaqat Hayat Khan (born 1921).
                - Sikandar Hayat Khan (born 1922).
- Fateh Muhammad Khan.
  - Four generations.
    - Sarfraz Khan.
      - Fateh Khan.
        - Sherdil Khan.
          - Sahib Khan (died 1906).
        - Shamsher Ali Khan (died 1871).
          - Raja Saif Ali Khan (dead).
            - Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan (born 1895).
          - Safdar Ali Khan (died 1927).
        - Mehr Khan.
          - Dadan Khan. (died 1870).
- Firoz Khan.
  - Ahmad Khan.
    - Khuda Bakhsh Khan.
      - Sardar Khan
        - Zulfiqar Khan.
          - Raja Khuda Bakhsh (died 1865).
            - Raja Sardar Khan (died 1896).
              - Muhammad Hayat Khan (dead).
                - MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN (born 1901).
                  - Zulfiqar Khan (born 1915).
                  - Shamsher Khan (born 1921).
                  - Larasap Khan (born 1923).
                - Muhammad Akram Khan (born 1904).
                  - Muhammad Ayub Khan (born 1930).
                  - Muhammad Munawwar Khan (born 1933).
                - Muhammad Aslam Khan (died 1929).
                  - Muzaffar Hayat Khan (born 1930).
                - Sardar Khan (died 1934).
                  - Sarafraz Khan (born 1923).
                - Muhammad Azam Khan (born 1914).
            - Sher Khan
              - Three generations.
          - Ahmad Khan.
          - Fateh Khan.
      - Buland Khan.
        - Four generations.
    - Faizullah Khan.
      - Pisari Khan

The Khokhar Rajas of Pind Dadan Khan and Ahmadabad are of high Rajput origin and intermarry with the Gakhars and Janjuahs. Nothing is known of them previous to 1623, when Dadan Khan, a Khokhar Rajput in the service of the Emperor Jahangir, settled on the Jhelum at the foot of the Salt Range, then known as the hills of Jodh, and built a town which he called after his own name on the site of an ancient village of Shamsabad Nimaksar. He was not permitted to settle without opposition. The country which he had chosen was first inhabited by the Janjuahs, who had been in part dispossessed by the Jalabs, a Rajput tribe that arrived in the Jhelum district no long time before the Khokhars. The country had become depopulated by the frequent wars of these rival tribes, and the salt mines were no longer worked; for merchants could not visit them without being exposed to robbery and violence. The Khokhar chief held his own at Pind Dadan Khan, which soon became a flourishing town and the centre of the salt trade. He left three sons, from whom have descended the families of Ahmadabad and Pind Dadan Khan. Shafi Khan, the eldest, built a fort at Chak Shafi at the foot of the hills, six miles to the north-east of Pind Dadan Khan, to hinder the incursions of the Gujjars and Janjuahs; while his brother, Fateh Muhammad, built Gujjar, about two miles distant from Chak Shafi, and a fort at Pind Dadan Khan. For several generations the tribe held the neighbouring district against all comers, founding many villages and fighting occasionally with their neighbours the Janjuahs and Gakhars. Agar Khan, fifth in descent from Shafi Khan, built Sultan Kot close to Pind Dadan Khan, and the great-grandson of Fateh Muhammad built Kot Sahib Khan on the other side of the town.

Ahmad Khan, son of Firoz Khan, quarrelled with his cousins and, being worsted in an appeal to arms, left Pind Dadan Khan and founded the town of Ahmadabad, fifteen miles to the southward, on the river Jhelum, and here his descendants still reside. He seems to have been an able man, and to have ruled his little district with wisdom. He drove out the Awans of Nurpur, and obtained his recognition as a tributary chief from the Court of Delhi. Although Khuda Bakhsh succeeded him, the most distinguished of his sons was Faiz-ullah Khan. He, finding that his son, Pisari Khan, had plotted against him with the Khokhars of Pind Dadan Khan and the Jalabs of Haranpur, attacked the combination with so much vigour that he compelled them to sue for peace and give their daughters in marriage to men of his clan. Raja Khuda Bakhsh Khan, who died in April, 1865, was great-great-grandson of the founder of Ahmadabad. He fought against the Sikhs in 1848-49, joining the force of Malik Sher Khan Tiwana, and received

in recognition of his loyalty the village of Chauran, worth Rs. 1,160, in *jagir*, subject to one-quarter revenue; also a rent-free grant in Ahmadabad, worth Rs. 388, with proprietary rights in Kot Kach. His son, Raja Sardar Khan, who was a man of considerable influence, died in 1896 leaving one son, Muhammad Hayat Khan, who succeeded to the *jagir* of Chauran, and a large estate in Wand, Kot Kach and Ahmadabad. He was a Provincial Darbari and merely a titular head of the family, for he wasted much of his property, and his uncle, Sher Khan, carried much more weight. The families of the two brothers of Raja Khuda Bakhsh Khan have long died out, and, with the exception of some distant collaterals Muhammad Hayat Khan and Sher Khan were the only two representatives of the Ahmadabad Khokhars in 1909. Muhammad Hayat Khan's son, Muhammad Afzal Khan, is now the head of the family. He is unfortunately lacking in energy and takes no interest whatever in public affairs.

Of the Pind Dadan Khan Rajas, Sarfraz Khan, was perhaps the most distinguished. He thought of making peace with the Janjuahs by giving his sister and his three daughters in marriage to their chief men; and he accordingly betrothed them to Sultan Zulfikar Khan, Diwan Khuda Bakhsh of Garjakh, Nasir Ali Khan of Makhiala and the Kureshi Pir of *Mauza* Pail. But before the marriages could take place, disputes had again broken out between the rival tribes, and Sultan Zulfikar Khan who was on his way with the wedding procession in Makhiala, was stopped at Pind Dadan Khan and had to fight for his life. Sardar Charat Singh, grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, conquered the Khokhar country; but he allowed the Ahmadabad Raja to hold his chiefship, with some rights still claimed by the family in the original colony. The Pind Dadan Khan Rajas were treated with equal leniency, until early in Ranjit Singh's reign Sarfraz Khan rose in revolt. A force was sent against him, and after a long fight he was utterly defeated and compelled to fly to Makhiala. He later made his peace and received some villages in *jagir*, though Pind Dadan Khan was not restored. In 1848-49 these chiefs joined the national party, and all their *jagirs* and allowances were resumed. Some time later a pension of Rs. 200 was granted to Sherdil Khan; and Shamsher Ali Khan, Mehr Khan and their widowed mother each received a pension of Rs. 100. That of Sherdil Khan was raised to Rs. 350 for his loyalty in 1857, and at the settlement the pensions were consolidated into a perpetual grant of Rs. 1,000 in favour of Sultan Ahmad and Shamsher Ali Khan, subject to life pensions to Sherdil Khan, Mehr Khan, and Bibi Banu the mother. The cousins also recovered certain proprietary rights in Pind Dadan Khan and Ahmadabad.

Sultan Ahmad died in 1872, and on the death of Sultan Fateh Muhammad Khan in 1892 without male issue this branch of the family became extinct. Fateh Muhammad Khan had, however, adopted his son-in-law, Raja Sajawal Khan, the second son of Raja Daman Khan, before his death. Raja Sajawal Khan was for many years a member and President of the Pind Dadan Khan Municipality, a member of the District Board and was also a District Darbari. He actively assisted the recruiting authorities during the Great War besides providing a number of recruits at his own expense. He died in 1935 and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad Hayat Khan.

On the death of Sherdil Khan's son, Sahib Khan, in 1906 without issue, Raja Saif Ali Khan was left as the sole representative of the second branch of the descendants of Dadan Khan. Raja Saif Ali enjoyed the whole of the grant of Rs. 1,000. He was Sub-Registrar of the Tahsil, a Provincial Darbari, and had considerable local influence. His son, Ghazanfar Ali Khan, deserves special mention. He was until recently a member of the Council of State, and is now an Honorary Magistrate in Pind Dadan Khan, and the President of its Municipality. He worked as a Minister in the Alwar State from 1928 to 1933. He has recently been elected as Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and is Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Revenue. His claim to the hereditary title of Raja has been acknowledged by Government.

NEW FAMILY.

THE JANJUAH TRIBE.

It is difficult to say, with any approach to certainty, how long the Janjuahs have been resident in the Punjab; but they are probably the descendants of the Yadu Rajputs, who migrated into the Punjab with Ujamida about 1,500 years before Christ and founded a dynasty which ruled the country from Rawalpindi to Multan. The Janjuahs trace their descent from one Raja Mal, a descendant of the Pandus and of the Rathor Rajput race, who about the year 980 A.D. emigrated to the Punjab from Jodhpur or Kanuaj, which latter country was then ruled by a Rathor Prince. Hearing that the Pandus had once taken shelter in the hills to the north of the Jhelum, he journeyed there with his followers and founded the village of Rajgarh, now famous under the name of Malot. There he ruled in peace till the invasion of India by Mahmud of Ghazni, when that monarch summoned him to his presence. Raja Mal refused to attend; so Mahmud sent a force against him, which defeated him and took him a prisoner; and, to save his life and regain his liberty, he was compelled to renounce his Hindu faith and adopt Islam. The name of the tribe is said to have arisen from this conversion, when the *Janju*, or thread worn by Raja Mal and all Hindus, and denoting his caste, was broken. The Janjuahs are unanimous in thus placing the advent of their great ancestor into the Punjab in the tenth century, which is the more remarkable as it is certainly erroneous.

But Raja Mal left five sons, Wir, Jodh, Kehla, Tarloni and Khaka. Jodh and Wir are the only sons of Raja Mal who require any special notice. On the death of their father they determined to divide the country called, from Raja Mal, the Maloki Dhan* between them. Jodh took the salt mines about Makrach, and captured the town of Makshala from a colony of Brahmans who had settled there. He changed its name to Makhiala and built there a fort and two tanks for rain water, on which the inhabitants still entirely depend, as there is no spring of drinking water near the town. Wir Khan took possession of Khewra near Pind Dadan Khan. He had one son, Raja Ahmad Khan, from whom have descended the families of Malot, Badshapur and Dalwal. Jodh was the father of four sons, Rahpal, Sanspal, Jaspal and Jaipal. From the first of these have descended the families of Baghanwala, Kot Umar, Pindi Khokhar, Wagah, Chakri, Pir Chak, Nathial,

*The Dhani country, so famous for its swift and enduring breed of horses, which is now almost extinct.

Faridpur, Sherpur, Sayadpur and Natal. Sanspal was the ancestor of the houses of Choha Saidan Shah, Deh-Chuhar, Kotli-Saidan, Katora, Salori, Kals, Ghumbi, Bakhdum Jani, Watli, Lahar, Vahali, Dariala and Khawala. The descendants of Jaspal are few and reside at Kulwala, while the *Lambardars* of Dhandot and Warand are of the family of Jaipal. Rahpal, the eldest son of Jodh, ruled at Malot, and his son, Naro built Nara on the Bunhan *nala;* while his grandsons, Hast Khan and Tatar Khan, founded Garjukh, which became a large and flourishing town, though now ruined and desolate. The most prominent member of the Girjikh branch is now Lieutenant Dewan Sahib Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I., who rendered valuable services during the Great War and has contributed liberally to various funds. The Janjuahs soon became split up into many clans, divided among themselves, and thus unable successively to oppose tribes in no way superior to them in courage or military skill. They joined Timur Shah when he invaded India in 1398, and fought under him throughout his campaign. In 1526 they readily submitted to Babar, who has given a somewhat detailed account of the tribe in his memoirs. The Gakhars were the great enemies of the tribe and drove them out of many of their villages; the Awans also pressed them hard; and the Sikhs, last and worst of all, completed their overthrow.

The Janjuah tribe may, at present, be fairly divided into six different branches, the first four being comapratively more important. These are as follows:—

The Makhiala Branch; the Watli Branch; the Dalwal Branch; the Darapur Branch; the Malot Branch; and the Saloi Branch.

THE MAKHIALA BRANCH.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT SULTAN ASGHAR ALI KHAN.

RAJA MAL.

- Raja Jodh.
  - Sain Pal
    - Seven generations.
      - Sultan Hast Khan.
        - Eleven generations.
          - Sultan Rajabat Ali Khan.
- Vir (descendants living in the west of Choa).
- Killa (descendants left for Rawalpindi).
- Kakha (descendants to be found in Kashmir).
- Tarnoli (His descendants left for Hazara).

Sultan Rajabat Ali Khan.

- Bahadur Ali Khan (died issueless).
- Gohar Ali Khan.
  - Saif Ali Khan (died issueless 1926).
- Charagh Ali Khan.
  - Inayat Ali Khan.
    - Ghazanfar Ali Khan.
    - Shamsher Ali Khan.
- Shujait Ali Khan.
- Sultan Fateh Ali Khan.
  - Amir Ali Khan (died 1921).
    - Zafar Ali Khan.
    - Artaza Ali Khan.
    - Ghanfar Ali Khan. (died 1907).
  - Sultan Ali Bahadur Khan (died 1901).
    - Bostan Ali Khan.
      - Two sons.
    - Khan Sahib Riasat Ali Khan.
      - Three sons.
    - HONORARY LIEUTENANT SULTAN ASGHAR ALI KHAN.
      - Akhtar Ali Khan.
      - Mumtaz Ali Khan.
    - Sultan Feroz Ali Khan (died 1915).
      - Sultan Haider Ali Khan (died 1908).
- Sultan Akbar Ali Khan.

The Makhiala branch of the Salt Range Janjuahs also claims the traditional descent from Raja Mal. This branch established its main stronghold at Makhiala, but for a considerable time exercised a general supremacy over the branches at Kussak, Baghanwala, Girjakh and Darapur. This disintegration took place at an uncertain date shortly before the Mughal invasion, but no serious dissensions arose among the various branches of the family. The family claims to have aided Babar with 1,500 men and gained for itself in exchange the title of Sultan. The family still preserves a ceremonial custom by which it appoints the head of the family as its Sultan, duly enthroning him on a raised platform. He then receives the obeisance of his brethren and the local *zamindars*.

The fortunes of the family during the rest of the Mughal period are uncertain, but its subsequent history shows that it retained its supremacy over this portion of the Salt Range, for Maharaja Ranjit Singh personally superintended the siege of Makhiala and defeated and exiled them. With the break-up of the Sikh hegemony the family again took possession of its ancient seat of power, but found itself engaged with new claimants to supremacy. The British Government confiscated the 23 villages of the Sultan. But the family once again rehabilitated its position retaining its lands in Makhiala, Saloi and Lehri Panjgirain. Since then the family has received a *jagir* and *muafi* and *ilaqadarship*. The present head of the family is Honorary Lieutenant Sultan Asghar Ali Khan who is a privincial Darbari. His younger brother, Khan Sahib Riasat Ali Khan, is an Honorary Magistrate and the present *ilaqadar*. The family wields great influence not only in the villages around Makhiala but also wherever the Janjuahs have established themselves in the province. It was rightly described as one of the oldest in the Punjab by Mr. Brandreth, Settlement Officer, in 1860.

THE WATLI BRANCH.

SULTAN NADIR ALI KHAN.

- RAJA MAL.
  - Raja Jodh Khan.
    - Rah Pal.
    - Man Pal.
    - Jas Pal.
    - Sen Pal.
      - Seven generations.
        - Sultan Hast Khan.
          - Sultan Ali Shah.
          - Sultan Alam Khan.
            - Sultan Taja Khan.
              - Six generations.
                - Sultan Fateh Muhammad Khan.
                  - Sultan Mehdi Khan.
                    - Sultan Lal Khan (died 1892).
                      - Sultan Fateh Ali Khan (died 1909).
                      - SULTAN NADIR ALI KHAN (born 1882).
                        - Raja Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1912).
                      - Raja Gustasap Khan (born 1885).
                        - Two sons.
                    - Raja Anar Khan (died 1915).
                      - Two generations.
                - Raja Shakar Mohi-ud-Din.
                  - Four generations.
            - Khair Muhammad Khan.
            - Ali Muhammad Khan.
    - Kir Pal.
  - Raja Vir Khan (Western part of Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan, Salt Range).
  - Raja Qarun Khan (District Rawalpindi).
  - Raja Khakha Khan (Kashmir).
  - Raja Tarnoli Khan (District Hazara).

The traditional origin of the Janjuahs is of course the first boast of the branch which resides at Watli. This branch together with those of Makhiala and Baghanwala claims descent from Jodh (reputed to be a son of Raja Mal) as opposed to the Dalwal branch, which claims descent from Vir (another reputed son of Raja Mal). The Kussak branch for some time acknowledged the supremacy of the Makhiala

chieftains but asserted their independence at some uncertain date and emerged to the clearer light of history in Sikh times when Sultan Fateh Muhammad Khan was in possession of a fort situated on the strategically excellent rocky column known as Kussak. He was also in possession of the Salt Mines at Khewra. Maharaja Ranjit Singh led his forces against Fateh Muhammad Khan and after a protracted siege vanquished the Janjuahs. The Sikh ruler gave the family the revenues of Dhudhi, Wara and Saduwal as maintenance and granted it an annual *jagir* of 4,000 rupees and 50 maunds of salt. The family lived for 45 years in exile at Haranpur and returned to Kussak only after the defeat of the Sikhs at the hands of the British. The new Government granted Sultan Mehdi Khan three villages, Watli, Kussak and Minhala with an annual *jagir* of Rs. 250. Since then several members of the family has held Viceroy's Commissions in the Indian army and has received *Khilats* and 10 squares of land in the new canal colonies. The present head of the family is Sultan Nadir Ali Khan, who is a Divisional Darbari, *Jagirdar* and *Ilaqadar*. The family has in its possession a few *sanads* and grants. Those from the Central Government are of some importance. They have a *sanad* from Amir Taimur dated Hijri 1120 which recognises the family as chiefs in this *ilaqa*. There is in their possession, too, a grant by one Shahzada Abbas Kuli Khan, dated 1130 Hijri and a *Parwana* from the same prince granting the family a *jagir*.

THE DALWAL BRANCH.

SUBEDAR MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN.

- RAJA MAL.
  - Raja Vir Khan.
    - Bansi Khan.
    - Achhar Khan.
      - Winobal Khan.
      - Karpal Khan.
        - Chuhar Khan.
          - Raja Daulat Khan.
            - Seven generations.
              - Allahdad Khan.
              - Said Khan.
              - Gheba Khan.
                - Saggar Khan.
                  - Sher Khan.
                    - Mahmad Khan.
                      - Raja Abdullah Khan.
                        - Raja Sher Khan.
                          - Raja Mahmad Khan (died 1856).
                        - Raja Allah Dad Khan (died 1873).
                          - Raja Abdullah Khan (died 1906).
                          - Raja Saidullah Khan (died 1918).
                            - Munawwar Khan.
                          - Khan Sahib Raja Faizullah Khan (died 1932).
                            - SUBEDAR RAJA MUHAMMAD AFZAL KHAN (born 1890).
                              - Raja Muhammad Akram Khan (born 1920).
                            - Raja Muhammad Sarwar Khan (born 1896).
                            - Raja Muhammad Yaqub Khan (died 1922).
                            - Honorary Lieutenant Raja Muhammad Ayub Khan (born 1900).
                              - Raja Muhammad Yusaf (born 1925).
                        - Raja Saghar Khan.
                    - Chaghata Khan.
                    - Azam Khan.
                    - Mahmud Khan.
                - Kamma Khan.
                - Khuda Bakhsh.
              - Muzaffar Khan.
              - Nasib Khan.
  - Raja Jodh Khan (Eastern part of Tahsil Pind Dadan Khan and Darapur).
  - Raja Karukh Khan (District Rawalpindi).
  - Raja Khakha Khan (Kashmir State).
  - Raja Tarnoli Khan (District Hazara).

The Janjuahs of Dalwal, in common with other Janjuahs of the Salt Range, claim descent from one Raja Mal. The chief seat of one branch of this clan is at Dalwal. This branch fortified its position at Nila Makrachh where the ruins of a fort and a tank are still to be seen. Little is known of the fortunes of this branch of Janjuahs till the time of the Sikhs when they were given an allowance of 1/10th of the total revenues of the Kahun *ilaqa*. Raja Sher Khan, the head of this family, received a jagir of Rs. 1,500 from Ranjit Singh. With the establishment of the British Government, the payment of 1/10th of the revenues of the Kahun villages was redistributed among the family so that the head of the family received one half of the total sum, leaving the remaining half to be shared by the other representatives. Chaudhri Allah Dad was the head of the family when the British Government established its suzerainty over the Punjab. Since then the head of the family has enjoyed a seat in the Divisional Darbar. Khan Sahib Chaudhri Faiz Ullah Khan, who succeeded to the headship of the family in 1906, was created a Provincial Darbari and granted 8 squares of land. He died in 1932 and his elder son, Subedar Muhammad Afzal Khan, is the present head. He is an Honorary Magistrate of the 2nd Class, hereditary Divisional Darbari, *Taaluqdar* of the 12 villages of the Kahun *ilaqa*, *Jagirdar* and *Lambardar* of five villages. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, when speaking at a Darbar at Rawalpindi in 1919, made special reference to the meritorious services rendered by this family in the Great War. The head of the family and its other members have won for it numerous distinctions such as a sword of honour, Silver Jubilee Medals, special *sanad* from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Indian Police Medal, a *khilat* worth three hundred rupees and a special *sanad* from the Government of India and *sanads* from the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab.

THE DARAPUR BRANCH.

MAJOR NAWAB MALIK TALIB MEHDI KHAN, O.B.E.

- MALIK GHULAM MEHDI KHAN.
  - Malik Fateh Mehdi Khan.
  - Malik Hast Mehdi Khan.
    - Malik Khair Mehdi Khan.
      - Khan Bahadur Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan (died 1894).
        - MAJOR NAWAB MALIK TALIB MEHDI KHAN, O.B.E.
          - Muhammad Mehdi Khan (dead).
          - Muhammad Zaman Mehdi Khan (dead).
          - Muhammad Ahmad Nawaz Mehdi Khan (dead).
          - Malik Afzal Mehdi Khan.
        - Risaldar Major Raja Fazal Mehdi Khan (died 1913).
          - Two generations.
        - Subedar Raja Karim Ullah Khan.
          - Raja Fazal Mehdi Khan.
        - Raja Hafiz Ullah Khan.
          - Three sons.
        - Raja Azimullah Khan.
          - Raja Muhammad Akram Khan.
      - Raja Shakur Mehdi Khan (dead).
      - Raja Abdullah Khan (died 1890).
        - Honorary Captain Haji Habib Ullah Khan.
          - Two generations.
        - Lieutenant Raja Najib Ullah Khan.
          - Two so
      - Khan Bahadur Raja Painda Khan (died 1925).
        - Subedar Raja Rahim Ullah Khan
          - Two generations.
    - Raja Sher Mehdi Khan.
    - Raja Lakam Mehdi Khan.
  - Malik Haidar Mehdi Khan.

The families of Kot Sarang and Darapur are, indeed, of great prominence. Raja Sarang, the founder of the first named family, held fifty villages, and was a chief celebrated for his valour. He was killed in a fight with the Afghans near Makhad. Fateh Khan, sixth in descent from Sarang, was also a distinguished chief, and in his time the village was called Fateh Kot. The Awans dispossessed the family, though Dhana Singh Malwai allowed them some small proprietary rights. Raja Muhammad Khan and Samand Khan, the latter of whom was *lambardar* of Kot Sarang, were representatives of the family at the

time of the publication of the previous edition. The town of Darapur was founded by Malik Darwesh, a fighting chief, who avenged many of the injuries his tribe had received from the Gakhars. His great-grandson, Shabat Khan, fought under Sardar Mahan Singh Sukarchakia, and was left unmolested in his chiefship; but his son, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din Khan, was less fortunate, and was assassinated by Sardar Atar Singh Dhari, who took possession of all the villages. His sons Haibat Khan and Ali Haidar Khan fled to Malikpur, a strong fort on the river where they held out for some years, living by plunder. At last, to the joy of the brothers, Atar Singh Dhari was blown up in a mine at the siege of Multan in 1810, and they imagined that they might regain their rights. But Kaur Singh, uncle of the deceased Sardar, held Darapur against them, and so throughout the Sikh rule the family grew poorer and weaker year by year. Many were the changes in *Kardars* and *Jagirdars;* Sardar Ratan Singh Garjakh, Khushi Mal, Sobha Ram, Raja Gulab Singh, Raja Lal Singh, Misar Ram Chand, Misar Rup Lal, all came and went; but no one of them reinstated the Janjuah chiefs. The Darapur family are in a far better position now than they were previous to annexation, holding in *jagir* the villages of Darapur, Chak Mauja Malikpur, Miran and Shahgarh.

Khair Mehdi Khan died in 1871 on his way to Mecca, leaving four sons, of whom the eldest, Malik Zaman Mehdi Khan, succeeded him. He acted up to the traditions of his tribe in honesty of character, in loyalty to the authorities, and in unstinted hospitality to the stranger within his gates. He gave valuable information to the Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum in 1857, leading to the capture of a large party of mutineers of the 14th Bengal Infantry who attempted to escape down the river by boat. He was again forward during the Second Afghan War with supplies of carriage and provisions. He received a *sanad* in 1887 at the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy, expressing Her Majesty's approval of his loyalty and general exemplary conduct and had the privilege of being a Provincial Darbari. In 1891 he was granted the title of Khan Bahadur. He died in 1894 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Malik Talib Mehdi Khan, the present head of the Darapur branch of the family. Malik Talib Mehdi Khan entered the Provincial Civil Service in 1896 and was made a permanent Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1901. He was at one time manager of the Mamdot estate and later Revenue Member of the Bahawalpur Council of Regency. He is a Provincial Darbari. He was sent, at one time, as British Agent to Kabul, and for his services there was granted the title of Nawab as a personal distinction. He also served as Junior Sec-

retary to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab and retired as a Deputy Commissioner in 1926. He has been a member of the Punjab Legislative Council and of the Indian Legislative Assembly. During the Great War he proceeded on special service to Persia with the military rank of Major. In his absence Major Nawab Talib Mehdi Khan was represented on the family estates by his uncle, Khan Bahadur Raja Painda Khan, who supplied over a thousand recruits and made liberal contributions to various War funds. Nawab Major Talib Mehdi Khan's valuable services during the War won him the decoration of the Order of the British Empire (Military) and mention in Despatches; while his uncle received two *khilats*, a robe of honour, a sword of honour, a recruiting badge, and the titles of Khan Sahib and Khan Bahadur. Subedar Karim Ullah Khan of the 109th Grenadiers, a brother of Nawab Major Talib Mehdi Khan, was invalided home during the War; while another brother, Raja Hafiz Ullah Khan, served in the Police Department in Mesopotamia. Two of his first cousins, Honorary Captain Habib Ullah Khan and Lieutenant Najib Ullah Khan of the 46th Punjabis, also fought in various theatres of the War. The former received the Distinguished Service Medal and the Order of British India with the title of Bahadur and was thrice mentioned in Despatches. He was also granted a *jagir* of Rs. 400 per annum. Lieutenant Najib Ullah Khan was wounded twice, mentioned in Despatches and awarded the Indian Order of Merit. Another brother of Nawab Major Talib Mehdi Khan was Risaldar Major Raja Fazal Mehdi Khan who served in the Zhob Field Force and the Tirah Campaign of 1896-97. He died in 1913, leaving two sons, Ghulam Mehdi Khan, a member of the Punjab Civil Service and Karim Mehdi Khan. Khan Bahadur Raja Painda Khan's son, Raja Rahim Ullah Khan, and Risaldar Major Fazal Mehdi Khan, attended the Coronation Darbar of His late Majesty King George V in London in 1911. The Chakri family, a junior branch of the Darapur house, also boasts of at least a dozen commissioned officers who served in the Great War. Two members of this branch were Lieutenant Afzal Khan and Lieutenant Muhammad Zaman Khan.

Raja Shadman Khan, son of Raja Dhuman Khan, Rais of Chakri, died in 1895, and his son, Raja Sakhi Muhammad Khan, was in the Police Department and a Divisional Darbari. He died in 1926. Raja Shaki Muhammad Khan's eldest son, Raja Subha Sadiq, is *ilaqadar* and a sole *lambardar* of five villages and is serving as Sub-Inspector in the Punjab Police. His younger brother, Raja Muhammad Sarwar, is also serving in the Punjab Police as a Sub-Inspector. He has two sons, Abdul Aziz and Rashid Ahmad. Shadman Khan's nephew,

Muhammad Hayat Khan, a grandson of Sultan Fateh Muhammad Khan Khokhar of Pind Dadan Khan, is also employed in the Police. Muhammad Inait Khan served in the 18th Tiwana Lancers and retired as a Risaldar. Muhaammad Ashraf Khan retired as a Jamadar from the same regiment. Mohabat Khan left a son, Muhammad Anwar Khan, who is a Sub-Inspector of Police.

The Malot Branch.

The Malot branch of the tribe has now dwindled into insignificance, and hardly requires mention. Suba Khan, who lived at Malot —at one time the headquarters of the clan—is dead. He had some influence in the villages around and enjoyed a small *inam*. The present head of the branch is Raja Ghulam Muhammad, a retired Dafadar of the Army Veterinary Corps.

The Saloi Branch.

Sardar Bahadur Risaldar Major Raja Nadir Ali Khan, I.O.M., and his son, Honorary Captain Haji Gulnowaz Khan of Saloi have distinguished military services to their credit and the latter has been granted a personal seat in the Provincial Darbar.

It is not possible to mention even the names of the members of the various branches of this large tribe. A large number of them have served in the army or in the civil departments. The Janjuahs furnish excellent cavalry recruits.

THE GAKHAR FAMILY OF DOMELI.

- SULTAN ASHRAF KHAN.
  - Sultan Kamran Khan (dead).
    - Sultan Zakria Khan (dead).
      - Sultan Nadir Ali Khan (dead).
        - Five generations.
      - Raja Nur Khan (dead).
        - Jalal-ud-Din Khan (dead).
        - Fazl Dad Khan (died 1879).
          - Sher Baz Khan (dead).
            - Three generations.
          - Sanghar Khan (died 1873).
          - Shah Wali Khan (died 1882).
            - Gushtasap Khan (died 1908).
          - Rajwali Khan (died 1912).
            - Three generations.
          - Lahrasap Khan (died 1883).
            - Godurz Khan (dead).
            - Khan Bahadur Momara Khan (died 1925).
              - Honorary Lieutenant Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan (born 1898).
                - Muhammad Zamurrad Khan (born 1924).
              - Mahmud Khan. } (twins) (born 1913).
              - Mahbub Khan. } (twins) (born 1913).
            - Arjasaf Khan (died 1915).
          - Two more sons.
        - Allah Dad Khan (dead).
          - Karshasap Khan (dead).
            - Niaz Ali Khan (died 1890).
              - Captain Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, M.B.E., C.I.E., M.L.A. (born 1887).
                - Tariq Kemal (born 1933).
                - Kazim Kemal (born 1934).
            - Murad Ali Khan (died 1881).
              - Mir Alam Khan, Bahadur (born 1875).
                - Two generations.
            - Four other sons.
  - Three other sons.
  - Hussain Khan.
    - Mustafa Khan (dead).
      - Raja Akbar Ali Khan.
        - Five generations.

The history of the Gakhars of the province is given under the Rawalpindi district. The tribe is strongly represented in Jhelum by the Askandral branches, including the houses of Lahri and Bakrala and of Domeli or Rohtas; also the Bhagial branch which has ramnified into eight sections scattered over the Jhelum Tahsil.

The most noteworthy family is that of the Domeli Rajas descended from Raja Akbar Ali Khan, who joined Nicholson in 1848, and did good service, receiving a *jagir* of the value of one thousand rupees. The family is an essentially military one, having for years past furnished Indian cavalry regiments with some of their best soldiers. His nephew, Fazl Dad Khan, accompnaied Raja Sher Singh to Multan in 1848, and joined with him in the rebellion. He had been released from prison by Henry Lawrence shortly before, but this did not prevent him from intriguing against the English. He was employed as the confidential agent between Raja Sher Singh and Maharaja Gulab Singh. His *jagirs* of Rs. 6,000 were resumed for his treacherous conduct; but he was allowed to receive as subsistence allowance one-fourth of the revenue of Domeli, amounting to Rs. 245 per annum. Five out of the eight sons of Fazl Dad Khan took service with the British army in India. Two, named Lahrasap Khan and Bahadur Khan, were Risaldars-Major in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry. The latter fought in the Afghan War of 1878-80 and in several frontier expeditions and received several *sanads* for his good work as an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge of Domeli. Another Sanghar Khan, was a Jamadar in the 11th Bengal Lancers. The fourth, Shah Wali Khan, was a Risaldar in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. He died in 1882, after a highly honourable career, in acknowledgment of which he was assigned one thousand *bighas* of land in Rakh Bail, Tahsil Jhelum. This estate later went into the possession of his son, Gushtasap Khan, a Risaldar in his father's old Regiment. Yet another son, Ali Ahmad, was a Jamadar in the 3rd Punjab Cavalry and died in 1887. Rajwali Khan's son, Firoz, was a Jamadar in the same regiment. Lahrasap's two sons, Arjasaf and Momara Khan were officers in the Punjab Cavalry, and enjoyed an *inam* of Rs. 200 and possessed a grant of one thousand *bighas* in *Mauza* Ghaziot, Tahsil Jhelum. Risaldar-Major Momara Khan—at one time the head of the family—was appointed on his retirement, an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge at Domeli. He was granted three squares of land as a gentry grant in Sargodha in 1906 and four years later the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him. During the Great War he provided some 600 recruits and sent his own son to the front. In recognition of his War services, he was granted ten squares of land in Montgomery, several *sanads*, a gun, a gold watch, and recruiting and war badges.

He also received an *inam* of Rs. 325 per annum, and enjoyed the status of a Divisional Darbari. He died in 1925. Several other descendants of Fazl Dad Khan have been or are at present serving in the Indian army and others have been employed in the civil departments. Captain Rab Nawaz Khan, who was granted a direct Commission in the 11/1st Punjab Regiment was granted three squares of land as a gentry grant. He is a member of the District Soldier's Board and was an elected member of the District Board from 1931 to 1934. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. His younger brother, Muhammad Sarwar Khan is a *Sarbrah Zaildar*. Muzaffar Khan, son of Nadir Khan, served in East Africa during the Great War and in the Afghan campaign of 1919. His son, Muhammad Azhar, is a *lambardar*. Jamadar Tehmasap Khan died on field service in Mesopotamia in 1919. His younger brother, Honorary Lieutenant and Subedar Haqdad Khan was in the 11/1st Punjab Regiment. Raja Akbar Ali Khan's grandson, Raja Muhammad Khan, enjoyed *muafi* allowance aggregating Rs. 560 per annum, in the villages of Beli Budhar and Rupar in the Jhelum Tahsil. He had a proprietary holding of 250 *ghumaons* in the former village.

At present Honorary Lieutenant Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din, the eldest son of the late Khan Bahadur Momara Khan, enjoys all the hereditary rights once enjoyed by his father, and owns one-half of his father's land in the Jhelum Tahsil and in Sargodha, and one-third of that situated in Montgomery, the remaining being equally shared by his younger brothers, Mahbub Khan and Mahmood Khan who are employed in the army. He served in Iraq during the Great War and has been attached to the 11/1st Punjab Regiment from 1922. He takes interest in matters of public welfare, has given a site for a dispensary at Domeli, and has added a ward called the "Lady Irwin Ward" to the Mission Hospital at Jhelum. He is a Life Member of the District Community Council and served as a member of the District Board from 1928 to 1931.

Another prominent member of the family is Risaldar-Major Mir Alam Khan, O.B.I., who served in the Waziristan campaigns of 1884-85 and 1900 and secured two medals and four clasps. During the Great War he first went to France and later to Mesopotamia. He received many medals besides the Order of British India, 2nd Class, and the title of Bahadur in 1918. After his retirement he served in the police and is now Sub-Registrar, an Honorary Magistrate and a Vice-President of the Municipality and a member of the District Board. He wields considerable influence in his *ilaqa* which he exercises for the maintenance of law and order, by virtue of which he was granted a *jagir* in 1935, when he was also awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. One of his

sons, Khurshid Alam Khan, is a Jamadar in the 4/8th Punjab Regiment.

Raja Sir Sher Muhammad Khan, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A., is another outstanding figure among his family. He was born in 1887, and after being educated in the Government High School, Jhelum, joined the Indian army as a commissioned officer in 1903. By 1917 he rose to be a Subedar-Major and a year later, on graduating from the Indian Military College, Indore, and receiving a sword of honour for topping the list of successful cadets there, he was selected for the King's Commission. He became a Lieutenant in 1920, and a Captain in 1928. He served with the expeditionary forces of the Black Sea and South China with distinction and was twice mentioned in the *Gazette of India*. After working as an Adjutant and administrative Commandant of 11/13th Frontier Force Regiment, he became its Commander. He served the army for 27 years. In 1907 he was decorated with the M. B. E. for his excellent work in raising and training the 11/13th Frontier Force Regiment. During the Great War he gave 350 recruits. He is in possession of many medals, is a Provincial Darbari, a *Zaildar*, a member of the Provincial Soldiers' Board and of the Dehra Dun College Selection Committee, and is also on the Interview Board of the Indian Military Academy.

Raja Sir Sher Mohammad Khan has been taking a keen interest in the political life of the province. He twice went to England as a delegate to the Round Table Conference, and was appointed a Member of the Consultative Committee. He is on the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference and on the Council of the Muslim League, and is a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. In 1930-31 he provided 300 ex-soldiers for the additional Punjab Police to counteract political agitation. The title of C.I.E. was conferred upon him for his valuable services in connection with the Indian Sandhurst. The Raja has been actively assisting the administration in various other ways.

SARDAR HARI SINGH OF WAHALI.

- SARDAR BHAG SINGH.
  - Sardar Hara Singh (died 1869).
    - Sadar Kartar Singh (died 1908).
      - Sardar Krishandev Singh (died 1918).
    - SARDAR HARI SINGH (born 1864).
      - Sardar Amar Singh (died 1899).
        - Sardar Davendra Singh (born 1897).
          - Sardar Hatendra Singh born 1921).
        - Sardar Surendra Singh (born 1899).
      - Sardar Darshan Singh (born 1891).
        - Sardar Ravi Indar Hari Darshan Singh (born 1914).
        - Sardar Omendra Hari Darshan Singh (born 1923).
      - Sardar Gurbachan Singh (died 1899).
      - Sardar Servindar Singh (born 1919).
    - Sardar Jit Singh (died 1870).
    - Sardar Ram Singh (died 1870).

This family claims descent from Karn Mal, who held the office of Diwan under the Emperor Shahjahan. He is said to have been executed by order of Aurangzeb for refusing to adopt the tenets of Islam. In more recent times the family became prominent in the life-time of Sardar Bhag Singh, grandfather of Sardar Hari Singh. Sardar Bhag Singh accompanied an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to settle the country round Jhelum. On the retirement of this army which successfully accomplished its mission, Bhag Singh was left in charge of part of the Salt Range and made his headquarters at the village of Wahali, now in the Pind Dadan Khan Tahsil. In due course the administration of the Salt Range and its valuable mines were transferred by the Maharaja to Raja Gulab Singh, and when the British Government transferred the territory of Kashmir to Gulab Singh, Hara Singh, son of Bhag Singh, accompanied him to his new kingdom. In 1850, when Raja Moti Singh, son of Dhian Singh, obtained the Poonch territory, Hara Singh was appointed an official of the Darbar and was granted the village of Salotri in the Haveli Tahsil as a perpetual *jagir*. In 1865 he was made *Wazir* of Punch with the hereditary title of Sardar, and the village of Kalhota, worth Rs. 900 per annum, was added to his *jagir*. Later the title of 'Sardar' was recognized by Government as a hereditary distinction in the Wahali family.

Sardar Hara Singh continued to do excellent service in the post of *Wazir* till his death in 1869. At this date his eldest son, Sardar Kartar Singh, was only ten years old. But four years later, in 1873, he was appointed to the post of *Mashir-i-khas* (Private Minister), and the village

of Mungbajri in Bag Tahsil, worth Rs. 352 per annum, was assigned to him in *jagir*. Kartar Singh was subsequently promoted to the office of *Madar-ul-Maham* and granted the title of Sardar Bahadur. In 1879 on the occasion of the Afghan War, Sardars Kartar Singh and Hari Singh offered their services to Government and were given a *sanad* in token of appreciation. Again in 1887, at the time of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, Sardar Kartar Singh received a *sanad* from the Viceroy in recognition of his public spirit and services to the Poonch State. Sardar Kartar Singh, who was a Provincial Darbari, died in 1900. His only son, Krishandev Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College, died of influenza in 1918.

Sardar Hari Singh, the present head of the family, has maintained his hereditary connection with the Kashmir and Poonch States, but the obligation to manage his vast estates never allowed him to enter the State service. In 1909 this was one of the largest landowning families in the province, its holdings aggregating some 14,000 acres in the districts of Jhelum, Jhang, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Shahpur and Rawalpindi, and it paid about Rs. 20,000 per annum in land revenue. In the Lyallpur Canal Colony the land held by this family was then 127 squares, and they also owned a very considerable amount of house property in the cantonments of Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Murree. They were *Lambardars* of six villages in Jhelum and Lyallpur, and had themselves founded four villages named after various members of the family.

In the management of his large property Sardar Hari Singh has found an excellent field for the exercise of his business capacity. He is a model landlord and his estate office at Wahali has been praised by many officers as the perfection of neatness and systematic management.

The Sardar is a Provincial Darbari, and a member of the Jhelum District Board and Cantonment Committee. He is a man of great liberality and has expended large sums on charitable objects, such as the relief of famine and plague, the promotion of education and the care of the sick. He has built schools, mosques, temples, *dharamsalas*, tanks and drinking fountains. Special mention may be made of a hospital built and endowed at Wahali at a cost of nearly Rs. 6,000 as a memorial of Her late Majesty's Jubilee. For this act of generosity the Sardar received a *sanad* from the Viceroy and a gold watch from the Lieutenant-Governor. He holds a large number of certificates from Government officers of various departments, all of whom speak most highly of his liberality, loyalty, business ability and readiness to assist in all administrative measures for the good of the people. The Sardar was married to a grand-daughter of the late Sardar Bishan Singh of

Chutala. She died in 1913, and the Sardar married the daughter of Sardar Gurmukh Singh of Butala. Of his three sons from the first wife, two died of cholera while on a visit to Benares in 1899, and the only surviving son is Sardar Darshan Singh. He, went to England after obtaining his diploma from the Aitchison College, and joined the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester and the Middle Temple in London. He took the diploma (M.R.A.S.) with Honours in the first class in 1913, and was called to the Bar in 1922. Shortly after his appointment to the Indian Agricultural Service he was posted to the Hansi circle as Deputy Director of Agriculture. On him fell the work of developing the experimental farm there and his selection work on cottons has been of real value to the province. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V, Sardar Darshan Singh was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. He also attended the Coronation of 1911 both in London and Delhi. He is married to the daughter of Sodhi Tikka Ram Narain Singh of Anandpur and a granddaughter of the late Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E., of Kallar. Sardar Servindar Singh, Sardar Hari Singh's son from the second wife, after receiving his early education at the Aitchison College, is now studying at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Sardar Darshan Singh's brother, the late Sardar Amar Singh, left two sons and these were also educated at the Aitchison College. The elder, Sardar Davindar Singh, is an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is married to the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Hari Singh, retired Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes. Surendra Singh, the younger son of Amar Singh, has received Agricultural training in England and is engaged in scientific farming on a large scale in the Montgomery district. He is married to the daughter of Sardar Jhanda Singh Chimny.

Sardar Darshan Singh has two sons and a daughter. The eldest, Ravi Indar Hari Darshan Singh, received his early education at the Aitchison College and then joined the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. He took his diploma in 1931 and had a distinguished record for sportsmanship, winning the Bronze Medal and the Life Saving Certificate from the Royal Life Saving Society of England. He also obtained " A " class Pilot certificate in flying even at the age of 17, and thus became one of India's youngest " A " class pilots. At the age of 18 he topped the list of successful competitors for admission to the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell and succeeded in obtaining Commission in 1935. He is Secretary of the All-India National League of Airmen. Pilot Officer Ravi Indar Hari Darshan Singh has recently married a daughter of His Highness the Maharaja

of Jind. Omendra Hari Darshan Singh, the younger son of Sardar Darshan Singh, is being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. Sardar Darshan Singh's daughter won the Lady Hailey Cup successively for two years and has recently been married to Sardar Kapur Singh of the Indian Civil Service.

During the Great War the family supplied some 500 recruits from the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts, besides procuring some from Poonch and Kashmir States. Liberal contributions were made to the Imperial War Fund, Red Cross Fund, Aeroplane Fund, etc., and in addition Rs. 30,000 were invested in the War Loans. Sardar Darshan Singh's wife purchased War Bonds worth Rs. 25,000.

The family has unfortunately suffered from dissensions which arose after the death of Kishandev Singh in 1918. He left a will bequeathing his property to his mother—Sardarni Lachhmi Devi. Many years of litigation ensued, the Sardarni seeking to obtain the probate of the will and Sardar Hari Singh contesting its validity. The case was ultimately decided by the Privy Council in favour of the Sardarni, who was thus declared owner of her son's share equal to half the property of the family; but the obtaining of the possession, which was hindered in every possible way by the Sardar, gave rise to a mass of further litigation. Both parties borrowed money freely for the purpose and the Sardarni, in particular, sold land recklessly. The estate was ultimately retrieved from ruin by being taken under the Court of Wards in 1934. It is being gradually relieved of debts, though it is certain that it will be greatly reduced as compared with its extent in 1909.

RAJA BAWA SIR GURBAKHSH SINGH BEDI, K.B.E., C.I.E., OF KALLAR.

- KALA DHARI SAHIB (died 1737).
  - Kaur Singh.
  - Adtar Singh.
  - Bawa Jit Singh (died 1773).
    - Bawa Sahib Singh (died 1834).
      - Bawa Bishan Singh (died 1839).
        - Bawa Atar Singh (died 1839).
          - Bawa Sampuran Singh (died 1880).
            - Baba Dewa Singh (died 1914).
              - Two generations.
            - Parduman Singh (died 1904).
              - Two generations.
            - Uttam Singh (died 1913).
          - Bawa Sir Khem Singh, K.C.I.E. (died 1905).
            - RAJA BAWA SIR GURBAKHSH SINGH, BEDI K.B.E., C.I.E. (born 1861).
              - Sujan Singh (died 1887).
              - Son (died 1891).
              - Surendra Singh (born 1897).
                - Avendra Singh (born 1917).
                - Devendra Singh (born 1919).
                - Sardul Singh (born 1922).
                - Manmohan Singh (born 1925).
              - Lieutenant Daya Singh (born 1899).
                - Arduman Singh (born 1918).
              - Dhanwant Singh (born 1903).
                - Kirti Singh (born 1925).
            - Hara Singh (died 1925).
              - Jaswant Singh (born 1886).
                - Two sons.
              - Mahan Singh (born 1898).
                - Two sons.
              - Iqbal Singh (born 1889).
              - Son (died 1891).
              - Mahendra Singh (born 1909).
            - Autar Singh (died 1932).
              - Harbans Singh (born 1899).
                - Two sons.
            - Ujagar Singh (born 1879).
              - Sant Singh (born 1901).
                - Three sons.
            - Kartar Singh (born 1882).
            - Hardit Singh (born 1885).
              - Jagjit Singh (born 1906).
              - Mahendra Singh (born 1907).
              - Jalendra Singh (born 1908).
              - Surendra Singh (born 1911).
      - Tegh Singh.
      - Bawa Bikram Singh (died 1873). (His descendants reside at Una, district Hoshiarpur).
    - Mahbub Singh.
  - Dharm Chand.
  - Sagar Chand.

The early history of Bawa Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi's family will be found in the account of Bedi Sujan Singh of Una in the Hoshiarpur district. Sahib Singh, Bawa Gurbakhsh Singh's great-great-grandfather, lived in Una; and during his life-time his eldest son, Bishan Singh, migrated to Jullundur in consequence of the number of his disciples in that neighbourhood, and he succeeded to the *jagirs* which Maharaja Ranjit Singh had granted to Sahib Singh.

The family is descended from Bawa Nanak, the great Guru of the Sikhs; and Gurbakhsh Singh, with the descendants of his uncle, Sampuran Singh, is the representative of the elder branch of the family, as Sujan Singh of Una is of the younger. But Bikram Singh, in Maharaja Sher Singh's time, killed his nephew, Atar Singh, father of Sampuran Singh and Khem Singh, in battle, and took possession of the greater part of the estates; the latter being Bawa Gurbakhsh Singh's father.

During the rebellion of 1848-49 Sampuran Singh and Khem Singh remained faithful to the Darbar, while Bikram Singh joined the rebels.

At annexation the brothers were found in possession of *jagirs* in the Jullundur Doab, valued at Rs. 12,725, and of others, valued at Rs. 15,000, in the present Montgomery district, then Pakpattan. The latter included two separate grants, viz., twenty-seven villages in *Taluqa* Basirpur, valued at Rs. 10,000, and fourteen villages in *Taluqa* Hujra, valued at Rs. 5,000. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had given the great-grandfather of the brothers, *jagirs* in the Hujra *ilaqa* to the extent of Rs. 30,000, which his son and grandson enjoyed; but Maharaja Nao Nihal Singh resumed all Hujra, and the Darbar after the Sutlej War regranted only a *jagir* of Rs. 5,000. This was resumed, and the Basirpur *jagir* only allowed to the brothers in equal portions for their lives, one-half to descend to their heirs male in perpetuity.

In 1857 Khem Singh, when quite a young man, rendered good service to Government in the Montgomery district. He escorted treasure; he assisted in raising men, horse and foot; he took charge of the Jail during the withdrawal of the guards for the disarming of the company of Native Infantry stationed at Gugera; he accompanied the district authorities in almost all their expeditions against the insurgent tribes, and was always forward when there was fighting on hand. For these services he received at the time a *khilat* of Rs. 3,000, but he was subsequently further rewarded.

Bawa Khem Singh became, as he grew up, by far the most noted and powerful spiritual guide among the Sikhs, and acquired wide authority throughout the whole of the Punjab west of the river Ravi from

Multan to Peshawar. He invariably exerted his influence in promoting the ends of Government. In the matter of female education he was quite a pioneer, and afforded most valuable support to the movement, both by reason of his priestly character, which enabled him to overcome many prejudices, and by his personal exertions in establishing schools. The successful introduction of vaccination in the western Punjab and in Peshawar was largely due to his energy. In 1878-79 he assisted in recruiting fifteen hundred Sikhs for the Punjab Frontier Force. And he further set an excellent example in breaking up the waste tracts of the Montgomery district, and in inducing cultivators to settle down in what was then a somewhat inhospitable and desolate part of the province. His estate of fourteen thousand acres in that district, acquired principally by purchase or under ordinary lease converted into a proprietary title, forms a standing illustration to the people of the successful application of private capital and individual energy in the face of unfavourable natural conditions.

In 1879 Bawa Khem Singh was selected for the honour of Companionship in the Order of the Indian Empire. In 1882, in consideration of the services above mentioned, a sum of Rs. 2,500 out of the life *jagir* held by him in the Jullundur district was released in perpetuity, and half of the land revenue of the Basirpur *ilaqa*, amounting to Rs. 1,800, which was to have lapsed on his death, was declared heritable for two generations. The *jagirs* of Bawa Khem Singh stood as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) In perpetuity:—	
One-fourth revenue of Basirpur *ilaqa*, Montgomery district	1,800
Jagir in the Jullundur district	2,500
(2) For two lives, one-fourth revenue of Basirpur ...	1,800
(3) For life:—	
Fluctuating revenue (due to canal irrigation) of half Basirpur *ilaqa*	2,000
Jagir in Jullundur	2,675
Muafi in Hoshiarpur	150
Muafi in Rawalpindi	32
Total ...	10,957

In 1887 the Government sanctioned an additional culturable lease of nearly eight thousand acres of land in the Montgomery district in his favour. He was appointed a Magistrate of Montgomery in 1877,

and an Honorary Munsif in the year following. He was for a term an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Supreme Government; and was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire in 1898.

Bawa Khem Singh most loyally offered his services on several occasions when the political necessities of the time led him to believe they might be of value to Government. He died in 1904.

His eldest son, Bawa Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, succeeded him as the head of the family, and was granted his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. He inherited the whole of his father's *jagir*, except the life *jagirs* which were resumed. The whole of the rest of the landed property, however, was divided among all the six sons according to the provisions of Sir Khem Singh's will. In 1911 Bawa Gurbakhsh Singh earned the distinction of C.I.E., for special services rendered in the North-West Frontier Province. For his meritorious work during the Great War he was knighted in 1916 and was awarded the sword of honour. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in 1921 and that of K.B.E. a year later. He was also granted fifteen squares of land in the Montgomery district. In 1935 he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal. The Raja is a Fellow of the Hindu University of Benares. Since 1894 he has been an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge until recently and still holds the rank of an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. For some time he was the Chairman of the Punjab Chiefs' Association. He resides at Kallar in Kahuta Tahsil, and his record as the spiritual leader of all the Sikhs west of the Ravi, especially of those of the Pothwar, and his reputation for piety have, in a measure, also descended to his son.

Raja Sir Gurbakhsh Singh's eldest son, Tikka Surendra Singh Bedi, received a course of training in the 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment from 1921 to 1923, and was then appointed Honorary Lieutenant in 11/1st Punjab Regiment in which he served for the next six years. At present he is a Lieutenant in the Army in India Reserve of Officers and is also an Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer for the Rawalpindi district. Besides, he is an Honorary Magistrate and an Honorary Civil Judge. The second son of the Raja, Kanwar Daya Singh, also holds the King's Commission and is serving in the Political Department at Rangoon. The third son, Kanwar Dhanwant Singh, has been educated at the Government College, Lahore.

The Raja's financial position deteriorated in recent years owing to economic depression and certain other obligations and led to the taking over of his estate by the Court of Wards some four years ago

Bawa Hardit Singh Bedi, youngest son of Bawa Sir Khem Singh, is one of the big land-lords of Rawalpindi. Of his four sons, the eldest, Bawa Jagjit Singh, is a Barrister-at-Law, and an elected member of the District Board, and the second Bawa Mohindar Singh, an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Bawa Harbans Singh is an Honorary Magistrate and an elected Vice-President of the District Board. He is a member of the Montgomery Municipal Committee of which he was once the Chairman and President of the Montgomery Singh Sabha and enjoys a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000. Both the estates are under the superintendence of the Court of Wards.

RAJA GHULAM SAFDAR GAKHAR OF PHARWALA.

- **SULTAN MUQARRAB KHAN** (dead).
  - Sadullah Khan (dead).
  - Nadir Ali Khan (dead).
  - Mansur Ali Khan (dead).
    - Five generations.
  - Shadman Khan.
- (Descendants of the five generations / Shadman Khan:)
  - Raja Hayatullah Khan (died 1865).
    - Khan Bahadur Raja Karamdad Khan (died 1933).
      - Risaldar Sultan Ali Khan (died 1924).
        - **RAJA GHULAM SAFDAR** (born 1900).
          - Sultan Jan (born 1924).
          - Sultan Asghar (born 1932).
        - Ghulam Sadiq (died 1918).
      - Karam Ali Khan (died 1894).
      - Raja Hasan Akhtar Khan (born 1901).
        - Zahur Akhtar (born 1924).
        - Mahmud Akhtar (born 1928).
        - Mahsud Akhtar (born 1931).
  - Muhammad Ali Khan (dead).
  - Kamal Khan (died 1898).
    - Allah Dad Khan (died 1927).
    - Khudadad Khan (died 1924).
      - Abdullah Khan (born 1889).
        - Farrukh Saer (born 1914).
      - Karmullah Khan (died 1929).
    - Muhammad Yusuf Khan (born 1869).
      - Abdul Hamid (born 1914).

No Punjab tribe is more frequently mentioned in Indian History than the Gakhars, who for many hundred years were the possessors of great power and a wide extent of country. The reason of their strength was that they were united among themselves. Not that their history does not contain many feuds and long continued contests between rival chiefs, but they at all times acknowledged some one chief as head of the tribe, and under him all the clans marched to battle against any external foe. It was their organization which enabled them to defeat Awans, Gujjars, Khattars and Janjuahs, tribes always divided among themselves, and never able to combine, even against a common enemy.

The Gakhars trace their descent from Kaigohar, a native of Isfahan in Persia, whose son, Sultan Kaid, was a great and successful general, the conqueror of Badakhshan and a part of Tibet, which he held during his life and bequeathed to his son, Sultan Tab. For seven generations the family ruled in Tibet, till Sultan Kab, the eighth in descent from Kaid, conquered Kashmir from Manawar Khan, whose daughter he married to his son, Farrukh. For thirteen generations the Gakhars held Kashmir, Farrukh Amir, Mir Dad, Khair-ud-Din, Gohargunj, Nur-ud-Din, Murad, Bakhtyar, Alam, Samand, Mahrab and Rustam ruling in succession. In this last reign the Kashmiris revolted and put Rustam to death, while his son, Kabil, fled to the Court of Nasir-ud-Din Subuktakgin, who was then reigning in Kabul, A.D. 987. It is very difficult to ascertain how far this account of the Gakhar occupation of Tibet and Kashmir is true. It is certain that they overran Kashmir in very early days, and traces of them are still found to the north and west of that country, but there is no proof whatever that they founded a dynasty there. Indeed the names of their chiefs are fabulous. Several are Muslim names, e.g., Khair-ud-Din, Nur-ud-Din, and at this time the Gakhars were certainly not converted to Islam. Muslim histories, like Haidar Doghlat, the Hajnama, and Farishta, in which mention is made of the Gakhars, state that it was only in the thirteenth century that they embraced the true faith. Farishta indeed speaks of them in A.D. 1205 as savage barbarians, among whom prevailed female infanticide and polyandry, while they were bitter prosecutors of Muslims and were only converted at the close of the reign of Muhammad Ghori. Had there been a dynasty of Muslim rulers in Kashmir for thirteen generations previous to A.D. 987 when Kabil fled to the Court of Subuktagin, it is probable that Kashmir would not require to be re-converted to Islam in 1327, as it certainly was during the reign of Shah Mir, otherwise known as Shamas-ud-Din. It may indeed be doubted whether the Gakhars are of Persian origin at all. The chief point in its favour is that, as a rule, the Gakhars are of the Shia sect, while all the other Muslim tribes of their part of the country are Sunnis. It has again been thought that the Gakhars are a branch of the Gujjar tribe; but this theory, which is supported by rather obscure philological argument, is not sufficiently interesting to be more than noticed here. As early as 682, according to Farishta, the Gakhars were resident in the Punjab, and about that year made an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Afghans, who aided them against the Raja of Lahore. That the Gakhars were then resident on the Indus seems probable, though their own history contradicts it; but

it is not likely that the Afghans, then new converts to Islam, fierce and enthusiastic, would have formed an alliance with and idolatrous tribe.*

Kabil Khan obtained employ under Subuktagin, and his second son, Gakhar Shah, from whom the tribe derived its name, accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni to India at the beginning of the eleventh century, and obtained leave to settle with his tribe, then very numerous, at Chana Punir, now Ram Kot, on the Jhelum. He soon became possessed of a wide extent of country, known as Pothwar, between the Jhelum and the Indus, and inhabited by the Khak, Kalu and Khair tribes. His son, Baj Khan, was a minor when his father died, and the widow ruled for some years with credit. Seogi, grandson of Gakhar Shah, was the ancestor of the Sagyal clan of Tahsil Gujar Khan. His nephew, Rajar Khan, founded the village of Dangali, which became the head-quarters of the tribe. Dan was a demon or *jin*, who harassed the neighbouring country, and Rajar Khan determined to get rid of him. He called to his assistance a holy *fakir*, who stopped up every outlet of the haunted cave and then prepared to burn the demon. But he was not inclined to wait to be burnt, and making a hole, still visible, through the solid rock, he escaped. The name of the village, which was built on the spot, was given in remembrance of the demon and of his passage through the rock. Rajar Khan died in 1160, and was succeeded by his son, Sipher Khan, of whom there is nothing to record. Nang Khan, the next chief, conspired with Fidai Khan Khokhar to assassinate the Emperor Muhammad Ghori, whose General, Kutab-ud-Din Aibak, had been sent against the Gakhars who were ravaging the country up to the walls of Lahore itself. They were defeated by Kutab-ud-Din with great slaughter, and Nang Khan, thinking that the Emperor had determined on the annihilation of the tribe, planned his death. On the 14th of March, 1206, Muhammad Ghori, marching towards Ghazni, encamped on the banks of the Indus. The night being warm, the '*kanats*' or screens which usually surrounded the royal tent had been raised, allowing the band of assassins to reach the tent door without detection. Here a sentry gave the alarm; but he was instantly stabbed to the heart, and the Gakhars entered the tent, where the Emperor was lying asleep, fanned by two slaves. They fell upon him and killed him, inflicting no

*The early history of the Gakhars, as related by themselves, is necessarily given here. But it seems purely fabulous. The probability is they were emigrants from Khorasan or Afghanistan, and settled in the Punjab not later than A.D., 300. Raja Hodi, a Gakhar chief is indeed said to have married the daughter of Risalu, the Rajput chief of Sialkot, and one of the Salvahan's sixteen sons, who reigned about A.D., 120. This may be false, but it shows that the traditions of the country point to the Gakhars as having been long resident in the Punjab. Again, where Gakhar history makes the founder of the tribe to be an officer in Mahmud Shah's army, Farishta records that this very Mahmud was in 1008 attacked in the neighbourhood of Peshawar by a force of 30,000 Gakhars, who penetrated the Muslim camp, and were only repulsed with the greatest difficulty, Mahmud losing 5,000 men.

fewer than twenty-two wounds. The guard hurried up, hearing the cries of the slaves; but it was too late to save their master, though most of the murderers were caught and put to death with various tortures. Lohar Khan succeeded his father, and from the second son, Sahori Khan, have descended the Satwal and Lori Gakhars while the Sanal clan is from San Khan, the third son. Lohar Khan had no easy rule. In 1247 the Pothwar country was invaded by Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud, and, as a punishment for the assistance which the tribe had rendered to the Mughals in their invasion of 1241, he carried away as slaves several thousand Gakhars, men, women and children. Boja Khan, the nephew of Lohar Khan, rebelled against him, and set up an independent chiefship at Rohtas, where he founded the Bogial clan, which still inhabits Rohtas and Dumeli. The invasion of Timur or Tamerlane took place during the chiefship of Gul Muhammad, who died in A.D. 1403. His two immediate successors were not men of any note; but Jastar Khan,* brother of Pir Khan, is often mentioned in Muslim history as a brave and successful general. He overran Kashmir, and took prisoner Ala Shah, King of that country. Then, uniting with Malik Toghan, a Turki general, he seized Jullundur and marched towards Delhi. At Ludhiana he was attacked by the King's troops and defeated on the 8th October, 1442, and retired to Rawalpindi, from whence he made attacks alternately on Lahore and Jammu, the Raja of which latter place, Rai Bhim, he defeated and killed, till 1453, when he died. Tatar Khan's rule was of short duration, for his nephew, Hati Khan, rebelled against him, captured and put him to death. His two sons were minors, and the Janjuah chief, Darwesh Khan, took the opportunity of recovering much of the country which the Gakhars had taken from his tribe. Hati Khan opposed him, but was defeated and compelled to fly to Basal, while his cousins, Sarang Khan and Adam Khan, escaped to Dangali, where the Janjuah army followed them. Hati Khan now collected his tribe and, attacking the Janjuahs on their march, routed them with great slaughter. Babar invaded India during the chiefship of Hati Khan, and in the Emperor's insteresting autobiography is a notice of his contest with the Gakhar chief. He marched against Pharwala, the capital of the Gakhars, strongly situated in the hills and captured it after a gallant resistance, Hati Khan making his escape from one gate of the town as the troops of Babar entered by another. Sultan Sarang was now of age, and finding that he could not oust his cousin

*Jasrat Khan or Jasrat is mentioned as being a brother of Shaikha, who defended Talamba against Timur Shah. But the Gakhars never appear to have gone so far south as Talamba, which was probably defended by the Khatias, an ancient Rajput tribe inhabiting the lower part of the Bari Doab.

by force of arms he procured his death by poison, and assumed the chiefship in 1525. He and his brother made their submission to Babar, and Adam Khan, with a Gakhar force, attended him to Delhi, and for this service the Pothwar country was confirmed to them by the Emperor. In 1541 Sher Shah, having driven the Emperor Humayan from India, built the famous fort of Rohtas, where he placed a garrison of twelve thousand men under his General Khawas Khan to hinder the exile's return. Sarang Khan, remembering the generous way in which he had been treated by Babar, espoused the quarrel of his son, and kept the Rohtas garrison in a perpetual state of disquiet, driving off convoys, and wasting the country around the fort. On the death of Sher Shah in 1545 his son, Salim Shah, determined to punish the Gakhars and moved against them in force. Sarang Khan sued for peace, but all terms were refused, and his son, Kamal Khan, sent to the imperial camp as an envoy, was thrown into chains. For two years, in the course of which Sultan Sarang and sixteen of his family fell in action, the Gakhars fought with varying success. In 1550 Prince Kamran, brother of Humayun, with whom he was feud, and by whom he had just been expelled from Kabul, took refuge among them. The fort of Pharwala was often won and lost during these years of incessant war; but however many troops were sent against him, the Gakhars, brave and united, held their own, and Salim Shah found it impossible to subdue them. In 1553 Prince Kamran, who had again taken up arms against his brother, and who had been defeated near the Khyber, fled to India and took refuge at the Court of Delhi. Salim Shah did not receive him with any favour, and the Prince then returned northward to his former host, Adam Khan, who had succeeded his brother, Sarang Khan. This chief stained the Gakhar reputation for hospitality, and gave up his guest to Humayun, who put out his eyes, and two years later re-entered Delhi in triumph, attended by the Gakhar chief, who was richly rewarded for his treachery.

Sultan Sarang had left three sons, Kamal Khan, Said Khan and Alawal Khan; and with the wife of the latter Lashkar Khan, son of Adam Khan, fell in love, and in order to obtain her put her husband to death. Kamal Khan was at Delhi when he heard the news of his brother's murder, and he complained to the Emperor Akbar, who had succeeded Humayun in 1556, and obtained a grant of half the territory of Adam Khan. This chief would not yield, and Kamal Khan attacked him, took him prisoner and hanged him to satisfy his revenge. Kamal Khan did not long enjoy his triumph, and died in 1559. The Gakhar country now fell into a state of anarchy, and remained so for some

years till the Emperor divided it between the rival chiefs.* To Jalal Khan, grandson of Adam Khan, he gave Dangali, with four hundred and fifty-four villages; to Mubarik Khan, son of Kamal Khan, Pharwala, with three hundred and thirty-three villages; Akbarabad, with 242 villages, he assigned to Shaikh Ganja, one of Adam Khan's younger sons; and Rawalpindi to Said Khan, the third son of Sarang Khan. Mubarik Khan died the year after this arrangement, and his son did not long survive him. Shadman Khan was an imbecile, and Pharwala was granted by the Emperor to Jalal Khan. The chief was a great warrior, and fought as an imperial general in Kohat, Bannu and Yusafzai, where he died at a great age in 1611. His son and grandson successively held rule, the latter dying in 1670. Allahdad Khan was, like Shadman, of weak intellect; but he had a clever wife, who carried on affairs with spirit and success, till her son Dulu Murad Khan, grew up and assumed the chiefship. He was renowned for his liberality, and on this account was named 'Lakhi' Dulu Khan. He died in 1726. Then succeeded Muazam Khan, who ruled for thirteen years, and Sultan Mukarrab Khan, the last independent Gakhar chief. In his days the Gakhar power was greater than it had perhaps ever been before. He defeated the Yusafzai Afghans and Jang Kuli Khan of Khatak, and captured Gujrat, overrunning the Chib country as far north as Bhimbar. He joined Ahmad Shah on his several Indian expeditions, and was treated by him with the greatest consideration, being confirmed in the possession of his large territories, which extended from the Chenab to the Indus. At length, in 1765, Sardar Gujjar Singh Bhangi, the powerful Sikh chief, marched from Lahore, with a large force, against him. Mukarrab Khan fought a battle outside the walls of Gujrat, but was defeated and compelled to retire across the Jhelum, giving up his possession in the Chej Doab. His power being thus broken, the rival chiefs of his own tribe declared against him; and Himnat Khan Dumeli took him prisoner by treachery and put him to death, himself assuming the leadership of the tribe. The two elder sons of Mukarrab Khan took Pharwala, the two younger Dangali; but they quarrelled among themselves, and Sardar Gujjar Singh seized everything, with the exception of Pharwala, which was divided among the brothers. Sadullah Khan and Nadir Ali Khan died without male issue, and Mansur Khan and Shadman Khan succeeded to their shares, which they held till 1818, when Anand Singh Thepuria, grandson of the famous Milkha Singh of Rawalpindi, seized their whole estates and reduced them to absolute poverty, though the family was in 1826 allowed some proprietary rights

---

*About this time Fateh Khan, a grandson of Sarang Khan, emigrated to Hazara, where he founded the village of Khanpur. He was the ancestor of Raja Firoz Khan and Jahandad Khan.

in Pharwala. During Sikh days there is no history of the Gakhars to record. They were ground by the exactions of men like Budh Singh Sindhanwalia and Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu, the latter of whom threw Shadman Khan and Madat Khan, second son of Mansur Khan, into prison, where they miserably perished. Raja Hayat-ullah Khan, the eldest son of Shadman Khan, was also for twelve years a prisoner in the hands of the Sikhs, and was only released in 1847 through the action of Captain Abbott. He did excellent service in Hazara and at Multan in 1848-49, and also in 1857, when Murree was attacked by the Dhunds. A pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum was granted to him in 1849 in consideration of his having been dispossessed of his patrimony by the Sikh Government, and he sat in the Viceregal Darbar held at Lahore in 1864 as head of the Rawalpindi Gakhars. He died in 1865.

Raja Karamdad Khan then became the head of the Admal family, or descendants of Sultan Adam. This family is the chief branch of the Gakhar tribe and its members claim that they alone are entitled to be addressed as " Raja ", other Gakhars being addressed as " Mirza ". Karamdad Khan was eight years old when his father died, and at the age of eighteen he entered the 10th Infantry as Jamadar. He became a Subedar, but resigned the service in 1881. He was invested with judicial powers in the Kahuta Tahsil and was made a Sub-Registrar at Kahuta and a Khan Bahadur. He was the second Provincial Darbari of the Rawalpindi district and enjoyed a life pension of Rs. 800 per annum in addition to his share of the family cash grants. He had also a grant on the Jhelum Canal. He died in 1933. His eldest son, Risaldar Raja Sultan Ali Khan, died after retirement in 1924 and the Provincial Darbar seat once held by Khan Bahadur Raja Karamdad Khan has descended to Raja Ghulam Safdar, elder son of Risaldar Sultan Ali Khan. The second surviving son of Khan Bahadur Raja Karamdad Khan is Raja Hasan Akhtar Khan who is a graduate and an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. He is, besides, a literary scholar and was, until recently, posted as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Rural Reconstruction, Punjab.

In consideration of the ancient descent of the Admal family, grants consisting of one-fourth of the revenue of thirty-four villages in the Kahuta Tahsil, amounting to Rs. 1,500 per annum, were sanctioned in specified share in favour of the surviving descendants of Mansur Khan and Shadman Khan in 1879; and the value of these was increased by later settlement operations to Rs. 2,532. The principal holders of these *inams* were Raja Karamdad Khan, whose share was Rs. 744 per annum, and the descendants of his uncle, Kamal Khan, and of Raja

Fateh Ali Khan and Madat Khan. Raja Bagh Bahar Khan, son of Sharif Khan, and great-grandson of Mansur Khan, enjoyed a share amounting to Rs. 162 per annum of these *chaharami inams.* He had in addition a mutiny pension of Rs. 60 per annum for life. He was a Naib-Tahsildar in the Settlement Department.

Other members of the Pharwala clan who deserve mention were Mirza Muhammad Akbar of Kaniat, who was a *Zaildar*, and Dilawar Khan, grandson of Mirza Hashmat Ali Khan of Nara, who was made *inamdar* and enjoyed a cash allowance of Rs. 100 per annum for life.

Some mention may also be made of other members of the tribe in the Rawalpindi district, though not of the Pharwala clan. Ali Bahadur Khan of Manianda retired as Inspector of Police, who in 1880 succeeded his father, Fazaldad Khan, who was also in the Police. His younger brother, Rahim Ali, was a *Zaildar*. They were Admals. Ali Akbar Khan, *Zaildar* of Saidpur, was chief of the Sarangal Gakhars in the Rawalpindi district from 1910 to 1919. The Sarangal family is that to which the Gakhars of Khanpur in Hazara belong. They are of the ropal blood, being descended from Sultan Sarang, the Gakhar King, whose tomb is at Rawat. Akbar Ali Khan was a son of Shahwali Khan, a very well-known man, who displayed loyalty to the British in troubled times. His son enjoyed a perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 300 per annum, the revenue of the whole village in the Rawalpindi Tahsil being assigned to him.

In 1911 Ali Akbar Khan, *Zaildar* of Sang, was head of the Firozal family, which claims descent from Malik Feroze, who succeeded Malik Gul Muhammad as chief in the fifteenth century. Several members of this family, besides holding good estates, are in the army.

At present the descendants of Sultan Mansur Ali Khan may be regarded as a junior branch of the Pharwala family. Raja Bagh Bahar Khan, the great-grandson of Sultan Mansur Ali Khan, was a Tahsildar. He was employed as a Recruiting Officer in the Pindi Gheb Tahsil and earned the *Chaharami inam* of villages Mari and Saletha in the Kahuta Tashil amounting to Rs. 160 per annum. He also enjoyed a mutiny pension of Rs. 60 a year. His eldest son, Raja Muhammad Gulzer Khan, is a pleader at Rawalpindi.

The authors of the previous edition of this work generally described the Gakhars as follows:—

> "The social standing of the Gakhars is very high, and they give their daughters in marriage outside the tribe only to Sayads. They take military service freely and make excellent soldiers,

especially in the cavalry. Unfortunately they consider agriculture as an occupation derogatory to their royal descent and are indolent and incompetent cultivators. Hence it is not surprising that they are generally in debt and that their wealth is continually diminishing.

"But, however, great may have been the reverses of the Gakhars, they have lost neither pride nor courage. They have been crushed by the Sikhs, a people of yesterday; but there may still be seen in the chivalrous bearing of a Gakhar gentleman some remembrance of the days when Pharwala was an asylum for all who were oppressed, and of the wars in which his ancestors fought on equal terms with the Emperors of Delhi."

SARDAR KARTAR SINGH CHHACHHI.

RAM BHAJ.

Sardar Sir Nihal Singh, K.C.S.I. (died 1873).

Sardar Amrik Singh (died 1895).	Sardar Gopal Singh (died 1880).	Charat Singh (died 1904).	Ram Singh (died 1892).	Udham Singh (died 1904).

Sant Singh (born 1887).	Dayal Singh (born 1890).	Sri Guru Ram Singh (died 1887).
Narendra Singh (born 1910).	Anup Singh (born 1908). — Man Mohan Singh (born 1921).	
Two sons.	Sardar Kuldip Singh (born 1931).	

Sardar Tek Singh (died 1903).		Amar Singh (died 1905).	
Sardar Gurdit Singh (dead).	Makhan Singh (born 1895).	Ajab Singh (born 1897).	Dalip Singh (born 1902).
SARDAR KARTAR SINGH (born 1907).	Mohendra Singh (born 1923).	Autar Singh (born 1918).	

The family of Sardar Kartar Singh is of the Saini Khatri caste, and has for eight generations been resident at Rawalpindi. His ancestor was a trader, by name Ram Bhaj.

His great-great-grandfather, Nihal Singh, in 1830, married the only daughter of Sardar Gurmukh Singh Chhachhi. This chief was the son of Sardar Fateh Singh, who, with his brother, Sher Singh, was killed in the Kashmir campaign. Sardar Gurmukh Singh succeeded to his father's *jagir*, but died in 1829; soon after which Nihal Singh married his daughter, and was allowed to take the name of Chhachi, and succeeded to his father-in-law's *jagir* at Chakori, worth Rs. 2,000.

In 1846, after the Sutlej campaign, Nihal Singh received the title of Sardar, and was appointed, on the part of the Darbar, to attend on the Agent to the Governor-General at Lahore as a kind of Aide-de-Camp, with a contingent of eight *sowars*. His services in this post were valuable, and, without in any way compromising the interests of his own Government, he rendered prompt and friendly assistance to the English authorities. When the rebellion of 1848 broke out Sardar Nihal Singh remained loyal, though surrounded by strong temptations. From his close connection with the English Resident he could have supplied the

rebels with information most important to them, but on no occasion did he violate the confidence placed in him. His exertions to complete the supply of carriage for the siege train of Multan were great, and were acknowledged by Sir Robert Napier. His conduct irritated the rebels, who burnt his house and plundered his property at Rawalpindi, and treated with severity those members of his family who fell into their hands.

On the annexation of the Punjab, the *jagir* of Rs. 5,978, which he had received from Raja Lal Singh in 1846, was maintained to him for life, and the old Chakori *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 was upheld in perpetuity. Instead of his contingent of eight horsemen being dispensed with, and the *jagir* which he had held for its maintenance being resumed, it was continued to him as a special favour, with a cash allowance of Rs. 2,000 a year.

In 1853 the Sardar became involved in some pecuniary difficulties, and the Government was pleased to reduce the contingent from eight to four horsemen. In this same year there occurred a petty insurrection in the Rawalpindi district. Sardar Nihal Singh was at home at the time, and immediately offered his services to the Commissioner, who sent him to the insurgents to endeavour to induce them to surrender. They, however, seized him, treated him with some indignity, and kept him a prisoner for several days.

During the critical days of 1857, Sardar Nihal Singh, who felt that active and zealous loyalty was better than mere abstinence from rebellion, remained in close attendance on the Chief Commissioner. His advice and the information he at this time supplied were particularly valuable. It was mainly through his assistance that the Chief Commissioner raised the 1st Sikh Cavalry, and selected for service so many of the old Sikh officers who had in former days fought gallantly against us.

When the wild Muslim tribes of Gugera rebelled, Sardar Nihal Singh was sent to the scene of action. He was engaged in several skirmishes with the insurgents, and in one of them received a severe wound in the knee.

For his services Nihal Singh received, in October, 1858, a present of Rs. 10,000 and an additional *jagir* of Rs. 6,000 to descend to his lineal male heirs in perpetuity on condition of active loyalty. The remaining four horsemen of his contingent were also dispensed with.

Sir Lepel Griffin in 1864 wrote of him: "For eighteen years Sardar Nihal Singh has served the British Government well and faithfully. He has not cared, in times of political difficulty, to count the cost of his

loyalty. He has never hesitated or wavered when the sky has been dark, uncertain on which side his personal interests would be most secure; but has ever been most zealous in his loyalty, and most unremitting in his exertions, when men of less courage and honesty have stood aloof."

In 1862 Sardar Nihal Singh was made a *jagirdar* Magistrate, and in the same year Rs. 10,000 of his *jagir* were, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, released in perpetuity. In June, 1866, he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India. He died in 1873.

The Sardar's pecuniary difficulties have been already alluded to. These increased as years passed by. But in 1869 the Government of India sanctioned a loan of a lakh of rupees, bearing five per cent interest per annum, in order to relieve him of the pressure of the heavy encumbrances which were weighing him down. In 1877, on the occasion of the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India, the remission of Rs. 8,000 from the residue of the debt was sanctioned. And in 1880 the loan was finally liquidated by the Sardar's heirs.

Sardar Amrik Singh, the eldest son of Sardar Nihal Singh, succeeded his father as a Provincial Darbari. In 1857 he raised a body of mounted police and took them to Oudh, where they did excellent service. He served in the province as a Tahsildar.

Of his brothers, Gopal Singh was a Deputy Inspector of Police. Charat Singh was an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Ram Singh was a Subedar in the 30th Punjab Infantry, afterwards an Inspector of Police in Burma, and finally took service with the Maharaja of Jammu. Udham Singh was a Sub-Registrar in the Sialkot district.

As above stated, a perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 10,000 was granted to Sardar Sir Nihal Singh; and, in accordance with his wishes, the law of primogeniture was declared applicable to it, subject to the condition that one-third of the revenue was to be held in trust by the holder of the *jagir* for the support of the younger members of the family. Through subsequent settlement operations, of which the family reaped the benefit, the value of the *jagir* increased to Rs. 12,890, of which Rs. 6,000 represented the revenue of eight villages in the Rawalpindi district, and Rs. 6,890 of eleven villages in Gujrat.

Sardar Amrik Singh held for life a separate *jagir* in the Gujrat and Gujranwala districts, originally valued at Rs. 650, and later worth Rs. 462, which was transferred to him in 1840 under a deed of gift by his grandmother, Mai Devi, widow of Sardar Gurmukh Singh Chhachhi. Amrik Singh died childless in 1895, and there was a dispute

over the succession. Sardar Tek Singh, however, was declared the head of the family and succeeded to the *jagirs*, on the conditions mentioned in the above paragraph, having, in addition, to pay his uncle's widow Rs. 150 per mensem and also the expenses of the *dharamsala* at Rawalpindi. Sardar Tek Singh died in 1903, and his eldest son, Gurdit Singh, succeeded him as the representative of the family. His *jagir* was worth over Rs. 12,000. At present the most prominent member of the family is Sardar Kartar Singh, Barrister-at-law, the son of Sardar Gurdit Singh. He is employed in Patiala State as Under-Secretary to the Foreign and Political Minister. Sardar Ajab Singh is Indian Officer with the Royal Indian Army Service Corps Supply Depôt at Jhansi.

Connected with the family by marriage was Harsa Singh, at one time Jamadar of Orderlies attached to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab. He commenced service on the staff of Sir F. Currie in the days of the Residency, and was afterwards a personal orderly of Sir Henry Lawrence. During the Mutiny he served with the Guides as Dafadar, and fought well before Delhi and Lucknow. He was beside John Nicholson when that brave man received his death wound. Harsa Singh's gallant and faithful services were attested by the letters of many distinguished officials who knew him. His only son, Wazir Singh, was taken by Cavagnari to Kabul, and there shared his master's fate.

SARDAR SOHAN SINGH.

- SARDAR SADHU SINGH (died 1798).
  - Budha Singh (died 1841).
    - Nand Singh (died 1871).
      - Rai Bahadur Sardar Sujan Singh (died 1901).
        - Hardit Singh (died 1904).
          - SARDAR SOHAN SINGH (born 1894).
            - Shamsher Singh (born 1913).
              - Sohindar Singh (born 1936).
            - Shivindar Singh (born 1915).
          - Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh (born 1897).
            - Gurbachan Singh (born 1923).
            - Tejindar Singh (born 1927).
            - Jatindar Singh (born 1930).
        - Gurdit Singh (born 1871).
    - Gurmukh Singh (dead).
      - Kishan Singh (dead).
        - Narayan Singh (dead).
          - Sant Singh (born 1880).
            - Harbakhsh Singh.
              - Surinder Mohan Singh.
            - Puran Singh.
          - Jai Singh (born 1890).
            - Three sons.
          - Kartar Singh.
          - Harnam Singh.
            - Jagmohan Singh (born 1935).
    - Makhan Singh (died 1874).
      - Hari Singh (died 1867).
    - Sundar Singh (died 1892).
      - Sham Singh (died 1907).
        - Two generations.
    - Bhagwan Singh (dead).
      - Hukam Singh (dead).
    - Kirpal Singh (died 1894).

Since the foundation of the present town of Rawalpindi in 1766 by Sardar Milkha Singh Thepuria, the family of Sardar Sohan Singh have occupied a prominent position among its citizens, and have generally taken large contracts or farming leases under the ruling power. Thus, Sadhu Singh was entrusted by Sardar Milkha Singh with the duty of providing rations for the Sikh troops, and Budha Singh was employed in superintending the revenue collections. The latter also was appointed to assist General Ventura, who was sent in 1830 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh to assess a portion of the district, and for his services on that occasion he was rewarded by the grant of a share in the octroi collections.

Nand Singh, commonly called Sardar Nand Singh, held office under Diwan Kishan Kaur when the latter was appointed Sardar of Rawalpindi in 1841, and accompanied the Diwan to Batala in 1848. About this time the village of Misriot in the Rawalpindi Tahsil was granted to him in lieu of the share of the octroi duties. At annexation Nand Singh and Makhan Singh held several villages in *jagir*, besides a considerable cash assignment; but they took part against the Government in Sardar Chatar Singh's rebellion, and lost all but the village of Misriot, yielding Rs. 200.

Sardar Nand Singh was at home in 1853 when Nadir Khan Gakhar attempted to raise an insurrection in favour of a pretended Prince, Peshawra Singh, and was sent by the Commissioner, with Sardar Nihal Singh Chhachhi, to the insurgents to endeavour to induce them to surrender. The Sardars were, however, detained and sent off under escort towards the Hazara district. They escaped with difficulty, and then assisted the Commissioner in capturing Nadir Khan, who was afterwards hanged.

In 1857 Nand Singh and his brother, Makhan Singh, showed, by their conspicuous loyalty, an earnest desire to serve the Government, and did all in their power to assist the local officers by giving valuable information at critical moments and keeping them acquainted generally with the public feeling. On the outbreak at Murree both Nand Singh and Makhan Singh made themselves useful. Nand Singh was also of great use to the Chief Commissioner; he visited every cantonment between Rawalpindi and Phillaur and sent accurate accounts of the state of feeling among the native troops. In no one case were the facts afterwards found to be at variance with his reports. The village of Misriot was continued as a reward to Nand Singh and his heirs male in perpetuity, while *Mauza* Khatarian, valued at Rs. 300, was released to him for life, half to be resumed at his death, and the other half to descend to his heirs male in perpetuity. Makhan Singh received a pension of Rs. 200.

Nand Singh was a Provincial Darbari. He always showed great public spirit and enterprise, and constructed several works of public utility, including the Sarai at Sangjani, for which his son, Sujan Singh, received a *khillut* of Rs. 1,500 from the Lieutenant-Governor at the Darbar held at Hassan Abdal in 1873.

Sardar Sujan Singh followed in his father's footsteps, and raised himself to a high social position by his energy and character. He held most important contracts for the supply of grain, fodder and fuel for

the Afghan campaign of 1880. The complete way in which he carried out his work, often under great difficulties, was warmly acknowledged by the authorities. He built a splendid public market in the Rawalpindi cantonment at his own expense, and otherwise showed himself thoroughly public-spirited. The title of Sardar was conferred on him by the Viceroy in 1888, and that of Rai Bahadur in 1889. He died in 1901, and his son, Hardit Singh, inherited all his property. Hardit Singh died in 1904 leaving two sons, Sohan Singh and Mohan Singh, both minors.

Sardar Sohan Singh, the elder son, succeeded to the *jagirs* of Misriot and Koterian, but the rest of the property was entered up in the names of both brothers. The estate remained under the Court of Wards and the brothers received education at the Aitchison College, Lahore. During the Great War Sardar Sohan Singh helped in recruitment and also subscribed three lakhs of rupees to the War Loans. His War work is fully described in Sir Frank Popham Young's "War History of the Rawalpindi District." He was awarded a sword of honour and a revolver and several *sanads*. He is a Provincial Darbari. From 1930 to 1934, he served as an elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly. He is connected with several institutions in which he takes keen interest. Sardar Sohan Singh is a leading member of the Chief Khalsa Diwan. He is a first class Honorary Magistrate at Rawalpindi. He has two sons of whom one is married to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Jind. His brother, Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh, is also prominent in the public life of this province, having been an elected member of the Punjab Legislative Council, a Magistrate, a Civil Judge, a member of the Cantonment Board and a Municipal Commissioner at Rawalpindi. At present he is serving as Adviser to the Secretary of State for India in London.

Among other members of the family may be mentioned Sardar Kirpal Singh, uncle of Sardar Sujan Singh, who was employed in various capacities by the Sikh and British Governments, and was at one time a Tahsildar in the Rawalpindi district. Later he became a member of the Municipal Committee and an Honorary Magistrate and was awarded the title of Rai Bahadur in 1889. He died in 1894.

BAWA HARCHARN SINGH.

- BAWA KHUSHAL SINGH (died 1858).
  - Bawa Atar Singh (died 1878).
    - Bawa Hardit Singh (died 1870).
      - Sher Singh (died 1917).
        - Budh Singh (born 1885).
          - Bhisham Singh (born 1904).
            - Two sons.
          - Surendra Singh (born 1913).
          - Kishan Deo Singh (born 1915).
    - Bawa Hari Singh (died 1885).
      - Bawa Narotam Singh (died 1908).
      - Bawa Jagat Singh (died 1919).
        - BAWA HARCHARN SINGH. (born 1895).
          - Bawa Mohindar Singh (born 1930).
          - Narindar Singh (born 1935).
        - Autar Singh (born 1903).
        - Balwant Singh (died 1903).
        - Gurbakhsh Singh (died 1925).
        - Gurmukh Singh (born 1909).
        - Sohan Singh (born 1920).
      - Bishan Singh (born 1864).
      - Amrik Singh (died 1903).
      - Hara Singh (born 1878).
        - Arjan Singh (born 1907).
        - Parshotam Singh (born 1912).
    - Bawa Harnam Singh (died 1862).
      - Narayan Singh (dead).

This family is of the Bhalla Khatri caste, descended from the brother of Guru Amar Das, the third Sikh Guru, formerly of the Gurdaspur district. Bawa Mushtak Singh, brother of Khushal Singh migrated to Rawalpindi in the time of Sardar Milkha Singh Thepuria, and received from him considerable grants of land. Bawa Khushal Singh followed his brother to Rawalpindi, and established a Gurdwara at Saidpur, also called Ramkund. When Bawa Mushtak Singh died, his nephew, Bawa Atar Singh, occupied the *gaddi* at Rawalpindi, while Bawa Khushal Singh remained in service at the Darbar Sahib at Amritsar. The latter had a great reputation as a Guru, and was generally known as Bawa Bishan.

At the commencement of the British rule Bawa Khushal Singh held *jagirs* in Rawalpindi estimated to yield Rs. 2,580, besides rent-free grants in Hazara, of which the annual revenue was put down at Rs. 1,500, and some petty holdings in Peshawar. But in Sardar Chatar Singh's rebellion of 1848, he did not use the great influence which he then undoubtedly possessed with the Sikhs in support of the new Government, pursuing a trimming course, and lending countenance to the rebel party without giving them open aid. Most of the *jagirs* were therefore, resumed; but as he was then seventy-four years old, and was looked up to with veneration by the people, the villages of Dhok Hayat and Dhok Nur and some land near Rawalpindi, yielding in all Rs. 640 per annum, were released to him as a compassionate grant for life; half to be continued to his son, Atar Singh, who was not supposed to have been in any way leagued with the rebels. On a separate investigation made into the *jagirs* held by Bawa Atar Singh, the village of Shahr Rai Charagh, estimated to yield Rs. 375, was released for the life of Atar Singh, on the understanding that he would not be entitled to the pension originally proposed for him.

In 1857 Bawa Khushal Singh, with his son and grandson, remained in attendance on the Deputy Commissioner and behaved loyally. They raised a troop of cavalry, the command of which was given to Bawa Hardit Singh, and the latter rendered faithful service against the wild tribes of the Gugera district, showing conspicuous personal gallantry on more than one occasion.

In 1866 Bawa Atar Singh obtained a reconsideration of the terms on which his *jagirs* were held; and the grants mentioned above as yielding Rs. 640, but then assessed at Rs. 401, were released in perpetuity to him and his descendants, subject to the condition that the estate should descend integrally to the most eligible of the holder's sons; while the village of Shahr Rai Charagh, then valued at Rs. 350, was released to Bawa Atar Singh for life, descending on his death to those of his heirs not in possession of the other holdings.

Bawa Atar Singh died in 1878, and his rent-free tenures descended according to the terms above mentioned; the grants in Dhok Hayat, Dhok Nur and Rawalpindi, amounting to Rs. 400, falling to Bawa Hari Singh, and the village of Shahr Rai Charagh, now assessed at Rs. 540, to the son of Hardit Singh and Harnam Singh. Bawa Hardit Singh himself had joined the Police Department after the mutiny and done good service as an Inspector at Patna, where he died. His son, Bawa Sher Singh, was a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner, and died in 1917.

Bawa Hari Singh, who was admitted to the Viceregal Darbar of 1864 as the representative of the family, was an energetic member of the Rawalpindi Municipal Committee, and also sat on the Bench of Honorary Magistrates. He died in 1885, and his eldest son, Narotam Singh, was allowed to succeed to his seat in Divisional Darbars Narotam Singh died about 1908 and was succeeded by his brother, Jagat Singh, who died in 1919. His son, Bawa Harcharn Singh, succeeded him. He is a doctor (L.M.P.), who was employed for sometime at Jhani as a warrant officer. He holds a *jagir* worth about Rs. 700 a year.

KHAN BAHADUR HONORARY CAPTAIN SUBEDAR-MAJOR MANA KHAN OF KALA BASAND.

- DARVESH.
  - Bahadur Khan.
    - Yar Muhammad.
      - Bagga Khan.
        - Jubair Khan.
        - Hakim Khan.
        - Sahib Khan.
          - Dara Khan.
            - Jalal Khan.
            - Amir Khan.
            - Must Khan.
            - Ahmad Ali Khan.
              - Mahnda Khan (died 1860).
                - Hayat Khan (died 1880).
                  - Fateh Ali Khan (died 1933).
                    - Three generations.
                  - KHAN BHADUR CAPATAIN MANA KHAN (born 1857).
                    - Bostan Khan (died 1919).
                      - Ata Ullah Khan (born 1908).
                        - Allah Dad Khan (born 1936).
                    - Nazir Ahmad Khan (born 1923).
                    - Bashir Ahmad Khan (born 1929).
                    - Sultan Ahmad Khan (born 1933).
                    - Abdul Majid Khan (born 1935).
                  - Bahadur Ali Khan (died 1932).
                  - Amir Ali Khan (died 1916).
                    - Two generations.
                - Bhola Khan (died 1872).
                - Pande Khan (died 1876).
                  - Three generations.
                - Mehndu Khan (died 1878).
          - March Khan.
      - Dildar Khan.
      - Banna Khan.
    - A'ql.
    - Din Muhammad.
  - Farid.
  - Pahar Khan.

The Dhanials (Lords of Manors) claim their descent from the rulers of an ancient Rajput clan. So well established was their independence that even the Sikh suzerainty could not effect it in any marked degree. Consequently the Dhanials continued to regulate their lives and properties much in their own way till the annexation of the Punjab, when the tribe offered its allegiance to the British and has ever since preserved an unbroken chain of loyal tradition. In the Mutiny of 1857, while the Dhunds had raised the standard of revolt, the Dhanials at once rallied to the Biritish cause and were instrumental in the subjugation of the insurgents. Sardar Hayat Khan, father of Captain Mana Khan, and many other members of the family (Nawab Khan, Nadir Khan, Saifu Khan, Bangash Khan, Bhola Khan, Sher Khan

and others) fought on the side of the British at whose disposal they placed all their resources in men, money and materials.

The family owns large landed property. Captain Mana Khan and his nephews alone are the proprietors of about 3,000 *bighas* of land in the Murree Tahsil, some 600 *bighas* in the Rawalpindi Tahsil and 16 squares of land in the canal colonies, besides considerable house property. A large number of the close relatives of Captain Mana Khan have served at various times in the army with distinction. His brother, Subedar-Major Amir Ali Khan, died on active service during the Great War after winning five medals. His cousins, Subedars Jahangir Khan and Muzammal Khan, were killed in action after winning four and five medals respectively. His son-in-law, Subedar Muhammad Zaman Khan, was killed in action after receiving four medals. His son, Subedar Bostan Khan, also served in the War, earned two medals, and died from its effects two years later. Another cousin, Lieutenant Shah Niwaz Khan, who was wounded in the Great War, won six medals. Still another cousin, Sardar Bahadur Subedar Wali Dad Khan, won eight medals. Yet another cousin, Sardar Bahadur Captain Nawab Khan, O.B.I., I.O.M., won nine medals. Of the others Subedar-Major Kurmesh Khan won four medals, Subedar Ghulam Muhammad Khan two medals, Jamadar Kalu Khan four medals and Jamadar Qasim Ali Khan eight medals. All of them are now dead. Among the living who have retired on pension, Honorary Lieutenant Subedar-Major Qalandar Khan won five medals, Subedar Sultan Muhammad Khan five medals, Subedar Aki Khan four medals, Subedar Dalal Khan four medals, Subedar Ala-ud-Din Khan six medals, Subedar Jahandad Khan four medals, Subedar Muhammad Siddiq Khan four medals, Subedar Khan Zaman Khan four medals, Jamadar Muhammad Zarif Khan three medals and Jamadar Sajawal Khan five medals. There are still others belonging to this family who are yet in service. Such are Subedar Samundar Khan, Jamadar Karam Dad Khan, Subedar Ata Ullah Khan, Jamadar Muhammad Zaman Khan and Jamadar Hukam Dad Khan. Of his two nephews Said Zaman Khan is in the Punjab Civil Service and Muhammad Akram Khan is a Lieutenant in the Indian army. Another branch of the family has produced 34 commissioned officers out of whom nine are dead, 18 are drawing pensions and the remaining seven are still in service.

Captain Mana Khan himself has a distinguished record of service both as a soldier and a civilian. He served in the army for 29 years and earned the distinctions of O.B.I. and I.O.M. for conspicuous acts of gallantry in the field. He retired in 1903 but two years later was

made an Honorary Captain. Since his retirement he has helped the administration in various ways as an Honorary Naib-Tahsildar and a *Zaildar*. On the outbreak of the Great War he busied himself ceaselessly in recruiting work, produced 2,500 able-bodied men and declined to accept the sum of Rs. 12,500 which the Government offered to him as remuneration. Every eligible male member of his own family, not already in service, enrolled himself in the army. Furthermore he contributed Rs. 12,000 to the War Loan.

He has interested himself in works of public benefit and the schools at Kehror and Kala Basand owe much to his munificence. He inspires great confidence in his own tribe and in the other tribes of the Murree Tahsil and on the borders of Rawalpindi and they all look up to him for settling their feuds and disputes. Many are the *sanads* and certificates of appreciation which he has gained from officers under whom he has served. In addition to the O.B.I. and I.O.M., Captain Mana Khan is a Khan Bahadur, a Provincial Darbari, a *Zaildar*, a *Jagirdar* and an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner. He takes great pride in the 11 medals that he holds.

MAJOR BAKHSHI AUTAR SINGH OF KOUNTRILLA.

DARBARI SHAH.

- Jaswant Rai.
  - Three generations.
    - Manh Singh.
      - Dal Singh (died 1844.)
        - Five generations.
      - Mastan Singh (died 1849).
        - Jawala Singh.
      - Gohar Singh.
        - Kishan Singh.
          - Four generations.
        - Hari Singh.
          - Juggat Singh.
            - Jaswant Singh.
              - MAJOR BAKHSHI AUTTAR SINGH (born 1886).
                - Prahlad Singh (born 1902).
                  - Amrit Singh (born 1924).
                  - Ajit Singh (born 1927).
                - Kuldip Singh (born 1908).
              - Pritam Singh (born 1896).
              - Kahn Singh (born 1899).
              - Man Singh (born 1901).
                - Jogindar Singh (born 1927).
                - Gurdip Singh (born 1936).
            - Washdev Singh (born 1869).
              - Two generations.
            - Jaidev Singh (born 1874).
              - Two generations.
            - Raghbir Singh (born 1876).
              - Two generations.
            - Maluk Singh (born 1878).
              - Two generations.
            - Waryam Singh (born 1902).
              - Kuljit Singh (born 1925).
              - Gurdit Singh (born 1927).
            - Mohendar Singh (born 1907).
              - Three sons.
        - Mohar Singh.
          - Four generations.
        - Teja Singh.
          - Three generations.
        - Amar Singh.
          - Three generations.
- Dianat Rai.

Darbari Shah, founder of the Bakhshi family of Kountrilla, was originally a *Rais* of Sialkot but subsequently settled at Basali, a village in the Rawalpindi district. He is said to have helped Guru Arjan Dev in the propagation of the Sikh religion from A.D. 1585 to 1600. His elder son, Jaswant Rai, was in charge of commissariat and transport in

Jahangir's army between Jhelum and Attock and settled at Peshawar on retirement. The younger, Dianat Rai, co-operated with Guru Har Gobind in spreading Sikhism in Kashmir and was given a testimonial, a stick and a religious book bearing the Guru's endorsement, which are still in the possession of the family.

Lachhi Ram, son of Dianat Rai, was a courtier at Kabul from 1690 to 1700 and his son, Baba Manjhi Dass, a military officer in Nadir Shah's bodyguard. The fortunes of the family increased under Lajja Singh, son of Baba Manjhi Dass, who succeeded his father in the Kabul Darbar and was appointed a General by Ahmad Shah Abdali in 1762 for services rendered to him in the subjugation of the country between Jhelum and Attock. He was also made a *Palki Nashin* and a *Bara-Hazari* and given the title of *Bakhshi* which is still borne by the family. Bakhshi Lajja Singh died in 1779. His two wives became *Satti* with him and the *samadhs* of all the three exist at Kountrilla.

Bakhshi Manh Singh, son of Lajja Singh, was born in 1757 and was first a Revenue Officer under the Sardars of Atari and Bhadhana and later a *Nazim* of the Rawalpindi district. He died in 1824. His son, Gohar Singh, began service in the army with Sardar Jodh Singh of Atari and ended as a *Kardar* in the Jullundur Doab.

Of Gohar Singh's five sons, the eldest, Kishan Singh, was an Infantry Colonel in the Sikh army at the time of the Yusafzai campaign. He helped Major Edwardes by recruiting 2,000 men in the Multan campaign. He died in 1865. The second, Hari Singh, was an Infantry Colonel in Maharaja Sher Singh's army and fought against the British in the battles of Mudki, Sobraon, Chillianwala and Gujrat. He died in 1880. The third, Mohar Singh, was in command of a regiment of cavalry and helped Major Edwardes in the Multan campaign. He recruited two troops for the 5th Bengal Cavalry during the Mutiny and was appointed a Risaldar. He died in the Bhutan campaign. The fourth, Teja Singh, was appointed a Deputy Inspector of Police in Oudh in 1862 and retired as an Inspector in 1879. He was made a Provincial Darbari in 1888, and died in 1903. The fifth, Amar Singh, was first Mir Munshi in Sardar Jiwan Singh's Infantry, but was later appointed Thanadar in the Punjab Police and retired as a Deputy Inspector in 1879.

Of Hari Singh's descendants, Jaswant Singh enlisted in the 39th Central India Horse in 1885 and was granted a commission a year later. He saw active service in the N.-W. Frontier campaign of 1897-98 and was promoted a Risaldar in 1901. He was invited to attend the Coronation Darbar of His late Majesty King George V and received the Coro-

nation Medal. He served with his regiment in Persia from 1911 to 1913 where his services were appreciated by Sir Percy Cox, the then Resident in the Persian Gulf. He was promoted a Risaldar-Major in 1916 and was granted the Order of British India, first class, with the title of Sardar Bahadur, retiring with the honorary rank of Captain in 1917. Sardar Bahadur Jaswant Singh received a *jagir* of Rs. 400 and a *Jangi Inam* of Rs. 120 per mensem. He received a *sanad* for valuable services rendered during the Great War and served as an Honorary Magistrate till his death in 1934.

Bakhshi Autar Singh, the present head of the family, is the eldest son of Sardar Bahadur Jaswant Singh. He was appointed a Jamadar in the 67th Punjab Infantry in 1902, promoted to the rank of Subedar in 1908 and to that of Subedar-Major in 1915. He saw active service during the Great War and was made a prisoner at Kut-ul-Umara in 1916 but released a year later. Bakhshi Autar Singh was selected to attend the Peace Celebrations in London in 1920 and was granted 50 acres of land. He retired as an Honorary Lieutenant from his regiment and is now a Major in the Army of India Reserve of Officers. He has succeeded his his father as an Honorary Magistrate from 1934 and is an Honorary Recruiting Officer in the Rawalpindi Division. Of his three sons, the eldest, Prahlad Singh is a Lieutenant in the Army of India Reserve of Officers and a Cantonment Executive Officer. The second, Kuldip Singh, is a Lieutenant in the 1/7th Rajput Regiment and saw active during the Mohmand Operations of 1935-36.

Sardar Bahadur Jaswant Singh's second son, Pritam Singh, volunteered for the Punjab University Signal Section during the Great War and recruited twenty other students. He was granted a gold medal by His Excellency the Viceroy in 1917. He saw active service in Mesopotamia, was granted a King's Commission in 1919 and is now a Captain in the 21st (K.G.O.) Central India Horse. The fourth, Man Singh, is a practising lawyer at Gujar Khan.

Sardar Bahadur Jaswant Singh's younger brother, Washdev Singh, enlisted in the 18th Bengal Lancers in 1885 and was transferred as a Risaldar to the 34th Poona Horse in 1896. He, on retirement, was made an Honorary Magistrate in which capacity he served till his death in 1926. Another, Jaidev Singh, retired as a Jamadar from the 16th Bengal Cavalry and died in 1936. The fourth, Raghbir Singh, was appointed a Jamadar in the 13th Bengal Lancers in 1894, and promoted to the rank of Risaldar in 1899. He retired three years later. The fifth, Maluk Singh, was a Divisional Darbari in the Punjab and Sindh and received a certificate for making improvements in methods

of agriculture. He died in 1915. His son, Darshan Singh, manages the lands left by his father, is a Divisional Darbari and a member of the Indian Cotton Growers' Association.

Bakhshi Mohar Singh's son, Mathra Singh, entered the 5th Bengal Cavalry in 1864 and was awarded the Bhutan (1864), Kandhar (1879), Kelat (1880) and Ghilzai (1881) medals in the Second Afghan War. He retired as a Risaldar-Major in 1892 and died in 1914. His eldest son, Amir Singh, was a Tahsildar and the second, Basant Singh, a Deputy Inspector of Police. Sapooran Singh, son of Basant Singh, is a Deputy Superintendent of Police, a Sardar Sahib and a recipient of the King's Police Medal.

Bakhshi Teja Singh's eldest son, Ram Singh, received his earlier education at the Thomason Engineering College, Rurkee, and was an Executive Engineer in the Punjab in the Public Works Department. He was an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, London. His first nephew, Manorath Singh, son of Gulab Singh, is in the Punjab Judicial Service and the second, Narain Singh, a Professor in the Aitchison College, Lahore.

Bhagwan Singh, eldest son of Bakhshi Amar Singh, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner and retired in 1913.

Of the other members of the family, Bakhshi Jaggat Singh entered the 5th Bengal Cavalry in 1857 and saw active service in the Bhutan War. For intelligence work as a Risaldar in the 18th Bengal Cavalry, which he did in the guise of a religious mendicant during the Second Afghan War, he was granted 1,000 acres of land and the title of Sardar Bahadur. He retired as a Risaldar-Major in 1891 with the honorary rank of Captain and died in 1919. Another, Bakhshi Hardeo Singh, was a Sub-Inspector of Police in the N.-W. Frontier Province.

Bakhshi Manh Singh had three sons, Bakhshi Dal Singh, Mastan Singh and Gohar Singh. Bakhshi Dal Singh is said to have been a military attendant of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Bakhshi Mastan Singh was a *Kardar* of Sanghoi in the Jhelum district. Bakhshi Rachhpal Singh, great-grandson of Bakhshi Dal Singh, was educated at the Government College, Lahore, and served as a Sub-Divisional clerk from 1902 to 1906. He is now a practising lawyer. Of his four sons, the eldest, Manohar Singh, is in the Punjab Judicial Service.

The family pays an annual revenue amounting to about Rs. 16,500.

The Dhund Tribe.

The Dhunds inhabit a portion of the hills to the north of the Rawalpindi district between Hazara and Murree. There is no evidence that the tribe is of Hindu origin, and it is more likely that like their neighbours, the Tarins, the Dilazaks and Gakhars, they emigrated to Hazara from the north-west. But they themselves have no doubt upon the point. They trace their genealogy to Abbas, the paternal uncle of the Prophet Muhammad. From this ancestor the Daudpotras of Bahawalpur also claim descent, and the pretensions of both tribes are equally ridiculous. One of the traditions of the Dhunds seems to point to a Central Asian origin. It is stated that Takht Khan, one of the tribe, married the sister of Timur or Tamerlane, and accompanied him to Delhi. There Takht Khan remained, and his descendants after him, till the reign of Shah Jahan, when Zorab Khan, who had no children born to him in Delhi, thought that he would be more fortunate in his native country, and set out to return there. He reached the little village of Darankot, some three miles from Kahuta in Rawalpindi, where a son, Jai Khan, was born to him. Jai Khan himself had twenty-two sons, from four of whom have descended the Jadwal, Dhund, Sarura and Tanauli tribes. Of these, Khalura or Kulu Rai was the ancestor of the Dhunds. He was directed by the Emperor to go to Kashmir and bring to reason the governor, who was in open rebellion. He set off with Dhurma, the son of Manakari, both armed with bows and arrows. By slaying a notorious man-eating tiger, which according to tradition was then ravaging the country, they managed to win the approbation of the Nawab, and the two friends left Kashmir with valuable presents, and each taking with him as his wife a daughter of the Nawab. By his Kashmir wife Khalura had two sons, Kund Khan and Kor Khan, from the former of whom have descended the Dhunds. By another wife of the Khatwal tribe he had two sons, Baz Khan and Burcha Khan. The Dhunds remained in Hazara for six generations, and then spread over the hill country, occupying Kahuta, Murree and Dewal.

From an illegitimate son of Khalura the Satis, inhabiting the same country, are said to have sprung, though they themselves deny any connection with Dhunds, whose bitter enemies they are. The Dhunds have ever been a lawless, untractable race, but their courage is not equal to their disposition to do evil.

Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1837 almost exterminated them. They, the Satis, and several other mountain tribes, had taken the opportunity of the repulse of the Sikhs at Jamrud and the death of Sardar Hari Singh to rise in revolt. Their country had been made over to Gulab Singh, and when he had reduced Yusafzai to something like order, he

marched with twenty thousand men, regulars and irregulars, to crush the revolt in the Murree and Hazara hills. At first the insurgents were successful. Under the leadership of Shamas Khan, a Sudhan, who had been a confidential follower of Raja Dhian Singh, the whole country had risen, and all the hill forts of the Jammu Raja had fallen into their hands. But Gulab Singh bided his time. He made Kahuta his head-quarters, and very soon his promises and his bribes brought disunion into the hostile camp. When he had so worked upon the chiefs that none knew whom to trust, he marched into the hills, burning the crops and the villages as he advanced, and offering a reward of a rupee for the head of every man, woman or child connected with the insurgents. The wretched people, divided among themselves, and confounded by this display of ferocity in their enemy, made little resistance. They were hunted down like wild beasts in every direction, and massacred without pity, men and women alike. At length Gulab Singh ordered the women to be spared and kept as prisoners with the army, and there was soon to be seen following each division a troop of half-clothed starving females, driven like cattle by day, and at night penned in a thorn enclosure, and exposed to the utmost brutality of the soldiery. Only a few hundred of these women out of several thousand reached Jammu. These, with the exception of a few of the handsomest reserved for Gulab Singh's *zanana* were sold as slaves. It is said, though the statement may be an exaggeration, that twelve thousand of the Dhunds, Satis and Sudhans perished in this hill campaign. Certain it is that some parts of the hills, before well peopled and fertile, became as a desert; men were not left sufficient to till the fields; and a famine in the next year swept off many of the miserable survivors of Gulab Singh's revenge.

This terrible punishment was, however, soon forgotten by the Dhunds. In September 1857, thinking a time favourable for revolt had arrived, they conspired with the Kharals and their kinsmen of Hazara, and planned an attack on the hill station of Murree. But warning had been received in time of the proposed attack, and when the enemy, three hundred strong, advanced on the night of the 2nd of September expecting an easy victory and abundant spoil, they were surprised and driven back and the next day, on the arrival of troops from Rawalpindi, the Dhund country to the north-west of Murree was entered and eleven villages of the rebels burnt; while fifteen of the ringleaders, who were subsequently captured, suffered death.

Mansabdar Khan was at one time the only man of any consideration among the Dhunds. He held a *jagir* of Rs. 1,080, and was a Tahsildar in the province until 1887. On his death in 1903 three-fourths of the

jagir was resumed, and the remaining fourth descended to his eldest son, Sikandar Khan, who was a Naib-Tahsildar in the Amritsar district, and a Divisional Darbari for the Rawalpindi Divison. He was in no sense a chief and had no influence in the tribe, whose ideas are extremely democratic. At the present time the names of Muhammad Afzal Khan (*Lambardar*, *Inam-Khor* and *Jagirdar*), Muhammad Hasham Khan (a retired Subedar-Major and a *Lambardar*), Nazar Muhammad Khan (a *Zaildar* and a *muafi* holder and a *jagirdar*), Muhammad Arbab Khan (a Sub-Inspector in the Co-operative Credit Societies), Mir Dad Khan (a *Lambardar*), Feroze Khan (a *Lambardar*), Muhammad Afsar Khan (a *Lambardar* and an owner of four squares of land in the Sargodha district), Khushal Khan (an owner of two squares of land in the Lyallpur district), and Nur Khan (a big contractor) may be mentioned as the representative men of this tribe.

The Muhiyal Tribe.*

Mention may here be made of another tribe, consisting of seven branches, Datt, Chhibbar, Vaid, Bali, Mohan, Lau and Bhimwal. The Muhiyals are mostly found in the Jhelum and Rawalpindi districts. They have been hereditary agriculturists from time immemorial, and though Brahman by origin, lay no claim to the priestly function, and despise the life of indolence led by the ordinary Brahman. They are an enterprising and a spirited race, and their loyalty and devotion to duty in the past have been recognised by the Hindu, Muhammadan and Sikh rulers of the Punjab by the grant of large *jagirs* of land, which their descendants are still enjoying. Under the British Government also many Muhiyals are found occupying positions of trust and distinction. They have contributed many good soldiers and civil officers to the service of Government.

The Muhiyals claim to have exercised, at various times and places, sovereignty over wide areas. Thus the Datts believe that at one time their ancestors established a dynasty in Arabia, and later at Kabul, where it is known that a Brahmin dynasty reigned from A.D. 860 to A.D. 950. The Chhibbars again claim to have ruled at Bhera, which is still the residence of several Muhiyals, and which is said to have been know as *Chhibbran-di-rajdhani*.

It may be added that Muhiyals form a community which, even to-day, eschew the occupation of shopkeeping (Banya's work) and prefer to follow the military profession or that of civil administrators. They marry among themselves and avoid giving their daughters to the Brahmans. They employ the titles of Bakhshi, Mehta, Raizada or Diwan, for themselves, and retain a peculiar sense of tribal pride.

* This note was written by Mr. (His Excellency Sir) H. D. Craik, I.C.S.

KHAN SHER AHMAD KHAN, SAGRI, OF MAKHAD.

- GHAZI KHAN.
  - Karam Khan.
    - Abbas Khan.
    - Malik Khan.
  - Haidar Khan.
    - Daria Khan.
      - Shahan Shah.
        - Zahid Khan.
          - Ghulam Mustafa Khan (died 1861).
            - Ghul.m Muhammad Khan (died 1887).
              - Faqir Muhammad Khan (died 1890).
                - Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1932).
              - Sultan Muhammad Khan
                - Two generations.
              - Pir Muhammad Khan (died 1888).
                - Three generations.
              - Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1921).
                - Ghulam Sarwar Khan (born 1885).
                  - Three sons.
                - Amir Sher Ali Khan (died 1889).
                - Ghulam Murtaza Khan (born 1890).
                  - Four sons.
                - Ghulam Sarfraz Khan (born 1891).
                - Sher Afgan Khan (died 1902).
                - KHAN SHER AHMAD KHAN (born 1904).
                - Qamar-uz-Zaman Khan (died 1920).
                - Habib Ullah Khan (died 1920).
                - Nasrullah Khan (died 1922).
                - Saifullah Khan (born 1926).

Sher Ahmad Khan, the present head of the Sagri Pathans of Makhad, claims relationship with members of the family who were chiefs before Ghulam Mustafa Khan, his ancestor.

Abbas Khan expelled the last chief of the family, Shadi Khan, in the time of Ahmad Shah Durrani, and ruled as Khan at Makhad, his brother, Najam, officiating as his deputy at Shakardara on the Kohat side of the Indus, with the title of Malik. Daria Khan, Ghulam Mustafa Khan's great-grandfather, appears to have been a man of some importance, as is evidenced by a *sanad* and title which he received from Ahmad Shah; but nothing is known of his children till we come to Ghulam Mustafa Khan, who ousted the descendants of Abbas Khan in the first quarter of the last century and was leader of the clan at annexation.

In the time of the Durrani Kings, Sagri Khan paid no revenue be-

yond an annual tribute of eighty fat-tailed sheep. He had, however, to furnish eighty *sowars* for the King's service, when required. Later on the Sikhs put a cash settlement on the Rawalpindi lands, leaving one-eighth of the revenue as an allowance to the chief. The revenue, of which he thus received one-eighth, included the customs duties, the income from gold washings in the river Indus and the tolls levied at the Makhad ferry.

At annexation the customs duties were abolished, and Government, by way of compensation and for the loss of power to which the chief had to submit, granted to Ghulam Mustafa Khan and his lineal male heirs in perpetuity one-fourth of the land revenue of Makhad and of the proceeds of the gold washings and ferry, instead of the one-eighth which he had hitherto enjoyed.

In 1848-49 Ghulam Mustafa Khan was conspicuous for the fidelity with which he adhered to the British. He resisted all attempts of the Sikh and Afghan leaders to win him over; and he not only maintained himself in Makhad and Shakardara, but also succeeded in an attack on the fort of Jabi, then garrisoned by the Sikh insurgents. He lived till 1861; but during the latter years of his life his son, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, took an active part in the management of family affairs. He was as loyal as his father had been, and in 1857 placed a body of his followers, horse and foot, at the disposal of the district officer. He was one of the three great landed proprietors of Rawalpindi who were exempted from most of the provisions of the Arms Act as "great Sardars and *jagirdars* of the Punjab". His influence was always exercised in the interests of Government; and as Makhad lies on the bank of the Indus, in the extreme south-west corner of the district, and is not easily accessible, his assistance was often of great value. He managed several *rakhs* on behalf of Government on favourable terms, and helped to supply fuel for the Indus Flotilla when steamers navigated the Indus as far as Makhad. Unfortunately he had exaggerated ideas of his rights and authority, and was generally engaged in feuds with the Shakardara Maliks on the Kohat side of the river; with the Parachas of Makhad, traders whose transactions extend to Turkistan and the Khanates; and, more recently, with his undutiful younger sons. He was entrusted with magisterial powers for some years, and when he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca these were temporarily conferred on his eldest son, Fakir Muhammad Khan; but the latter made himself unpopular with the people generally, and his father being old and infirm the exercise of the powers was discontinued.

Ghulam Muhammad Khan died in 1887 leaving four sons; two, Fakir Muhammad Khan and Dost Muhammad Khan, by a lady of equal

rank with himself; and two, Sultan Muhammad Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan, by a woman of inferior position. In accordance with the family custom, the *jagir* descends to a single select member, subject to the power of fixing suitable allowances, in case of necessity, for the junior members.

Ghulam Muhammad Khan during his lifetime had obtained the recognition by Government of his eldest son, Fakir Muhammad Khan, as his successor; and he made separate provisions for his sons by the second wife, and obliged them to live in Shakardara. There thus arose a violent quarrel between Fakir Muhammad, his father, and his uterine brother on one side, and his two half brothers on the other. This quarrel unfortunately continued amongst the brothers for many years.

The one-fourth of the land revenue of Makhad was estimated at the time of the grant in 1850 to amount to Rs. 672 per annum, but the assessments of the seven villages comprised in the Makhad *ilaqa* were afterwards increased at the revision of the settlement, and the allowance amounted to Rs. 1,570. The villages are Ingra, Rukwan, Kani, Makhad, Naka, Nara and Hadowali.

The Khan of Makhad is also the *jagirdar* of Shakardara in the Kohat district, and receives one-fourth of the income derived from the grazing in *rakh* Topi, which was formerly included in *ilaqa* Makhad.

Fakir Muhammad Khan died in 1890 and was succeeded by his son, Sher Muhammad Khan, who was then a minor. Sher Muhammad Khan was extremely unpopular, always at variance with the Parachas of Makhad, and had absolutely no influence with his clan. His uncle, Dost Muhammad Khan, with whom he was on bad terms, was on the other hand very influential. Dost Muhammad Khan was a *Zaildar* of Makhad, and on his death in 1921 his son, Ghulam Sarwar Khan, succeeded him to the *Zaildari*. But as the latter did not perform his duties properly Sher Ahmed Khan was made *Zaildar* in his place. Sher Ahmad Khan was educated at the Aitchison College and was invested with the powers of an Honorary Magistrate in 1935.

KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MALIK GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN JODHRA, OF PINDIGHEB.

- MALIK SHAHBAZ KHAN.
  - Two generations.
    - Aulia Khan.
      - Amanat Khan.
        - Nawab Khan.
          - Fateh Khan.
        - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
          - Allahyar Khan (died 1849).
            - Aulya Khan (died 1896).
              - KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MALIK GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN (born 1863).
                - Allahyar Khan (born 1883).
                  - Sarfraz Hussain (born 1921.
              - Jang Bahadur Khan (born 1876).
                - Two generations.
              - Muhammad Zamurrad Khan (born 1880).
                - Three sons.
            - Fateh Khan (died 1876).
              - Nawab Khan (died 1906).
              - Amanat Khan (died 1883).
                - Two generations.
              - Khan Sahib Muhammad Amir Khan (born 1867).
                - Two generations.
        - Allahyar Khan (died 1876).
    - Three other sons.

The Jodhras are a Muslim tribe of Rajput descent; close neighbours of the Ghebas, with whom they intermarry, and with whom, in old days, they were perpetually fighting. They inhabit the *pargana* of Pindigheb in the Attock district, stretching along the river Indus from Mirzapur to within twelve miles of Attock. The tribe has its name from Jodhra, who is said to have adopted Islam in the eleventh century, during the reign of Sultan Mahmud. He settled in Jammu, where his descendants lived for some generations till the time of Bhosi Khan, who removed to Dirahti, near where Pindigheb now stands. His grandson, Shahbaz Khan, hunting near his home, was met by a devotee, Bhor Sultan, who addressed him in mysterious language and told him he would not be fortunate unless he moved his colony to the right bank of the Sil, here a wide, sandy *nulla*. Shahbaz took the advice and built Pindigheb and many villages were founded in its neighbourhood by him and his successors.

The first Malik who became of any importance was Aulia Khan, who early in the eighteenth century overran the *ilaqas* of Nala, Sohan, Sil and Talagang, and held them throughout his life. His son, Amanat, was equally powerful. Nominally subject to the Sukarchakia chiefs he paid but a small tribute, and with his troops held the country his father had ruled. Not so fortunate was Nawab Khan, his son. This chief held in farm from Ranjit Singh the *ilaqas* of Sil and Bala Gheb. In 1813 he rebelled, but was not able to hold his own against the Sikhs and fled to Kohat, where he died in exile. His brother, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, succeeded him, being allowed one-fourth of the revenues of Sil. In the battle of Akora, near Attock in 1827, Ghulam Muhammad fought under Atar Singh and Budh Singh Sindhanwalia against Sayad Ahmad, and no long time afterwards he was assassinated by his rival and enemy, Rai Muhammad Khan Gheba at Amritsar, whither both had been summoned by the Maharaja. Allahyar Khan succeeded to the estate; but of this chief there is little to record. He did good service in 1848-49, and with his five horsemen assisted in keeping open the communication between Captain Nicholson and Lieutenants Edwardes and Taylor. At annexation he was only in possession of Dhulian, worth Rs. 750, and a well at Pindigheb, worth Rs. 30. He died shortly after annexation leaving two minor sons.

The Government treated them with liberality, and the position of the family thus became much better than it was in Sikh days. The two brothers, received a *jagir* and were also allowed the *chaharam*, or one-fourth of the revenue, in many villages which had formed part of the ancestral estate of the family.

Malik Aulia Khan showed himself actively loyal in 1857, and received a *khilat* of Rs. 400. He was a man of strong character, and became a very influential personage in the district. Like Sardar Fateh Khan of Kot and Ghulam Muhammad Khan of Makhad, he was always considered exempt from most of the provisions of the Arms Act, as one of the great Sardars and *jagirdars* of the Punjab. He married the daughter of Sardar Fateh Khan of Kot, and thus ended the long-standing feud between the families.

The family hold in perpetuity a *jagir* of the village of Notaha, valued at Rs. 900, and *maufis* in *mauzas* Pindigheb and Naushahra amounting to Rs. 103. Malik Aulia Khan's share in these grants was two-thirds, the brothers having inherited their father's estate in the proportion of two-thirds to Aulia Khan and one-third to Fateh Khan. Besides this, the family enjoy *chaharmi inams* in perpetuity in thirty villages amounting to Rs. 2,703, and Malik Aulia Khan had a further *inam* of Rs. 641 for life. He died in 1896, when his eldest son,

Ghulam Muhammad Khan, became the head of the family. He is a *Zaildar* and a Provincial Darbari and the exemptions under the Arms Act have been continued in his favour. In 1912 he became an Honorary Magistrate and continued to act as such until 1929. In 1913 he was granted the title of Khan Bahadur and five years later was awarded the title of Nawab. For his good work during the Great War he was given 10 squares of land in the Montgomery district. Khan Bahadur Nawab Malik Ghulam Muhammad Khan's son, Malik Allah Yar Khan, became an Honorary Magistrate in 1929, and is still working in this capacity. His son, Sarfraz Hussain, is being educated at the Muslim University, Aligarh. The younger brother of the above mentioned Nawab, Malik Jang Bahadur Khan, has been granted a *jagir* of Rs. 250 per annum, On his death, however, only half of his *jagir* will descend to his son, Malik Muhammad Nawaz Khan. The youngest brother of the Nawab, Malik Muhammad Zamurrad Khan has three sons. The first, Malik Muhammad Sarfraz Khan was educated at the Aitchison College and is now an Extra Assistant Commissioner. The second, Malik Muhammad Amanat Khan, is a B.Sc. in Agriculture of the Edinburgh University and is now an Associate Professor of Agriculture in the Agricultural College, Lyallpur. Malik Muhammad Akbar Khan is an Honorary Captain in 1/2 Punjab Regiment. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on him in 1917 for his services in the Great War and he was granted seven squares of land. Khan Sāhib Captain Malik Akbar Khan has in turn four sons, one of whom, Muhammad Aulia Khan, is serving in the Territorials as Subedar.

Nawab Khan's father, Malik Fateh Khan, like his brother, showed himself actively loyal in 1857, and received a small *khilat*. He died in 1876, and Nawab Khan, his eldest son, was then made a Divisional Darbari. Malik Fateh Khan, as already stated, held one-third share in the family *jagir* and *inam*. This was continued to his sons; Nawab Khan receiving a one-half share, and the younger sons between them the other half. But as regards the *jagirs* and *muafis*, this distribution was only to affect the holders at that time. It was decided that the share held by Nawab Khan should descend integrally to the eldest son in each generation, and as each younger son of Fateh Khan died his share should lapse to Nawab Khan or his representative. Malik Nawab Khan offered his services to Government on more than one occasion in connection with affairs in Afghanistan and on the North-West Frontier generally. He died in 1906 and his nephew, Muhammad Akbar Khan, succeeded to his uncle's share of the *jagirs* and *inams*. Muhammad Akbar Khan is a *Zaildar* and a Divisional Darbari.

MALIK AFZAL AHMED KHATTAR.

- ABDULLAH KHAN.
  - Khair-ud-Din Khan.
    - Fateh Khan (died 1880).
      - Muhammad Khan (dead).
        - Karam Khan (died 1919).
          - Rab Niwaz Khan (born 1919).
      - Kale Khan (died 1895).
        - Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1926).
          - Nawab Khan (died 1926).
            - MALIK AFZAL AHMED (born 1926).
            - Iftikhar Ahmad (born 1926).
          - Ghulam Ahmad Khan (born 1903).
            - Two sons.
          - Muhammad Hayat Khan (born 1917).
        - Jahandad Khan (died 1916).
          - Akbar Khan (born 1903).
            - Muhammad Hamid Akbar.
      - Khudadad Khan (died 1894).
    - Sher Khan (dead).
      - Lal Khan (died 1917).
        - Khudadad Khan (born 1868).
          - Ahmad Khan (died 1936).
          - Haq Niwaz (born 1919).
          - Nawazash Ali.
          - Muhammad Sadiq (born 1921).
  - Two other sons (dead).
  - Fazl Khan (died 1858).
    - Nawab Khan (died 1909).
      - Two generations.
    - Karm Khan.
      - Three sons.

It is not easy to determine with certainty the origin of the Khattars, but it seems probable that they were originally natives of Khorsan, and came to India with the first Muslim invaders. They trace their genealogy up to Kutab Shah or Kutab-ud-Din (nick-named Aibak, from his broken finger, and *Lakh Bakhsh*, from his liberality), who was for many years the Viceroy of Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri in India, and who afterwards himself reigned, the first of the

Slave Kings. But this story is certainly false. The Kutab Shah of Khattar genealogies had nine sons, while Kutab Shah Aibak had no child of his own; Aram Shah, who succeeded him, being an adopted son. The Awans, the Khokhars and the Khattars seem to have had a common origin, all tracing their pedigree back to Kutab Shah, who may have lived about the beginning of the eleventh century, and who probably came to India with one of the invading armies of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi. His nine sons were named, Torai, Haji, Afik, Dusa, Gulgan, Khandan, Khokhar, Ghora and Chohan. The two first remained in Afghanistan, and Afik and Dusa were killed in battle, leaving no issue. From Khokhar have descended the Khokhars of Hafizabad in the Gujranwala district, in no way connected with the Khokhars of Pind Dadan Khan, who are of Rajput descent.

The Khattars have descended from Chohan, the youngest son. From two of Chohan's sons, Hamir and Pasin, have descended some of the Awans of the Amritsar and Sialkot district. To Ghora the Awans of Rawalpindi and Jhelum, Gujrat and Jullundur trace their origin, while Gulgan also has Awan descendants in Sialkot and Rawalpindi. The Awans of the Sialkot villages, Jandiala, Rawal, Milkha and Saroba, and those of Narowal in Amritsar, trace from Durj, a brother of Kutab Shah. Chohan, the ancestor of the Khattar tribe, who is said to have been an officer of Sultan Mahmud, marched against Nilab, then a large town on the Indus, fifteen miles below Attock, and after a short siege took it from the Hindu chief, Raj Deo, and made it his head-quarters. About the same time his brother, Khokhar, had settled at Kusak in Jhelum, later held by the Janjuahs and famous for its almost impregnable fort, long besieged in vain by Ranjit Singh. To Ghora or Gholsa had been assigned Sakesar, and to Gulgan a strip of land along the river Jhelum. For many years the descendants of Chohan held Nilab without opposition till the days of Khattar Khan in the sixth generation from Chohan. The Hindus, growing powerful, drove the tribe out of Nilab and compelled them to leave India for Afghanistan, where Khattar Khan, about the year 1175, entered the service of Muhammad Ghauri, who had just overrun the province of Ghazni and was preparing to attack India. With him, Khattar Khan returned to the Punjab and recovered Nilab by a strategem. He dressed his men as merchants, and entered the town as if for trade, with large boxes filled with arms. No sooner had they got within the walls, than the disguise was thrown off, every man seized his weapons, and the town, taken by surprise, was captured. The tribe now took the name of their leader Khattar. They were subordinate to the Imperial gov-

ernor of Attock, Langar Khan, who afterwards became Viceroy at Lahore.

About this time the Khattars are said to have abandoned Islam. The tradition is that a *jogi* or ascetic came to Nilab, and by powerful enchantments induced the whole population to worship idols. He not only enchanted the people, but also the cattle, which gave blood instead of milk, till news of these prodigies reached the ears of the saint Isa Abdul Wahab* at Uch in the Leiah district who sent his son, Shah Nur Abd-ur-Rehman, to recall the people to the true faith. The apostle travelled to Nilab, and on the outskirts of the town he met an old woman, from whom he asked a draught of milk. She told him of the calamity which had befallen the cattle, but Abd-ur-Rehman insisted on her attempting to milk, and as a reward for her faith pure white milk flowed from the udder of the cow instead of blood. The *jogi* had heard of the saint's arrival, and taking the form of a kite, came sailing down to watch his movements; but Abd-ur-Rehman was not deceived. He threw his shoe at the bird, which fell dead among the rocks, and the people, freed from enchantment, cast away their idols and returned to the faith of Muhammad. This curious legend seems to have been invented by the Khattars and Awans to account for the rise of a general belief in their Hindu origin, which they repudiate, asserting that, if they ever were idol worshippers, it was but a temporary lapse from Islam.

Khattar Khan had six sons, Jand Khan, Isa Khan, Sarwar Khan, Firoz Khan, Sahra Khan and Pahru Khan. About three generations after his death the tribe lost Nilab, but they took possession of the open country between Rawalpindi and the Indus, which became known by the name of Khattar. The descendants of Jand Khan took possession of the district called after them Jandal, between Khushalgarh and Nara, and the other sons settled in the neighbouring *ilaqas*, driving out the Gujjars, and even their own kinsmen the Awans.

From Firoz Khan, the fourth son of Khattar Khan, the Bahtar and Dhrek families have descended. His great-grandson was Ratna, from whom have descended the clan known as Ratial. Two generations later were Balu Khan and Isa Khan, from the former of whom have sprung the Balwans who inhabit Barota, where the river Haro flows into the Indus. The offspring of the latter is the clan Isial, whose location is in Choi Gariala and Dher to the south of Barota. Ghor Khan, the great-

*Unfortunately for the legend, it is certain that Abdul Wahab did not come to Leiah before 1580. Perhaps, however, the saint alluded to may be Abdul Kabir Bokhari who lived at Uch in Baháwalpur at the end of the twelfth century, and from whom the Leiah saint was descended.

nephew of Balu Khan, founded the Gharial clan who live at Akori. So for many generations the tribe grew and prospered. They were not without good qualities, but were bad farmers, reckless and extravagant, and never became rich or distinguished. The best of their chiefs was Ghairat Ali Khan, who left his home and went to seek his fortune at Delhi where he entered the service of an officer of the Court and gradually rose in favour till he was able to return home with a portion of the Khattar country, as an imperial grant, in *jagir*. His second son, Zul Kadir Khan, rebuilt the village of Dhrek, which had been founded long before by the Awans and named Rashidpur, but which had fallen into ruins. Salabat Khan, grandson of Ghairat Ali Khan, founded Kot Salabat Khan and Zindai.

Little can be said of the history of the Khattars. Like their neighbours the Ghebas and Awans, they resisted the Sikhs as long as they could, and, like them, resisted in vain. They assert that the Sikhs allowed them the fourth of the revenue as lords of the soil; and in the later Sikh revenue papers there is mention of such a grant, but it is not stated in favour of which chiefs the alienation was made.

When the Sikh *kardar*, Diwan Mul Raj, was besieged in Hazara by the insurgents, Malik Ghulam Khan and Fateh Khan came to his aid and rescued him. Fateh Khan held in *jagir* the villages of Bahtar, Bhakwi, Kot Sadullah and Lundi, worth together Rs. 2,800 and possessed considerable influence in the Rawalpindi district. His services after annexation of the province were always at the disposal of Government. In 1857 he furnished levies for guarding the ferries on the Indus, and proved his loyalty in other ways.

Fateh Khan died in 1880, and his *chaharami* of Rs. 2,000 in Bahtar was then resumed. He was succeeded as chief of the Khattar tribe by his son, Kale Khan. Another son, Khudadad Khan, also survived him, and these two inherited a valuable patrimony; but they lost no time in getting themselves into debt by litigation about its partition.

Kale Khan lived at Bahtar and enjoyed a *jagir* and *chaharami* worth Rs. 375. His brother, Khudadad, lived at Kot Sadullah and held a *jagir* worth Rs. 350, which on his death without issue in 1894, was divided between the nephews, Karam Khan, Dost Muhammad Khan and Jahandad Khan. The two latter also succeeded to their father's *jagir*, and their joint share was worth Rs. 698 in 1909. The share held by Karam Khan was worth Rs. 315 per annum. Dost Muhammad Khan was a Divisional Darbari but not a man of prominence. He lived at Bahtar. He died in 1926 and was succeeded by his

eldest son, Nawab Khan, who also died subsequently. Nawab Khan had two sons, Afzal Ahmed, the present head of the Khattars, and Iftkhar Ahmad, who are being educated at Campbellpore; their estate being under the Court of Wards.

Sher Khan, the younger brother of Fateh Khan, lived at Dhrek. He received a *khilat* worth Rs. 200 for services rendered in the Mutiny, and enjoyed *chaharamis* worth about Rs. 600. These were resumed at his death, except that of Dhrek worth Rs. 83 per annum which was granted in perpetuity, and which descended to his son, Lal Khan. The latter was *Zaildar* of Dharek and was one of the notable members of his family. He also enjoyed a grant for life of Rs. 198 per annum. He died in 1917.

Nawab Khan and Karm Khan, the sons of Fazal Khan lived at Dhrek, and succeeded to their father's share, worth Rs. 83 per annum, in the *chaharami* of that village. This was increased in 1858 for services rendered during the Mutiny to Rs. 300, to be shared between the brothers. Nawab Khan was made a Provincial Darbari in 1864. He and his brother were bitter enemies for many years, and in June, 1906 on account of their continued misconduct and lawlessness Government ordered the confiscation of their *chaharami jagirs*, which were held subject to good behaviour and the pleasure of Government. A similar order was, at the same time, passed regarding Karm Khan, the son of Muhammad Khan, who was connected by marriage with the two sons of Fazal Khan. In addition Nawab Khan was deprived of his seat in Darbar and his brother of his membership of the District Board. Nawab Khan died in 1909, and was succeeded by his son, Saidullah Khan, who was made *inamkhor* and who died in 1921. Saidullah Khan was succeeded by his son, Ghulam Sarwar, who died in 1935. He was succeeded by his minor son Inambari Khan who may be considered as the representative of this branch.

KHAN BAHADUR MALIK MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN, AWAN, O.B.E., OF SHAMSABAD.

MITHA KHAN.

- Allahyar Khan.
  - Hafiz Ghulam Ahmad.
  - Muhammad Nasim.
    - Three generations.
  - Malik Firoz-ud Din.
    - Malik Roshan-ud-Din (died 1893).
      - KHAN BAHADUR MALIK MUHAMMAD AMIN KHAN, O.B.E. (born 1875).
        - Muhammad Akram (born 1909).
        - Muhammad Aslam (died 1923).
        - Muhammad Sarwar (dead).
        - Ghulam Farid (born 1908).
      - Sher Muhammad (born 1878).
        - Four sons.
      - Muhammad Ahsan (born 1882).
        - Three sons.
      - Khan Sahib Abdul Haq (born 1891).
        - Three sons.
    - Muhammad Shafi (dead).
      - Two generations.
    - Ahmad Din (died 1934).
      - Seven sons.
    - Ghulam Jilani (died 1934).
      - Nine sons.
    - Fazl Khan (dead).
      - Two generations.
    - Ja'far Khan (born 1853).
      - Muhammad Nazir (born 1884).
    - Muhammad Qasim (died 1889).
    - Ghulam Qadir (died 1911).
      - Two generations.

The origin of the Awan tribe, to which Malik Muhammad Amin Khan belongs, has been the subject of much speculation. At one time the Awans have been considered of Hindu, at another of Afghan descent, and by some as the descendants of the so-called Bactrian Greeks. But there is nothing in the traditions of the Awans themselves to favour the last supposition, and, indeed, it is very doubtful whether any Greeks settled in Bactria at all. The probability is that every Greek in Alexander's army turned his back with joy upon India and the East, while the detachment of the army which remained behind in Bactria was composed of barbarian auxiliaries, from whom no historian or philologist would care to derive any tribe whatever. The Awans are widely scattered throughout the Punjab. Thickest in Rawalpindi and Jhelum,

they are numerous in Shahpur and Leiah, and even stretch across the Indus into the Derajat; and some three thousand inhabit the Yusafzai plain. There are many Awan villages in Gujrat and Sialkot, and a few in Amritsar and Jullundur. But all branches of the tribe are unanimous in stating that they originally came from the neighbourhood of Ghazni to India; and all trace their genealogy to Hazrat Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet. Kutab Shah, who came from Ghazni with Sultan Mahmud, was the common ancestor of the Awans, the Khokhars and the Khattars, and in the history of Dost Muhammad Khan Dhrek will be found some mention of the Awan connection with these tribes. The Awans seem first to have settled in Rawalpindi, where Shamir Khan built a town on the Indus which he called Shamirabad, after his own name. They gradually spread over the country, fighting with the Gujjars and their kinsmen, the Khattars, driving before them the Janjuahs, who in very old days had taken possession of the Jhelum district, and being in turn driven out of their holdings by the Gakhars, the most powerful tribe of all. It is not practicable to follow the history of the several branches of the Awan tribe. It was only in the Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Shahpur districts that they became of any political importance. In other parts of the Punjab they appear as quiet peasants, not such good agriculturists as the Jats, but still industrious and intelligent. In Rawalpindi they held in old days the Khattar country, and still inhabit it though not as proprietors; and in this district Madhu Khan of Chihan, Samandar Khan of Sarwala and Sarafraz Khan of Jand Bugdial were once prominent men. In the Shahpur district the Awans held the hilly country to the north-west, Jalar, Naushehra and Sakesar, where the head of the tribe still resides; and in Jhelum the west of the district known as the "Awan Kari" between the Gabir river and Bannu. To the north of Rawalpindi live the Goleras, an Awan clan, famous in old days for their marauding propensities; but they are now few in number and have no chief of any note.

There is little to relate of the Shamsabad family. The head of it claims to have descended from Shamir Khan, who founded the village and reclaimed the land between it and the Indus from the river, which is said to have then been a wide, shallow stream, with swamps and marshes of great extent on the left bank. Shamsabad lies just off the high road, and the residents seem to have thought themselves too open to attack to meddle much in district or imperial politics, and lived quietly at their village while army after army marched past, Delhiwards, without molesting them. At last, in 1813, the Kabul army, part of which was investing Attock, chose Shamsabad for their camp, and

after Diwan Mohkam Chand had defeated the Afghans he destroyed the village, which he considered had favoured and assisted them. The Maharaja, however, restored the estate to the family, and the village was rebuilt at considerable expense.

Up to 1844 the affairs of the family were managed by the eldest brother, Ghulam Ahmad; but about that time he retired in favour of the youngest brother, Firoz-ud-Din, and devoted himself to the study of the Koran, whence he obtained the designation of Hafiz. Firoz-ud-Din had been in the Sikh service, and, owing to his superior intelligence and education, he soon took the lead in private and public affairs; and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that the family property was much increased and improved. In 1848-49 he served under Nicholson at Ramnagar, Margala, Pind Dadan Khan and elsewhere, and for his distinguished services during those years the revenue assignments, amounting to Rs. 1,705, which he had held under the Sikh Government, were increased to Rs. 2,205 and granted in perpetuity.

In 1857 Firoz-ud-Din again showed his loyalty and courage, and, raising horse and foot, guarded the ferries on the Indus. General Nicholson had a high opinion of the Malik, and wished to take him with his force to Delhi, but at that time he could not be spared from his own district. For his service during the Mutiny he was reinstated in the appointment of Tahsildar, from which he had been removed in 1855, and received a *khillut* of Rs. 500. He remained a Tahsildar until 1863, when he was obliged to retire from public life on account of old age and infirmity; and an addition of Rs. 400 to his *jagir* was made for his life.

Firoz-ud-Din died in 1867, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Roshan-ud-Din, who inherited the perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 2,200 in Shamsabad. He received a *khillut* at the Darbar held at Hassan Abdal in 1873, and was always ready to render any assistance in his power to the district authorities. He died in 1893 and was followed by his eldest son, Muhammad Amin, who was educated at the Aitchison College, where he held the Aitchison Scholarship for the Rawalpindi district. Muhammad Amin is a *Zaildar* and holds the family *jagir*. As the present head of the family, he succeeded to all the rights and privileges of his father. He is a Provincial Darbari and was invited to the Coronation Darbars held at Delhi in 1903 and 1911. In order to maintain the position of his family a special *sanad* was granted to him, authorising the family to adopt successors if need be, to the perpetual *jagir*. Except for the term of 1924 to 1926 Malik Muhammad Amin Khan has continuously served as a member of the Provincial Legislative Council from

1913 onwards. He enjoys full confidence of the Government and of the public in many ways. He has been a nominated member of the District Board from 1893 until recently. He has been granted 6 rectangles of land in the Lower and Upper Chenab colonies. In 1915 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him and he was made Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Judge. During the War he served as Honorary Secretary of the Attock Branch of the Imperial Relief Fund and of the Central League Organisation. He was useful to the administration both during the Non-Co-operation movement of 1920 and the Red Shirt movement of 1931. He has been on various governmental committees and Muslim organizations. For his services in the War he was awarded a sword of honour, a recruiting badge and the O.B.E., in addition to ten squares of land in the Montgomery colony. The recruiting work and other activities of his and his family have been recorded in various publications relating to the Punjab and its share in that campaign.

Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan rendered valuable services to the Bhawalpur State also, in recognition of which he and his brother, Malik Muhammad Ahsan Khan, were granted about one hundred squares of land near Bahawalpur in 1909. The latter who was a Risaldar in the Queen's own Corps of Guides, but later resigned his commission, was also awarded by the Darbar a *khilat* for his recruiting work.

Maliks Sher Muhammad Khan and Abdul Haq, the younger brothers of the Khan Bahadur, are both graduates, and belong to the Punjab Provincial Service. The former was engaged in managing the Mamdot Estate from 1915 to 1919 and was awarded a sword and several *sanads*. His translation of Douie's Land Administration Manual, was highly appreciated by the Government. He is now enjoying a well-earned pension. His son, Malik Hamid Musa, is a qualified doctor and is working as House Surgeon in the King Edward Medical College, Lahore. Malik Abdul Haq was made a Khan Sahib in 1921 and appointed Director of Land Records a year later. He is at present serving as Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

One of Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan's sons, Muhammad Akram Khan, is a Barrister-at-Law and a nominated member of the District Board, Attock: another Ghulam Farid Khan is a military cadet at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. The Khan Bahadur's two uncles, namely, Risaldar Ghulam Qadir Khan and Malik Ghulam Jilani, had a distinguished record of service, for which the former was awarded sixteen squares of land in Sindh and the latter

five squares in the Jhelum colony. Both served in the Political Department, the former as the Indian Officer in the Siestan Consulate and the latter as Assistant Attache to Sardar Ayub Khan, Ex-Amir of Kabul. Both are now dead. A cousin of the Khan Bahadur, Malik Abdul Quddus Khan, has considerable military service to his credit, having joined the army during the War as a Jamadar and risen to the position of a Subedar in 2/54th Sikhs. In recognition of his services he was appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1927.

CHAUDHRI FATEH KHAN OF CHAKRI.

- LOKU.
  - Five generations.
    - Baka Khan.
      - Hassu.
      - Murad Bakhsh.
        - Rashid.
          - Mehra.
      - Faiz Bakhsh.
        - Madat Khan.
        - Chaudhri Sher Khan (died 187[illegible]).
          - Chaudhri Ahmad Khan (died 1914).
            - Nur Khan (died 1874).
            - Chaudhri Sultan Khan (died 1915).
              - CHAUDHRI FATEH KHAN (born 1906).
              - Taj Muhammad Khan (born 1913).
            - Hayat Khan (born 1887).
        - Jahan Khan
          - Three generations.
        - Turrabaz Khan
          - Five generations.

The Alpials inhabit the country on the banks of the Sohan in the southern portion of the Fatehjang Tahsil. They are admittedly a Rajput tribe, and came to this district about the same time as the other Rajputs, about the fourteenth century, but they seem to have wandered through the country now contained in the Khushab and Talagang Tahsils before finally settling down in their present home. The sub-division recorded at the census of 1901 as Manj Rajputs consisted almost entirely of Alpials. They are a bold, lawless set of men, of fine physique, formerly much given to violent crime, and withal are good cultivators.

The principal family of Alpials is that of the Chaudhris of Chakri, and at annexation Chaudhri Sher Khan was the head. He joined Budha Khan Malal in his attempt to rival their neighbour, Sardar Fateh Khan of Kot, but the latter proved himself more than a match for them. Sher Khan was conspicuous for his support of the British, and after the battle of Gujrat (21st February, 1849) Nicholson, on his return to the Sindh

Sagar Doab, entrusted several duties to him and found him useful. When Nadir Khan Gakhar attempted to raise an insurrection in 1853, Sher Khan did not debate what he should do, like many others. He happened to be in Rawalpindi at the time, and casually heard of the matter; he instantly went off to the only European civil officer at the time in the station, and thus brought everything to light. He was rewarded by the grant of a pension of Rs. 250 per annum; and the rent free lands valued at that time at Rs. 492, which he held under the Sikhs, were continued to him and his nephews.

In 1857 he was again conspicuous for his loyalty; he gave valuable information from time to time, furnished levies, went with the Commissioner to Murree, and rendered service during the outbreak there. He also assisted in the pursuit of some mutinous sepoys, who were killed after a desparate resistance, and escorted life prisoners to Multan. His revenue assignments were increased from Rs. 492 to Rs. 750, of which Rs. 500 were granted in perpetuity, and he received a *khilat* of Rs. 500. When the country was disarmed he was allowed to retain fifteen guns and fifteen shields.

Chaudhri Sher Khan died in 1875, and was succeeded in his perpetual *jagir*, worth Rs. 594 per annum, and his seat in Darbar, by his son, Ahmad Khan, a quiet, unassuming man of good character, who was a *Zaildar* and possessed considerable influence in his *ilaqa*. He died in 1914, leaving two sons, Sultan Khan and Hayat Khan. Both rose to be Subedars in 67th Punjab Regiment. During the Great War both served in Mesopotamia. Chaudhri Sultan Khan supplied a hundred recruits in the beginning of the War and later died in the field of battle at Nasriah on 28th July, 1918. A mention of his meritorious services was made in the Regimental Order. Chaudhri Hayat Khan had to return to India owing to ill-health. After his return he furnished over six hundred recruits and was awarded several *sanads* and the recruiting badge. He rejoined his regiment in the Black Sea in 1918, and acted as one of its Subedar-Majors. His regiment returned to India in 1920. On the visit to India of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Chaudhri Hayat Khan was selected as one of the five Indian officers to look after the Garden Party at which the Duke was entertained. In 1922 he again attended the Darbar at Delhi on the occasion of the visit of the then Prince of Wales. He was awarded several medals including the Waziristan Force Medal. After his retirement in 1929 he was appointed an Honorary Magistrate. The eldest son of Chaudhri Sultan Khan, Chaudhri Fateh Khan, after having obtained his diploma from the Aitchison College, Lahore, in 1925, entered the army as Jamadar, but, in

1933, was selected as a cadet for the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. In 1935 he topped the list in the final examination and was commissioned as Lieutenant and posted to a British regiment for one year. He has been recognised by the Government as the head of the family and awarded seven squares of land. Chaudhri Taj Muhammad Khan, the younger son of Chaudhri Sultan Khan, was recruited as a cadet in 1/2nd Punjab Regiment but could not continue his career through ill-health. He is now a *Zaildar* in his *ilaqa*.

Among other members of the family Ghulam Muhammad Khan, son of Nur Khan, was granted five squares of land for his loyal assistance to the district administration. Subedar Aurangzeb Khan served in the War and is now on the retired list.

MALIK NAWAB KHAN OF MALAL.

- **AMANAT KHAN.**
  - Sardar Khan.
    - Sarfraz Khan.
      - Hayat Khan (dead).
        - Five generations.
      - Fateh Khan (dead).
      - Budha Khan (died 1866).
        - Allahyar Khan (died 1869).
          - Three generations.
        - Karam Khan (died 1915).
          - Two generations.
        - Darab Khan (died 1915).
          - Two generations.
        - Khan Sahib Sardar Fateh Khan (died 1922).
          - MALIK NAWAB KHAN (born 1874).
            - Ayub Khan (died 1898).
            - Bahadur Khan (born 1901).
            - Ayub Khan (born 1903).
            - Muhammad Khan (born 1907).
          - Aurangzeb Khan (died 1884).
          - Lal Khan (born 1884).
            - Gulsher Khan (born 1912).
          - Aurangzeb Khan (born 1891).
            - Three sons.
          - Karam Dad Khan (born 1893).
            - Fateh Khan.
        - Hayat Khan (died 1914).
          - Three generations.
        - Sardar Sher Khan (died 1920).
          - Two generations.
        - Sardar Mehr Khan (born 1865).
          - Two generations.
      - Sher Khan (dead).

There is little to relate of this family, which calls itself Bhandial, from Rai Bhandi Beg, an imaginary Mughal ancestor, but is, in reality, of Rajput descent, like the Ghebas, to which tribe it belongs. As was the case with most of the Muslim families of the Rawalpindi district, it was flourishing under the Empire, and, after fighting for some time with more or less success against the Sikhs, was at last reduced to obedience. The Malal Maliks were allowed, like the Rais of Kot and the Maliks of Pindigheb, a fourth share of the revenue of their villages, and when Prince Nao Nihal Singh held the *ilaqas* in 1836, Budha Khan received in *jagir* the village of Khadwal, worth Rs. 900. This Malik was one of the men who assassinated Rai Muhammad Khan of Kot in the fort of Pagh by order of Sardar Atar Singh Kalianwala. The son of the murdered man well avenged his father, and killed all Budha Khan's family, with the exception of one or two who contrived to escape. There

had been always a feud between the families, and these murders did not tend to end it; and in 1848-49 it was partly by the representations of Fateh Khan of Kot that Budha Khan was found lukewarm in the service of the State, and half his *jagir* resumed.

However, in 1857, he proved his loyalty, and obtained a perpetual *jagir* of Rs. 500 at Khadwal, with a *khilat* of Rs. 500. He was a man of considerable influence, and when the country was disarmed was allowed to retain forty swords without licenses. He died in 1866 leaving several sons by three wives. The succession to the *jagir* and estate was claimed by both Allahyar Khan, the eldest surviving son, and Fateh Khan, the favourite son of the deceased. As the claimants could come to no mutual agreement, the *jagir* was divided equally between the brothers, and the name of the eldest, Allahyar Khan, was entered in the Darbar list. He died in 1869, and after an interval Fateh Khan was allowed a seat in Divisional Darbars as the representative of the family.

He was a *Zaildar* and possessed large influence in the district, being both popular and hospitable. During the Great War he supplied several recruits and made contributions to the War Relief Fund and was granted certificates of appreciation. In 1918 he was given five squares of land in Montgomery and a year later he received the title of Khan Sahib. He died in 1922.

Khan Sahib Fateh Khan's eldest son, Malik Nawab Khan, the present head of the family, has inherited his father's status as a *Zaildar* and a Darbari. Another son, Aurangzeb Khan, was recruited as a Naib-Tahsildar and is now an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. The youngest son, Karam Dad Khan, is a Subedar-Major in the 1/2nd Punjab Regiment. He served in the War, and was wounded while on active service.

Of the brothers of Khan Sahib Fateh Khan, Hayat Khan and Mehr Khan were *inamkhors* and *kursi nashins*. The former died in 1914. Another member of the family, Honorary Lieutenant Subedar-Major Baz Khan, son of Hayat Khan, served in the War in Mesopotamia and lost his life in the battle at Shamran. He was awarded a prize of Rs. 1,000, a pension and a recruiting medal.

CAPTAIN SARDAR MASUD HYAT KHAN OF WAH.

- SAYAD AHMAD KHAN.
  - Seven generations.
    - Karam Khan (dead).
      - Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I. (died 1901).
        - Sardar Muhammad Aslam Hyat Khan (died 1924).
          - CAPTAIN SARDAR MASUD HYAT KHAN (born 1897).
            - Salim Hyat Khan (born 1922).
        - Sardar Mahmud Hyat Khan (died 1910).
        - Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan, K.B.E. (born 1887).
          - Afzal Hyat Khan (born 1907).
          - Asif Hyat-Khan (born 1917).
        - Sardar Ghairat Hyat Khan (died 1911).
        - Hon'ble Major Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, K.B.E., K.B., D.O.L. (born 1892).
          - Lieutenat Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan (born 1915).
          - Azmat Hyat Khan (born 1921).
          - Rifaat Hyat Khan (born 1926).
          - Izzat Hyat Khan (born 1929).
          - Ghairat Hyat Khan (born 1932).
        - Sardar Barkat Hyat Khan (died 1922).
          - Two sons.
      - Bahadur Khan (died 1879).
        - Two generations.
      - Ghulam Khan (dead).
        - Three generations.
      - Ghulab Khan (died 1880).
        - Sadullah Khan (died 1922).
          - Four sons.
        - Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan, C.I E. (born 1879).
          - Mubarik Khan (died 1923).
          - Mansur Ali Khan (born 1912).
          - Mahmud Ali Khan (born 1915).
          - Mazhar Ali Khan (born 1917).
      - Sikandar Khan (died 1892).
    - Fateh Khan (dead).
      - Four generations.
    - Three other sons.

This is a Khattar family, and is like Kale Khan Dharek of the Firozal clan, being descended from Firoz Khan, the fourth son of Khattar Khan. Sayad Ahmad Khan with his son, Ghazan Khan, seems to have gone to Delhi about the same time as Ghairat Khan and to

have entered the Imperial service. He was not, however, so fortunate, for a chief officer at Court fell in love with the reputation of the beauty of Gul Begam, sister of Ghazan Khan, and threw him into prison when he refused to give her up. Sayad Ahmad, the father, fled by night with his pretty daughter and returned to his native country, where he founded a village, which he named Ahmadabad, now in ruins. Ghazan Khan died in prison, and his son, Jamal Khan, quarrelling with his relations, left Ahmadabad and founded a village for himself in the jungle, calling it Jalalsar, after the name of his son. But the memory of Jamal Khan's humble village has been lost in the palace and *sarai* built close at hand by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1645 when marching towards Kabul. Some traces of the buildings are still visible, as the Asaf Khani Mahal; and the name of the village Wah is said to express the satisfaction of the Emperor as he looked on the beauty of the scene, with its running water and pleasant groves.*

The present head of the family is Captain Sardar Masud Hyat Khan. His great grandfather, Karam Khan, was a brave soldier, and in 1848 he raised a force of horse and foot, which Nicholson employed in holding the Margala pass. His house at Wah was burnt down by the rebel Sikh force under the command of Atar Singh Atariwala and he was shortly afterwards killed by Fateh Khan, his own brother, who surprised him while taking his noonday *siesta* in a garden. His son, Muhammad Hyat Khan, grand-father of the present representative of the family, then joined Abbott at Nara with a few recruits, and remained with that officer till the close of the war. In 1857 Nicholson was Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, and when the Mutiny first broke out he directed Muhammad Hyat Khan to raise a body of Afridis for service; and when he was appointed to command the Punjab Movable Column he nominated this young man as his Aide-de-Camp. Muhammad Hyat Khan was with the General when he so terribly punished the mutinous 55th Infantry at Hoti Mardan and the 46th Infantry and the 9th Light Cavalry at Trimu Ghat. He marched to Delhi with the force, and fought gallantly throughout the siege. He was with the General when he was mortally wounded at the capture of the city, and remained with him to the last, attending him for the few days that he survived with the utmost devotion. For these services the pension of Rs. 250 per annum, which had been enjoyed by his father, and which had been continued to him on the latter's death, was increased to Rs. 360, and he also received a handsome *khilat*.

---

*Wah, an ejeculation commonly used in the Punjab expressive of astonishment or satisfaction.

After the fall of Delhi, Muhammad Hyat Khan returned to Peshawar where he was appointed Thanedar, and a few months later he was transferred to Jhelum and made Tahsildar of Talagang. In May 1861 he was raised to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner and posted to Shahpur whence he was transferred to Bannu. While attached to the latter district, his extraordinary exertions and enterprising zeal contributed largely to the surrender of the Muhammad Khel Waziris and the pacification of the frontier which was effected in 1871. For his very valuable services he received the thanks of the Government of India. In 1872 he was made an Assistant Commissioner and appointed a Companion of the Order of the Star of India. He was attached as Political Officer to the Kurram Field Force in 1878-79, and in the same capacity to the Kabul Field Force in 1879-80, and before his retirement was appointed a Divisional Judge in the Province. In 1899 he was given the personal title of Nawab. He died in 1901, and was succeeded as the head of the family by his eldest son, Muhammad Aslam Hyat Khan, who served in the Punjab Civil Service and retired as an Additional District Magistrate. Sardar Muhammad Aslam Hyat Khan died in 1924, and was succeeded by his son, Captain Sardar Masud Hyat Khan as head of the family. Sardar Masud Hyat Khan joined the army during the Great War in 1918 as one of the batch of officers trained at Indore, and was commissioned in 1919. He saw active service in Khyber (1920), Iraq (1921), and the N.-W. Frontier (1923-25). He is now Quarter Master General of the Patiala State Forces, having joined this appointment in 1936. He was awarded the Indian General Service Medal of 1921-24.

Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan, K.B.E., the third son of Nawab Muhammad Hyat Khan, is the eldest surviving uncle of the present head of the family. He joined the Punjab Police as a Deputy Superintendent in 1909, but was promoted soon afterwards to the Indian Police Service. He was responsible for detecting the leaders of the notorious Ghaddar Conspiracy, for which he was granted the King's Police Medal. In 1922 he contributed, by his untiring efforts, to the success of the Lahore *Mela* which was held to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. He was granted the titles of Khan Bahadur and O.B.E. and also an area of land. In 1923 his services were sent to the Patiala Darbar and five years later the Government appreciated his work there by conferring upon him the title of Nawab. In 1930 Nawab Liaqat Hyat Khan was appointed by the late Maharaja of Patiala as his Prime Minister. The Maharaja later conferred upon him the hereditary titles of *Aitmad-ud-Doula, Viqar-ul-Mulk, Tazim.* In recent years he twice represented the Patiala

State at the Round Table Conference and once attended the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee as a delegate. A knighthood was conferred on him in 1933 and he was awarded a K.B.E. in 1939.

Another uncle of the present head of the family is the Hon'ble Major Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, K.B.E., K.B., D.O.L. He is the younger son of Nawab Muhammad Hyat Khan. Born in 1892 and educated at the M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and the University College, London, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan came into prominence during the period of the Great War. He was commissioned in the 2/67th Punjabis and served as a Recruiting Officer and, later, with his regiment on the North-Western Frontier. He also served in the Third Afghan War and was the first Indian to command a Company on active service. For his recruiting work he received a special *sanad* and a *khilat* and the recruiting badge and for his military services he was awarded the M. B. E. (military). He was returned unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Council by a landholders' constituency. From 1918 to 1930 he worked also as an Honorary Magistrate with first class powers.

The Hon'ble Sir Sikander Hyat Khan has a most distinguished record of public service, as a non-official President of the Small Town Committee of Hassanabdal, as a Personal Assistant to the *Mela* Officer at the time of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as a non-official member of the Police Enquiry Committee of 1926, as an elected member of the Punjab Legislative Council and as Chairman of the Provincial Reforms Committee. In 1929 he was appointed Revenue Member of the Punjab Government. In 1932 he had the unique distinction of acting as Governor of the Punjab for a period of four months and again in 1934 for another period of the same duration. On his retirement as Revenue Member in 1935 he was appointed Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. He returned to the Punjab towards the end of 1936 to resume the Revenue Membership and to succeed the late Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain as the leader of the Unionist Party in the Punjab Legislature. The Punjab Unionist Party having been returned in majority in the first election to the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1937, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan was invited by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab to form the first Ministry under the Government of India Act of 1935. The Hon'ble Sir Sikander Hyat Khan thus became the first Premier of the autonomous Punjab Govrnment on 1st April, 1937. This exalted position he continues to occupy at the present time. He was awarded the title of Khan Bahadur in 1928 and was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1933. His eldest son, Lieutenant Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan passed out of the Indian Mili-

tary Academy in 1937 and saw active service on the N.-W. Frontier with the Royal Northamptonshire Regiment. He is now serving in the 15th Light Cavalry.

Barkat Hyat Khan, the youngest son of Nawab Muhammad Hyat Khan, is a member of the District Board and a President of the Town Committee, Hassanabdal. Khan Sadulla Khan, eldest son of Sardar Ghulab Khan, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and died in 1922. His eldest son, Mumtaz Ali Khan, was an elected member and Vice-Chairman of Attock District Board (1933-35). He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal (1935) and a *sanad*. Ikram Ali Khan, the second son, is a Tahsildar and Safdar Ali Khan, the youngest son, is a cadet at the Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

Nawab Muzaffar Khan, C.I.E., is another son of Sardar Ghulab Khan. He was born in 1880 and appointed a Munsiff in 1912. Later he became an Extra Assistant Commissioner and served as Mir Munshi to the Punjab Government. In 1919 he was appointed on the staff of the British Delegation to the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference and was also awarded the title of Khan Bahadur, and a year later was deputed as a member of the British Mission to Kabul. He remained there as a member of the British Delegation till 1922. On return from Kabul in 1923 he was appointed to the Political Department of the Government of India and served as Assistant Commissioner in the North-West Frontier Province. He received the title of Nawab in 1922. Two years later he was appointed Director of Information Bureau, Punjab, and Joint Secretary in the Transferred Departments. Nawab Muzaffar Khan was specially deputed to work out the details of the constitutional reforms when they were first introduced in the N.-W. Frontier Province. In 1932 he was appointed Reforms Commissioner, Punjab. He retired in 1934, when he was awarded the title of C. I. E. Soon afterwards he was appointed Revenue Member to the Punjab Government.

Sultan Muhammad Khan, son of Sardar Ghulam Khan, was a *Wazir-i-Wazarat* in the Kashmir State and died in 1929. One of his sons, Saadat Ali Khan, is a Lieutenant in the Kashmir State Army. Ghulam Sarwar Khan, a grandson of Ghulam Khan, is an Inspector in the Punjab Police.

The village of Wah is owned in equal shares by the descendants of Karam Khan and Fateh Khan.

HONORARY MAJOR SARDAR MUHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN, GHEBA, OF KOT FATEH KHAN.

RAI ALYAS.
Rai Sher Muhammad.
Rai Khair Muhammad.

Karam Khan. | Rai Jalal. | Rai Sarfraz. | Allahyar Khan.

(sons of Rai Jalal:) Ahmad Khan. | Muhammad Khan.

(sons of Muhammad Khan:) Ghulam Muhammad Khan. | Khan Bahadur Fateh Khan (died 1894). | Ahmad Khan (died 1843).

(son of Ahmad Khan:) Sardar Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1894).
Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan (died 1903).
HONORARY MAJOR SARDAR MUHAMMAD NAWAZ KHAN (born 1901).

An account of the origin of the Gheba tribe will be found in the history of the Tiwana family, and there is no occasion to repeat it in this place. The Ghebas came to the Punjab some time after both Sials and Tiwanas, and settled in the wild, hilly country between the Indus and the Sohan rivers, now known as the *parganas* of Fatehjang and Pindi Gheb. Here they held their own against the neighbouring tribes —Awans, Gakhars and Jodhras—till the days of Sardar Charat Singh Sukarchakia, grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. They had not been subdued by the Afghan invaders of India, for they were just off the highway, and their country was difficult of access; nor did they ever invite attack by their demeanour, but presented a small tribute such as a horse or a few head of cattle as the invader passed, and thus secured his good-will. Sardar Gujjar Singh Bhangi of Gujrat, who for a time held the country as far north as Rawalpindi, made but little impression on the Gheba district. Charat Singh, after he had seized Pind Dadan Khan, overran the southern part of Rawalpindi and made Rai Jalal tributary, leaving him one-fourth of the revenue called the *chaharam* in consideration of his proprietary right in the land. But neither Charat Singh nor his son, Mahan Singh, were able to get much out of the sturdy Ghebas, and their supremacy was little more than nominal. Rai Jalal managed his old territory, and gave up a certain proportion to the Sikh chiefs when they were strong enough to ask for it.

In 1806 Ranjit Singh sent Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala as the governor of the Rawalpindi district, and he continued the farm of the Kot and Khunda *ilaqas* to Rai Muhammad Khan, the nephew of Rai Jalal. The village of Shahar Rai Bahadur, worth Rs. 500, was conferred on Rai Muhammad, with a *muafi* or revenue-free grant, worth Rs. 1,075 a year. The great rivals of the Rais of Kot were the Maliks of Pindi Gheb, who farmed the Sil *ilaqa* from the Sikhs. Their jealousy at length ended in bloodshed, for during a year of scarcity, when both had failed to pay the revenue, they were summoned to the Darbar at Amritsar. There they quarrelled, and Rai Muhammad cut down Malik Ghulam Muhammad almost in the presence of the Maharaja himself and then fled to his home. It was not thought politic to punish him at that time, as his services were urgently needed on the side of Government in a wild country where the Sikh *kardars* never gained full power. In 1830 Rai Muhammad served against Sayad Ahmad, the fanatic leader, who, having been compelled to retire from Peshawar, which he had for some time absolutely ruled, had made Balakot in Hazara his head-quarters. Here he was attacked by the Sikh army, commanded by Prince Sher Singh and General Ventura, and utterly defeated. Rai Muhammad much distinguished himself in this battle, and for his services received the village of Garu, worth Rs. 200.

Jodh Singh, Dhana Singh Malwai, Atar Singh Kalianwala and Prince Nao Nihal Singh successively governed the Gheba country, and all found Rai Muhammad Khan difficult to control and ever ready to rebel. Sardar Atar Singh during his second tenure of office determined, for the sake of peace, to get rid of him. He invited the Rai to his fort of Pagh, which overlooked Kot on the opposite side of the little river Sil. Muhammad Khan did not suspect treachery and went to Pagh, attended by his son, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, and two followers. No sooner had he entered the fort than the little party was attacked by Budha Khan Malal, an old enemy of his family and the retainers of Atar Singh and were all killed. Fateh Khan succeeded his father, and avenged his death upon Budha Khan whose family he almost extirpated. In 1845-46 Fateh Khan, taking advantage of the weakness of the Lahore Government, rose in revolt, but in August of the latter year he surrendered to Sardar Chatar Singh Atariwala, who thought of employing him to suppress future disturbances in the district. But two months later Misar Amir Chand, through folly or treachery, released him, and he again took up arms against the Government. Through the influence of Colonel Lawrence he was again induced to yield, and he soon had an opportunity of fighting against the Sikhs without being guilty of treason. During the war of 1848-49 he was of the greatest

service to Nicholson and Abbott. He kept open the communications, and raised as large a body of horse and foot as he was able, and on several occasions engaged parties of the rebels with success.

In 1857 the loyalty of Fateh Khan was equally conspicuous, and he was rewarded by the grant of a life pension of Rs. 600 per annum and of a *khilat* of the value of Rs. 1,000. His *jagirs* were also upheld. In 1860 he was made a *jagirdar* Magistrate, and invested with judicial powers, criminal and civil, in eighteen villages. In 1866, when the *rakhs* in the district were demarcated, an area of about three thousand acres in the Kala Chita hills was formed into a separate estate and assigned to him as a pasture for the horses and cattle of his household. On 2nd January, 1888 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him.

In default of male issue Government recognized as Fateh Khan's heir his nephew, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, son of Ahmad Khan, who was killed with Raja Dhian Singh in 1843. Uncle and nephew together enjoyed *jagirs* of the value of Rs. 5,220, namely, Rs. 1,411 for life and Rs. 3,800 in perpetuity. At the regular Settlement Government remitted for the remainder of the Sardar's life the assessment imposed on the *rakh* above-mentioned, and specially allowed him to engage for the revenues of *mauza* Gagan, in which he was *jagirdar* and *taaluqdar*, and to collect in kind from the cultivators as he had hitherto done.

Sardar Fateh Khan was owner or part owner of sixteen villages, and was the leading landed proprietor in what was then the Rawalpindi district; he was also one of the three landlords who were exempted from most of the provisions of the Arms Act as " great Sardars and *Jagirdars* of the Punjab ". He was a man of strong, determined character, and his great influence since annexation was always used on the side of Government and in the cause of law and order. He died in 1894 and his nephew, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, having predeceased him, was succeeded by his grandnephew, Muhammad Ali Khan. The latter who was appointed an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Rawalpindi district, and presented a sword of honour by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, died in 1903, leaving a minor son, Muhammad Nawaz Khan, the present Sardar. The estate, therefore, went under the management of the Court of Wards and remained so until 1923. The Sardar's tenants rendered good services during the Great War for which a sword was conferred on the Sardar by His Excellency the Governor-General. In 1919 he was nominated to a cadetship at the Royal Military College, Dehra Dun and two years later was commissioned. In 1926 he was appointed to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. In the same year he was elected to represent the landholders in the Indian Legislative

Assembly. In 1933 the Sardar was given the Honorary rank of Major. He is at present a Subordinate Judge, a Magistrate and an Assistant Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, holding all these posts in an honorary capacity. Major Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan is a large land owner in the Attock district.

THE LATE KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MUHAMMAD ABDUL KARIM KHAN OF ISA KHEL.

DALEL KHAN.

- Khan Zaman Khan (died 1838)
  - Umar Khan (died 1825)
    - Ahmad Khan (died 1877).
    - Muhammad Khan (died 1855)
      - Muhammad Alam Khan (died 1877)
        - Abdus-Samad Khan (died 1923)
          - Three generations.
      - Muhammad Shah Nawaz Khan (died 1848)
        - Khan Bahadur Abd-ur-Rahim Khan (died 1908)
          - Three generations.
      - Muhammad Ayaz Khan (died 1887)
        - KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB ABDUL KARIM KHAN (died 1937)
          - Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan (died 1918)
            - Muhammad Abdul Ghafoor Khan (born 1916).
        - Muhammad Haqdad Khan (born 1870)
          - Two generations.
      - Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sarfraz Khan (died 1883)
        - Three generations.
      - Muhammad Abdullah Khan, C.I.E., (died 1903)
        - Three generations.
      - Zulfiqar Khan (died 1862)
        - Three generations
      - Abdus Sattar Khan (died 1910)
        - Three generations.
      - Abdul Aziz Khan (died 1894)
        - Three generations.
- Muhammad Khan (dead).

In the reign of Ahmad Shah of Kabul (1747 to 1773), the chief of the Isa Khel was Dalel Khan, and he received a *sanad* declaring that the four Tapas of Isa Khel were for the future his, as a reward for past services; and Rs. 6,000 were to be paid him yearly as a charge upon Marwat and Bannu, on condition of assisting in collecting the revenue of those districts. From this fact we gather incidentally that Marwat and Bannu never paid revenue to the most powerful king that ever sat upon the throne of Kabul; and that Ahmad Shah was obliged to give the Khan one-half the revenue as an inducement to collect and bring in the remainder. When Dalel Khan died, Ahmad Shah confirmed his son, Khan one-half the revenue as an inducement to collect and bring in the vice under the Shah, and was present in the fight against the Mahrattas at Panipat in 1761, receiving a present of a dagger from Ahmad Shah, which is still in possession of the family. These revenue assignments were further increased by a fresh *jagir* grant of Rs. 4,000 in Timur Shah's reign, subject to the furnishing of twelve horsemen as an escort to the Shah. Later on, when the Nawab of Dera had charge of the province, Khan Zaman's son, Umar Khan, was allowed to retain the chieftainship; but his allowances were cut down to one-quarter the revenue collections of the *ilaqas*.

He acted as a *Kardar* or Agent of the Nawab in the southern villages of Isa Khel, and increased the revenues by excavating the canal now known by his name, and bringing new tracts into cultivation. These newly-broken lands were lightly assessed by the Nawab at one-sixth the produce. Umar Khan was also allowed to enjoy one-half the income of the Kotri Alum-pans in the Isa Khel *ilaqa*. He was succeeded in 1825 by his son, Ahmad Khan, who continued to improve the estate, until adverse fortune set in on the conquest of Isa Khel by the Sikhs. A *sanad* was given him in 1836 confirming his possession, but requiring payment of seven-eighths of the collections, thus leaving little for the maintenance of the chief and his family. Ahmad Khan demurred in subscribing to the terms; and he was reported to the Lahore Government as a dangerous rebel by Diwan Lakhi Mal, who then had charge of the Derajat province. A force was sent to eject him under command of Sardar Fateh Singh Man and Raja Suchet Singh. Resistance would have been fruitless. He fled to Kot Chanda in the Khatak hills, and thence to Bannu, where he was hospitably received by Sher Mast Khan, chief of the Jhandu Khel. He died shortly afterwards in exile. Fortunately for the family, Prince Nao Nihal Singh had received kindness at the hands of Ahmad Khan, and refused to support Lakhi Mal's policy of crushing the clan out and out. He

insisted on appointing Muhammad Khan, brother of the deceased Ahmad Khan, to the full rights and privileges of the chieftainship. But the Diwan had his revenge later on. He persuaded Shaikh Imam-ud-Din, who was marching through Bannu and Marwat at the head of a strong Sikh force, to make a descent upon Isa Khel, and carry Muhammad Khan away. The measure was not a complete success. Some of Muhammad Khan's children were taken prisoners; but he himself received timely notice and fled to the hills, while his son, Shah Nawaz, rode off to Peshawar, and throwing himself at Nao Nihal's feet, secured the kindly intervention of that Prince a second time in his father's behalf. The Khan was duly reinstated, and his family were allowed to return to Isa Khel.

It appears strange that the Diwan, who was subordinate to Nao Nihal Singh, should have had the hardihood to risk his wrath, so often running counter to his express wishes. Yet Edwardes records a third attempt on the part of Lakhi Mal to ruin the unfortunate Khan, this time with better success. He arranged with Sardar Fateh Singh to seize Shah Nawaz, who had been sent to Lahore by his father to offer condolences on the occasion of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's death, and his arrest was actually effected as the unsuspecting youth was on his way back to his own country, clad in a dress of honour which had been bestowed on him by Prince Nao Nihal, heir-apparent to the throne. The Sardar sent him prisoner to the Diwan, who kept him in close confinement for over two years, at the same time confiscating the whole of the revenues of the chief of Isa Khel. Muhammad Khan again fled to Bannu, and Lakhi Mal managed the property, taking the chief's eighth share for himself, and all he could get besides.

Muhammad Khan had in the meantime lost his good friend, Nao Nihal Singh, who on the day of his father's funeral was himself killed by the falling-in of the palace gateway at Lahore as he passed underneath. The *Wazir* Dhian Singh, however, took up the case, and ordered Lakhi Mal to send his prisoner, Shah Nawaz, to Lahore. He was received with much honour, presented with a *khilat*, and permitted to return to his home in company with Malik Fateh Khan Tiwana, then about to start on a tax-collecting expedition in the Marwat country. Fateh Khan's orders were to reinstate the chief of Isa Khel on his way to Bannu. But the Diwan refused to recognise the Malik's authority, and Fateh Khan returned to Lahore without having put Ahmad Khan in possession. Thither, too, returned the wretched Shah Nawaz to sit at the *Wazir's* door and cry ineffectually for justice. "Such", writes Edwardes, "was the state of the authority of Ranjit's successors on the distant frontiers of their Empire." But, as Shah Nawaz told Edwardes,

"It pleased God that the Raja Dhian Singh and his Royal Master should both be murdered;" and their removal was indirectly the means of Ahmad Khan's restoration, though after a considerable interval. Malik Fateh Khan was at Lahore when Maharaja Sher Singh met with his death and he was suspected of having joined in the conspiracy for the *Wazir's* removal. He managed to get away in the confusion, and took refuge in the fort of Jhandu Khel, on the Kurram, where also was his friend, Ahmad Khan, outlawed under the orders of the Diwan. The *Wazarat* at Lahore had developed upon Raja Hira Singh after his father's murder; but he in his turn was assassinated by Sardar Jawahir Singh, uncle of Maharaja Dalip Singh, who speedily removed Lakhi Mal from the Dera governorship and restored Fateh Khan to favour. But Muhammad Khan's trials were not yet over. Jawahir Singh, who would have helped him, was murdered at the instigation of his sister, the Rani Jindan, by her paramour, Lal Singh, who assumed the *Wazarat*, and handed over the Dera province to Lakhi Mal's son, Daulat Rai. He was, however, removed shortly afterwards by Sir Henry Lawrence, to whom Edwardes had furnished a full report of the father's iniquities, of which the Isa Khel troubles were but a sample. General Van Cortlandt, the new governor, lost no time in restoring Muhammad Khan to his patrimony, which he enjoyed without further worry for the remaining six years of his life. Edwardes had championed his cause throughout; and the old chief proved his gratitude shortly afterwards by siding with him in the Second Sikh War, and doing his best to hold the rebels in check. His son, Muhammad Alam, was in the citadel of Fort Dalipgarh (Bannu) with Malik Fateh Khan Tiwana when the latter was killed in attempting to cut his way out. Muhammad Alam was taken prisoner and carried away across the Indus by the rebels, who did not release him until after the battle of Gujrat. His brother, Muhammad Ayaz Khan, harassed the Sikhs from outside with the object of forcing them to abandon their attack on Fateh Khan; but his efforts were unsuccessful. He afterwards joined Reynell Taylor with his younger brother, Sarfraz, and did good service in the attack on Fort Lakhi; while their father, Muhammad Khan, lent active and useful assistance in forwarding supplies and materials for the siege. The faithful Shah Nawaz, second son of the old man, was killed in charging the enemy's guns at Kaneri, on the 18th June, 1848, literally, as Edwardes describes it, at the cannon's mouth. His son, Abd-ur-Rahim Khan, was awarded a pension of Rs. 500 per annum with a *jagir* of similar value, and the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him.

Muhammad Khan died in 1855, having shortly before divided his property equally between his seven sons and his one fatherless grand-

son- Abd-ur-Rahim. The Government conferred the *jagir* in perpetuity in the same shares, but reduced the Alum share proceeds to one-sixth. The *jagir* and dues were then valued at Rs. 6,878, as detailed below:—

			Rs.
One-eighth the land revenue	...	...	5,395
One-sixth the Alum proceeds	...	...	419
Cash *Abiana* (water-rate)	...	...	1,064

In addition to these hereditary allowances, several members of the family recevied life-*jagirs* or pensions for special services rendered.

All the brothers behaved well in the Mutiny. Muhammad Ayaz Khan placed himself under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Bannu at the head of a body of *sowars* of his own raising, and after the rebellion was awarded a pension of Rs. 250 per annum. Sarfraz Khan and Abdullah Khan marched with a troop of one hundred horse to Delhi and joining the Hariana Field Force under General Van Cortlandt, were present at the actions of Hissar, Phatauli, Mangoli and Jamalpur. Abdullah Khan's bravery was conspicuous throughout, and his gallant conduct was rewarded with the thanks of Government. He was present at the Siege of Lucknow, as Risaldar in the 3rd Sikh Irregulars, and took part in the subsequent operations in Oudh, frequently receiving the commendations of the general officers under whom he was serving. On one occasion, after being out all day with his squadron, he met with a party of the 6th Foot, who were returning to camp in the evening, weary and prostrated with fatigue. He at once dismounted his men, and making the English soldiers mount the horses, led them into camp.

Muhammad Abdullah Khan resigned his commission in 1860. He had been awarded the Order of British India with the accompanying pension of Rs. 360 per annum; and a *jagir* was bestowed upon him of the value of Rs. 600. He was appointed a Tahsildar in 1868, and was promoted to an Extra Assistant Commissionership six years later. He retired in 1887 on a pension of Rs. 1,520 per annum, and afterwards worked as an Honorary Civil Judge and Magistrate. He had at all times rendered good service. During the last Afghan War he equipped one hundred *sowars* for service on the border, besides furnishing a large number of camels to the Transport Department. He held the title of Khan Bahadur, and was one of the leading Darbaris of the district.

He died in 1903 leaving three sons. Faiz-ullah Khan, the eldest, succeeded to the perpetuity *jagir* of Rs. 872, held by his father, and half of the *jagir* of Kallar, a village in Isa Khel, worth Rs. 800, was

continued to him for life. He was at first a Divisional Darbari, and later was made Provincial Darbari. He worked as an Honorary Magistrate for twenty-two years and remained Vice-President of the Municipal Committee for a long time. On Muhammad Faiz-ullah Khan's death, his only son, Muhammad Saif-ullah Khan, succeeded him to the perpetual *jagir* and the seat in the Divisional Darbar. In the Great War he worked as District Assistant Recruiting Officer in Mianwali and was awarded a recruiting badge. In 1921 he was elected as a member of the Punjab Legislative Council and this position he continued to hold even after the next two elections. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred upon him in 1926 and that of Khan Bahadur four years later. He was then granted the King's Commission as Lieutenant and appointed an Honorary Assistant Recruiting Officer for the whole of the Rawalpindi Division. He is Vice-President of the Isa Khel Municipality since 1918 and has recently become the Vice-President of the District Board also. He holds various other positions which together indicate his interest in matters of public welfare. To mention only a few, he is a member of the Soldiers' Board, a representative of the Sports' Board of the Rawalpindi Division, a Juror and a member of the *Jirgah*, a Director of the Co-operative Society and Vice-President of the Mortgage Bank. He has been a non-official visitor of jails. In 1933 he was appointed to act on the Board of the Indian Military Academy. He has always been helpful to the administration.

Muhammad Ata-ullah Khan, the second son of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdullah Khan was an Extra Assistant Commissioner who after his retirement received the title of Khan Sahib, and took up his abode in Karnal. One of his sons, Obaidullah Khan, is an Inspector of Police in the Punjab. The youngest son, Hamidullah Khan, is owner of considerable landed and house property situated at Bannu, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Shahpur, Lahore and Hoshiarpur and pays land revenue of about Rs. 15,000 a year. He did good work in the Great War and received several certificates and *sanads*.

Muhammad Sarfraz Khan—one of the brothers of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdullah Khan—resigned in 1858, after the pacification of Hariana, and was rewarded with a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000 and the title of Khan Bahadur. The grant ceased on his death in 1883. He was the wealthiest and the ablest man in the family. Besides his Isa Khel and Nar lands, he had a grant in the Shahpur district yielding a handsome revenue. He had two sons, Muhammad Abdur Rehman Khan and Muhammad Nawaz Khan. The former was made Divisional Darbari, received the *jagir* of Hashtum and worked as an Honorary Magistrate for a long time. The brothers' estates, however, remained under the Court

of Wards for several years and the latter brother's share has not yet been released. On Muhammad Abdur Rehman's death his eldest son, Ghulam Qadir Khan, was made a Divisional Darbari besides getting the perpetual *jagir* of Hashtum. Muhammad Aslam Khan—grandson of Muhammad Nawaz Khan—has recently got the Viceroy's Commission and is posted in the 11th Battalion of the 13th Frontier Force Rifles.

Another brother of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdullah Khan was Khan Bahadur Muhammad Khan who died in 1887. He had two sons, Abdul Karim Khan and Muhammad Haqdad Khan. The latter has been a Jamadar in the 15th Bengal Lancers. His eldest son, Haq Nawaz Khan, is a District Darbari and member of the Council of Elders. A grandson of still another brother of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdullah Khan, namely, Muhammad Khuda Dad Khan, served in the police in the N.-W. Frontier Province and retired as Deputy Superintendent, with the title of Khan Sahib. He was a Divisional Darbari, and worked as an Honorary Magistrate till his death in 1924. His eldest son, Khaliq Dad Khan, got the perpetual *jagir* of Hashtum and the place of his father in the Darbar. He is an Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab. Khaliq Dad Khan's youngr brother, Ismatullah Khan, is a Tahsildar at Bhalwal in the Shahpur district. The second son of Khan Sahib Khuda Dad Khan named Allah Dad Khan helped the poiice administration of his district and received in recognition two squares of land and a sword.

On the death of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdullah Khan, C.I.E., his nephew, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdur Rahim Khan, remained the head of the Isa Khel family until his death in 1908. He was succeeded to the headship by his cousin, Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan. In 1910 he was made Khan Bahadur and in 1924 awarded the title of Nawab. He was a *jagirdar* of Hashtum, a member of the *jirgah*, a non-official visitor of jails and a Director of Co-operative Societies and Vice-President of the Mortgage Bank. Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Khan's eldest son, Muhammad Karam Dad Khan, was made a Divisional Darbari and given the perpetual *jagir* of Hashtum and the life *jagir* of his grand-father, Muhammad Shah Nawaz Khan. All these rights were inherited, on his death, by the elder son, Allah Dad Khan. Various other members of the family such as Abdus Sattar, Abdus Samad and Abdur Rahman were also Darbaries. The last had married the only daughter of the late Sher Khan of Isa Khel and had succeeded to his property, said to be worth Rs. 50,000, in 1884. Mr. Thorburn, in his Settlement report wrote of Sher Khan: "He is the sole surviving descendant in the male line of Jangi Khan, grandfather of Khan Zaman. His father, Hassan Khan, was Umar Khan's righthand man. At his death, Sher Khan, was a child. Grown-up, he sided with the Sikhs, and did not

share in the long exile of the other branch of his house. On their reinstatement Muhammad Khan's son treated their kinsman with scant consideration, and in consequence Sher Khan has been their bitter enemy ever since. During the Second Sikh War, he was sent up in the Bannu Fort with Fateh Khan Tiwana and taken prisoner on its fall, but released after the battle of Gujrat. In the Mutiny he did excellent local service, as commandant of Mounted Police, and was rewarded with a pension of Rs. 600 a year. He is still an active old man. His whole life has been one long contention. He will die as he has lived, a struggling, disappointed man. He has been hitherto unable to convert his pension into a land-*jagir*, and in this Settlement some of the fruits of his former misdeeds have been lost to him". Among the now living members, Ghulam Rasul Khan was a Risaldar in the 15th Bengal Lancers. He served in the Great War in Europe and has since helped the administration in keeping the Red Shirt movement off Isa Khel. He is now a member of the Municipal Committee and of the District Board of Mianwali. Another member, Ghulam Qadir Khan, who is a Divisional Darbari, was awarded the title of Khan Sahib in 1927 and that of Khan Bahadur recently. He has been elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly. In the Great War he did good recruiting work and later helped in the suppression of dacoities in his *ilaqa*. For this work he was awarded a gold watch and a sword of honour. He is a member of the *Jirga* of his district and a non-official visitor of the Mianwali Jail. He holds several *sanads* granted to him by Government, and is indeed the most resourceful member of this large family.

As has already been stated the headship of the Isa Khel family at present rests with the late Nawab Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan. The Nawab rendered numerous services during the last quarter of a century. To mention only a few; he continued to provide a large number of recruits by his personal exertions throughout the period of the War; he actively assisted the police in tracing several dacoities and in effecting the capture of several outlaws; he worked for the St. John Ambulance Association; he proved extremely useful as a member of various *Jirgas*; he countered successfully the Red Shirt movement in his district; and in multifarious other ways he proved a thoroughly loyal and helpful citizen of his district. Likewise, he contributed from his own pocket considerable sums of money to various funds and movements which were started by Government since the beginning of the century. He held in his possession countless letters of appreciation from civil and military officers, and *sanads* and certificates both from the Punjab Government and the Government of India, besides several *khilats*, titles and medals.

MALIK AMIR MUHAMMAD KHAN OF KALABAGH.

MALIK SURKHRU KHAN.

- Malik Muhammad Azim Khan.
  - Allah Yar Khan
    - Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Khan (died 1885)
      - Khan Bahadur Malik Yar Muhammad Khan (dead)
        - Khan Bahadur Nawab Malik Ata Muhammad Khan (died 1924)
          - MALIK AMIR MUHAMMAD KHAN
            - Malik.
            - Muzaffar Khan (born 1934).
            - Allah Yar Khan (born 1935).
      - Sultan Muhammad Khan. (dead).
        - Two generations.
    - Ranbaz Khan
      - Sher Muhammad Khan
        - Pir Muhammad Khan (dead)
          - Lal Zamurrad Khan (dead).
      - Ghulam Yasin Khan (dead)
        - Two sons.
      - Amir Muhammad Khan (dead)
        - Taj Muhammad Khan (dead)
          - Two sons.
  - Nawab Khan
    - Sardar Khan
      - Three generations.
    - Sikandar Khan
      - Two generations.

Kala Bagh, the home for generations of the local Awan Maliks, is one of the most ancient towns in this part of the Punjab. It owes its existence to the celebrated salt quarries close by, and the extensive alum works, which are carried on in the town itself. The Indus ferry, too, below the town, being the easiest for fifty miles on either side, has helped to draw a considerable traffic this way and make Kala Bagh a halting place for caravans and armies using this route to India in the olden times. The town is picturesquely situated on the hill-side, at the point where the Indus enters the plains. It has the name of being hot in summer and unhealthy.

The Awan Maliks are said to have come here some three centuries ago. They at first squatted on the barren rock of Dang Koh, a natural fortress a short distance above stream from Kala Bagh, where the people of the neighbourhood were wont to take refuge when they had reason to dread the approach of a powerful enemy. Band Ali, grandson of Shaikh Adu, the first Awan settler, took possession of the salt-mines and established himself as chief in these parts, controlling the ferry, levying taxes on salt and alum, and taking tribute from the Bhangi Khel Khataks occupying the hills north of Kala Bagh. The Awans continued to hold their own after Band Ali's death in spite of temporary reverses. They lived, as did their neighbours, in a perpetual state of unrest, fighting all round for existence, sometimes victorious, often on the verge of annihilation. But they continued to make way, and gradually acquired lands in the plains and founded villages. Timur Shah, towards the end of the last century, recognised Muhammad Azam Khan Awan as head of the Kala Bagh *ilaqa*, and allowed him Rs. 1,200 annually for keeping his portion of the road open between Kabul and Delhi. The grant was continued by Timur's successors. Malik Ali Yar Khan was chief when the Sikhs annexed the district in 1822. He was made responsible for the revenue, and had to give an annual tribute to the Maharaja of two horses, eleven camels, five dogs, two-thirds of the salt tax and two-fifths of the revenues of the Masan lands held by him. The countenance of the Sikhs enabled Ali Yar Khan to strengthen and extend the hold he had lately acquired on certain Cis-Indus villages, and his family generally benefited largely under the comparatively secure rule of the Lahore Darbar. Ali Yar made himself useful to Edwardes in many ways at Bannu, just before the outbreak of the Second Sikh War. He helped with men and material in the construction of the fort of Dalipgarh, and placed his son, Muzaffar Khan, under Edwardes' orders in command of a body of horse of his own raising. Muzaffar Khan, afterwards, held the inner Bannu fort with Malik Fateh Khan Tiwana, whom Edwardes had left in charge of the district when obliged to proceed in all haste to Multan. Fateh Khan was killed in trying to cut his way through the Sikh soldiers who hemmed him in; but Muzaffar Khan surrendered and was carried prisoner to the main army at Gujrat, where he was allowed to purchase his liberty on payment of Rs. 5,000.

During the Mutiny, the Maliks exhibited active loyalty. Muzaffar Khan and his son, Yar Muhammad, raised about a hundred followers, and placed themselves at Edwardes' disposal in Peshawar. They were entrusted with the charge of one of the city gates. Muzaffar Khan was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur. Another brother, Ambaz

Khan, remained at Bannu with some levies under the orders of Captain Coxe, the Deputy Commissioner, who was carrying out the second settlement of Trans-Indus tracts as if nothing serious were happening further east.

Muzaffar Khan took over the chiefship on the death of his father in 1863. He constantly assisted the local officials in border matters; and his services were especially useful during the last Afghan War, when he furnished a number of animals for transport purposes, and helped with supplies along the Kurram route. He died in 1885. His son, Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, served at Peshawar as a Dafadar during the Mutiny, and always stood beside his father when there was work to be done. He enjoyed an annual income of about Rs. 11,000, made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Jagir lands in Isa Khel and Mianwali	6,190
Alum Works at Kala Bagh	4,500
Miscellaneous	310

He was one of the leading Provincial Darbaris in Mianwali and was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1907. He died in 1908 and was succeeded as head of the family by his son, Malik Ata Muhammad Khan. For the last three or four generations, the eldest son has in each case succeeded to all the property left by his father, younger sons taking only a maintenance allowance. This arrangement was legalised by the British Indian courts shortly after annexation in a suit brought by some of the younger members.

Malik Ata Muhammad Khan had a proud record of service based particularly on his contributions in the Great War. He advanced more than a lakh of rupees as loan and presented Rs. 75,000 for the construction of aeroplanes for the War. Another Rs. 35,000 were provided by him for the purchase of horses for the cavalry; and he donated yet another Rs. 7,000 for the relief of those who suffered injuries through that campaign. In addition to these pecuniary gifts he provided a large number of recruits. The Malik's services were appreciated by Government: he was invited to the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and later granted the title of Khan Bahadur. Besides several certificates and medals, the Malik Sahib received the high distinction of Nawab in 1916. He died in 1924. After his death his estate passed under the management of the Court of Wards from which it was released in 1932. Khan Bahadur Nawab Malik Ata Muhammad Khan's son, Amir Muhammad Khan, was educated at the Aitchison College until 1928 and later spent two years in England on further studies. His estate was released from the Court of Wards in 1932. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. He is at present superintending his own property.

RISALDAR MARDAN ALI KHAN OF MIANWALI.

- **SULTAN ZAKARIA.**
  - **Ali Muhammad.**
    - **Chiragh Ali**
      - **Hussain Ali**
        - **Sultan Ali** **(died 1889)**
          - **Three generations.**
      - **Mehr Ali**
        - **Sher Ali**
          - Three generations.
    - **Murad Ali**
      - Bahadur Ali
        - Five generations.
      - Ali Nur
        - Three generations.
      - Muhammad Ali
        - Three generations.
    - **Ghaus Ali**
      - Sharaf Ali
        - Malik Fazal Ali (died 1934)
          - RISALDAR MARDAN ALI KHAN (born 1882)
            - Haidar Chiragh (born 1912).
            - Ghulam Haidar (born 1918).
            - Mubarak Ali (born 1924).
          - Dost Muhammad (born 1891)
            - Three sons.
          - Sher Muhammad (born 1894)
            - Abdul Khaliq (born 1932).
          - Asghar Ali (born 1914).
          - Abdul Haq (born 1917).
        - Abbas Ali
          - Two generations.
      - Six others.

Mian Ali, who founded Mianwali in the Gakhar times, is said to have been a holy man from Baghdad. He gained ascendancy over the Pathan settlers in the country by encouraging them to throw off the yoke of the Gakhars. His promises of success were fulfilled, and the Gakhars were driven out of the country. His son, Sultan Zakaria, was a spiritual guide of the peasantry for many years, and is credited with having possessed miraculous gifts. In 1847, Muhammad Ali's three sons, Chiragh Ali, Murad Ali and Ghaus Ali, were in power, and rendered assistance to Edwardes in settling a blood feud which had until then cost

many lives annually. After annexation an enquiry into the holdings of the family was made, and in 1864 revenue to the amount of Rs. 1,200 a year was released in equal shares to the three heads of the house, with the condition attached that each grant was to be re-considered on the death of the holder. By mistake, the sanction was translated as being equivalent to a perpetual grant, and was so treated for many years. In the course of later settlement operations, however, the orders of Government were taken. Sanction was given in 1879 to the continuance of a *jagir* of Rs. 1,200 to the family. Of this amount, Rs. 600 was to be held by all the members on ancestral shares, and the remainder as *Sardari* allowances by the leading men for the time being of each of the three branches.

Mian Hussain Ali, son of Chiragh Ali, helped Edwardes in various ways, especially in the disposal of difficult land cases. He was much respected by the tribesmen owing to the name he had acquired for honesty and impartiality. His only son, Sultan Ali, a Provincial Darbari, was the recognised head of the family on his father's death. He was a Magistrate for Mianwali and seven surrounding villages. Mr. Thorburn describes him as a man of sterling character, fond of sport, being the most successful and fearless pig-sticker in this part of the Punjab. One of Mian Sultan Ali's sons, Mian Muhammad Hayat, is a District Darbari and an Assessor. He produced 240 recruits during the Great War as the result of his efforts as Assistant District Recruiting Officer. Like his father he is fond of hunting and is a good shot. A grandson of Sultan Ali, Mian Fateh Sher, is a *sufaidposh*, an *inamkhor* and a District Darbari, besides being a *Lambardar* of five villages in the Nili Bar. He has five squares of land in that area. He has been rendering assistance to the district administration whenever he has been called upon to do so. Similarly Abbas Ali, the grandson of Murad Ali—once the head of the second branch of the family—is a Divisional Darbari, a *Lambardar*, a perpetual *jagirdar* and a member of the *jirgah*. On account of his old age he is now leading a retired life, most of his useful activities devolving upon his son, Falik Sher. Another descendant of Murad Ali, Maluk Ali, gave considerable help during the Great War by exhorting the villagers of Mianwali to stand by their King and country. His son, Muhammad Akbar, was likewise active in furthering recruitment. During the agitation over the Rowlatt act and the excitement in connection with the Hijrat Movement, the father and the son did their bit for the administration. Muhammad Akbar is an elected Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Mianwali, a member of the District Board, a non-official visitor of

jails, a District Darbari, a member of *Jirgah* and an office holder in several other beneficient organisations started by Government. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. Yet another descendant of Murad Ali is Mian Hayat Ali. He is also a member of the District Board, a *kursi nashin*, a District Darbari, and a *maufidar*. Besides he is member of *Jirgah* and a *Zaildar* at Kundian. Like so many other members of the family, he has also been assisting the administration, in particular, the police and the military. His eldest son, Mian Sher Mohammad, is a Tahsildar. He was granted the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

Mian Fazal Ali, son of Mian Sharaf Ali, is described in the edition of 1909 as the head of the family. He and his brother, Abbas Ali, were Divisional Darbaris. He did good work in the District Board and the *Jirgahs* and received two *sanads* from the Punjab Government. During the Great War he did propaganda work in his district. He died in 1934. His eldest son, Risaldar Mardan Ali, the present head of the family, besides having been in the army, is an Honorary Magistrate, a Municipal Commissioner, member of *Jirgah* and a *Lambardar* of three villages. During the War he remained on active service for six years in Sistan, East Persia, Zhob and Waziristan. His work was appreciated by the military authorities, particularly his provision of about 500 recruits for the army. Mian Mardan Ali was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

"The Mians have considerable influence, due to their status as spiritual guides; but their holdings are small, and having no tribal following. The daughters are given only amongst themselves in marriage; but most of the best men of the neighbouring clans are proud to secure Mians as husbands for their girls. Hussain Ali, father of Sultan Ali, thus married a sister of Malik Fateh Khan Tiwana." This is how the position of this family was described by the authors of the earlier edition in 1909. The description befits the state of their fortunes during the present century.

KHAN SAHIB MALIK AMIR KHAN OF WANBHACHRAN.

- MALIK SHAHADAT
  - Malik Surkhru
    - Khan Beg.
    - Ahmed Yar.
  - Malik Chiragh
    - Fateh Khan
      - Khuda Yar Khan
        - Jahan Khan (died 1883).
      - Ahmad Yar Khan Khan (died 1878)
        - KHAN SAHIB MALIK AMIR KHAN (born 1863)
          - Khan Bahadur Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan (born 1885).
            - Malik Ghulam Abbas.
          - Malik Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1894).
          - Malik Hakim Khan (born 1900).
        - Khuda Yar
          - Two sons.
        - Jahan Khan.
      - Barkhurdar Khan
        - Fateh Khan.
      - Sardar Khan
        - Two generations.
    - Jahan Khan.
  - Malik Akbar.

Khan Sahib Malik Amir Khan is the chief of the Bhachar tribe in the Mianwali district. The progenitor of the family, Malik Banda, migrated at some unknown date to Bandial from Dinga in the Gujrat district. He gradually assumed the leadership of the Bhachars, Muhammad Khels, Arori Khels and Ghanjeras After his death the most powerful man in the family became the chief.

Constant feuds over the *dastar*, however, arose among the descendants of Malik Banda but Malik Shahadat and his brother, Malik Asalat, finally made a compromise according to which the former left the latter

in possession of Bandial and himself founded the village Shahadatwala, now known as Shadia, in the Mianwali district. The Bhachars of Wanbhachran are the direct descendants of Malik Shahadat who appears to have been a strong man, exercising considerable influence amongst the members of his own tribe. He built a fortress on the borders of Bandial, the ruins of which are still to be found near Tobah Jat Wala.

Malik Shahadat was murdered by the chiefs of Kachhi and was succeeded in the chiefship by his elder son, Malik Surkhru. Towards the end of the 17th century Malik Surkhru founded the village of Wanbhachran and built a fort around a *wan* (well) which is said to have been originally laid by Sher Shah Suri. While building this fort Malik Surkhru had the co-operation of Jat Kaliars, Awans and menials, each of whom he recompensed with a strip of land measuring thirty-six *karams* as *thobi wand* (*thobi* meaning as much earth as a man can hold in his two hands).

Malik Surkhru was in turn killed by the descendants of Malik Asalat who had settled in Bandial. Malik Chiragh, the second son of Malik Shahadat, who had come to the fort at Wan, was also killed in a fight at Wattakhel with the result that the three sons of Malik Asalat occupied the fort at Wanbhachran.

Malik Chiragh, at the time of his death, left three sons, Malik Ahmad Yar (the blind), Malik Fateh Khan and Malik Jahan Khan. The latter two were minors and were taken away to Wattakhel by their mother. Malik Ahmad Yar, however, was a resourceful man. He had the three sons of Malik Asalat murdered, took possession of the fort and became the chief. This blind chieftain acquired much influence and it is said of him:—

' Na laskkar na tai
Andhe mar punchai.

i.e., without army or wealth, the blind has routed the armies. When, however, Malik Fateh Khan, the second son of Malik Chiragh, attained his majority, Malik Ahmad Yar bestowed the turban of chieftainship upon him. Malik Fateh Khan became very powerful in Wanbhachran and, bringing the surrounding villages under subjection, annexed them to his territories.

Malik Fateh Khan had two wives and four sons, two from each of them and appears to be the only descendant of Malik Shahadat who left any children. Malik Fateh Khan rendered meritorious services during the Sikh regime and Maharaja Ranjit Singh, recognising the position of his family as the hereditary chiefs of the Bhachar tribe, granted him

an allowance of one-fifth of the revenues of Wanbhachran. This allowance was stopped in 1849 on the annexation of the Punjab but renewed in 1852 at Rs. 1,230 a year deducting the *panchotra* enjoyed by the family as *Lambardars*. This was granted in equal shares to the two sons of Malik Fateh Khan, Ahmad Yar and Sardar Khan, and the two grandsons, Jahan Khan and Fateh Khan. These allowances were first sanctioned for their lives only but half of them were subsequently continued to male heirs of Maliks Ahmad Yar and Sardar Khan in the first generation by the Board of Directors. Ahmad Yar died in 1878 and his son, Malik Amir Khan, was accordingly given an annual allowance of Rs. 154. These allowances were recommended for renewal by the Chief Commissioner in 1854 on grounds of local influence which the family possessed in this *ilaqa*.

Malik Khudayar Khan and Malik Barkhurdar Khan, sons of Malik Fateh Khan, rendered good service during the Multan Campaign and the Mutiny. Malik Fateh Khan's grandson, Malik Amir Khan, son of Malik Ahmad Yar, is the present head of the family and was born in 1863. He has been highly useful to the administration and his services during the Great War were of considerable importance. He and his son, (then) Risaldar Muzaffar Khan, have been described as the two amongst the most 'successful recruitors' of the district in the "Record of the War Services of the Mianwali District". He raised subscriptions and himself contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the War Loan, besides contributing to other charitable causes. The title of Khan Sahib was conferred on him in 1917. He was helpful during the disturbances of 1919 and was granted a *sanad*. Khan Sahib Malik Amir Khan is a Divisional Darbari and has now retired from active life.

His son, Khan Bahadur Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan, has now virtually assumed the chiefship of the Bhachar tribe. He has a distinguished record of service. He joined the 35th Scinde Horse in 1908 as a Daffadar and retired as a Risaldar in 1920. He was gazetted a Captain in the Army in India Reserve of Officers in 1930. He enlisted 572 recruits during the Great War and subscribed to various charitable causes for which he received a war badge, a *sanad* and a gold watch. He was selected to accompany the Peace Celebrations Contingent in 1919, was given a grant of land in the Pir Mahal Colony, a first class *jagir* of Rs. 750 per annum and the title of Khan Sahib. He is a prominent member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, an Honorary Magistrate and *Zaildar* in his *ilaqa*, Vice-Chairman, District Board, and Sub-Registrar in Mianwali. He also worked as President of the Mianwali Municipality for three years and was made a Khan Bahadur in 1932. He

possesses numerous *sanads* granted by the Governments of India and the Punjab for continued useful service to the administration and received the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. His son, Malik Ghulam Abbas, is a graduate of the Aligarh University and has been appointed a Tahsildar.

Khan Sahib Malik Amir Khan and his family own about 35,463 acres of land and pay Rs. 14,000 annually in land revenue.

KHAN SAHIB KHAN MUHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN KHARAL OF KAMALIA.*

- KAMAL KHAN.
  - Seven generations.
    - Muhammad Murad Khan (died 1827).
    - Jahan Khan.
      - Ahmad Khan (died 1897).
        - Muhammad Shahzad Khan (born 1881).
          - Two generations.
        - Muhammad Murad Khan.
          - Two generations.
    - Khan Bahadur Muhammad Sarfraz Khan (died 1863).
      - Muhammad Amir Ali Khan (died 1894).
        - KHAN SAHIB KHAN MUHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN (born 1872).
          - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1890).
            - Nawazish Ali Khan (born 1915).
            - Wajid Ali Khan (died 1932).
            - Barkat Ali Khan (born 1921).
          - Ghulam Ali Khan (born 1905).
            - Anwar Hussain Khan. (born 1926).
            - Munawar Hussain Khan (born 1929).
            - Mayar Hussain Khan (born 1935).
        - Qalab Ali Khan (born 1875).
          - Two generations.

The Kharal tribe, of which Sarfraz Khan, grandfather of Saadat Ali Khan, was the acknowledged head, claims to be of Rajput descent, and traces its genealogy up to Raja Karam of the Lunar dynasty, a famous king of Hastanapur. The Kharals have their chief settlements in the swampy jungles of the Lyallpur district. There are many of them in Jhang, and they hold some forty villages in Lahore, chiefly about Sheikhupura. Through all historic times the Kharals have been a turbulent, savage and thievish tribe, ever impatient of control, and delighting in strife and plunder. More fanatic than other Muslim tribes, they submitted with the greatest reluctance to Hindu rule, and

---

*The last edition includes this family in the Montgomery district.

all that Diwan Sawan Mal and the Sikhs could do was to restrain them; for whenever an organized force was sent against them they retired into the marshes and thick jungles, where it was almost impossible to follow them. Once they rebelled under British rule, during the disturbances of 1857, and the lesson taught them at that time will be sufficient for some generations.

Kamal Khan is the first of the tribe whose identity is very clear. He founded Kot Kamalia in the sixteenth century, some forty miles to the south of Jhang, where lived the Sials, whom the Kharals claimed as kinsmen, but with whom they were always fighting. This claim of kinship was not liked by the Sials; and some of the most bitter quarrels between the tribes arose out of it. Once upon a time, a Delhi prince, whose name is now forgotten, came to Kamalia, where Saadat Yar Khan, fourth in descent from Kamal Khan, was ruling, and was so much pleased with his handsome face and gallant bearing that he thought to patch up the disputes between the Kharals and the Sials by an alliance; and proposed that Ghazi Khan, the eighth chief of Jhang, should betroth his daughter to Saadat Khan. The Jhang chief was irritated beyond measure, and killed the unfortunate bearer of the proposal; while he was himself murdered some time later by the prince's followers in retaliation.

There was yet another betrothal which brought great troubles upon the Kharals. One Mirza, belonging to the Sahi branch of the tribe, fell desperately in love with his first cousin, Sahiba, who was as fond of him, though for long betrothed to a young man named Khanzad; and on the very night of the marriage when all the friends were assembled, her lover put her on his thoroughbred mare and galloped off to Dhanabad. The clan mounted and pursued in hot haste; and they caught the gallant before he reached home, and killed him, though he fought hard for his life. Sahiba they carried home with them; and though her betrothed wished to spare her life, her parents strangled her. These murders were the cause of such bloody feuds between the clans that it at length was thought inauspicious to have daughters; and as soon as they were born they were strangled, as Sahiba had been. This custom of female infanticide was common among the Kharals till Colonel Hamilton, Commissioner of Multan, persuaded them to discontinue it.

Lal Khan, the son and successor of Ghazi Khan of Jhang, was no fonder of Saadat Yar Khan than his father had been. The Kamalia chief had called him the son of a dancing girl, and he gathered his Sials and marched against Kamalia, where he shut Saadat Khan up in

the fort. "Come out", said Lal Khan, "come out and see what entertainment the son of the dancing girl can give you". But Saadat Khan was not to be tempted; and Lal Khan returned to Jhang, having plundered the whole of the Kharal country.

Walidad Khan, the thirteenth chief of Jhang, was in favour at Court. He took possession of Kamalia, assigned the chief a service *jagir*, and held his conquest during his whole rule. His successor, Inayat Khan, was either more generous or more foolish, for he restored Kamalia to Muhammad Yar Khan and Ahmad Yar Khan, the sons of Saadat Khan. But in the next generation it was again lost. Sardar Kamar Singh Nakai conquered it; and on his death it fell into the hands of Sardar Ram Singh, head of the rival Nakai house, whose father, Nar Singh, had been killed in a fight with the Kharals.

Ghulam Muhammad Khan, grandfather of Sarfraz Khan, can scarcely be said to have had any power whatever; and his son, Saadat Yar Khan II, was not much more fortunate. For a short time he recovered his patrimony; for when in 1798 Shah Zaman invaded the Punjab and the Sikhs took to fight in all directions, Muhammad Muzaffar Khan, Governor of Multan, thinking the opportunity not to be lost, marched to Kamalia and drove out the Sikhs after a severe fight. Saadat Yar Khan was reinstated, but he did not hold his own very long; for in 1803 he was compelled after a fruitless struggle, to submit to Ranjit Singh, who annexed Kamalia to Lahore. Saadat Yar Khan fled to the protection of Nawab Muzaffar Khan of Multan. Ranjit Singh, however, recalled him, and gave him proprietary rights over forty villages, in which he was succeeded by his son, Muzaffar Khan. In 1810 the Maharaja gave him the village of Muhammad Shah, which he held through Sawan Mal's administration.

Muzaffar Khan was succeeded by his brother, Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, who was an able man and a brave soldier. He held the family *jagir* throughout the reign of Ranjit Singh, but Raja Hira Singh reduced it to Rs. 300. This chief rendered excellent service at various times to the British Government. In 1831 he gave ready assistance to Lieutenant Burnes' embassy when proceeding up the Ravi to Lahore. In the second Sikh War of 1848-49 he remained faithful to Government. Acting on the orders of the Resident, he raised his clan and attacked the Sikhs, whom, it must be confessed, he had good private reasons for hating. He captured from the rebels the fort of Talamba, and garrisoned it with his own men; and at the close of the war he was rewarded with a life pension of Rs. 500 a year. An assignment of Rs. 275 a year from the town dues of Kamalia was also allowed him. In September, 1857, when a large portion of his tribe,

under Ahmad Khan, rebelled, Sarfraz Khan remained loyal. It was he who first gave to Captain Elphinstone information of the intended insurrection, coming to his house at night, half an hour after the Kharal chiefs had fled, and thus enabling that officer to obtain assistance from Lahore. He was afterwards most useful in procuring information of the movements of the rebels and, after their dispersion, in recovering the plunder. For these services he received the title of Khan Bahadur, a *khillut* of Rs. 500, and a *jagir* of Rs. 525 for life.

Sarfraz Khan died in October, 1863, and his *jagirs* and pensions, amounting to Rs. 1,775, lapsed to Government, with the exception of eleven wells released in perpetuity. He left one son, Muhammad Amir Ali Khan, who died in 1894. He held a perpetual *jagir* in *mauza* Sayad Musa, yielding Rs. 300 per annum, under Government orders passed in 1866; also the land attached to eleven wells in Kamalia and adjacent villages.

Amir Ali Khan was always forward in offers of assistance to the local authorities; and his services were recognised on more than one occasion by the grant of *sanads* and cash rewards. He collected and equipped several hundred camels for service in the Afghan War of 1878, and he made offer of his personal services, which, however, were not required. Owing to various causes, some of which were beyond his control, Amir Ali found his affairs so involved that he was obliged in 1884 to ask assistance from Government. An arrangement was subsequently made with his creditors, under which they received the income of his estates after a certain sum had been set apart for the maintenance of the debtor and his family. Amir Ali Khan was the only Provincial Darbari in his district. On his death in 1894 he was succeeded by his son, Saadat Ali Khan, who inherited his father's *jagir* as well as his seat in the Provincial Darbar.

Kamal Khan, the founder of Kamalia, had two grandsons. Ibrahim Khan's line later shifted to Sindh and two of his descendants have been Honorary Magistrates there besides Khan Bahadur Haji Amir Ali Khan who was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council for some time. Ala-ud-Din's branch have ever lived at Kamalia. Amir Ali Khan and his son had mortgaged practically all their property and in January 1907 the Government advanced a lakh of rupees to the family and placed the estate under the Court of Wards. It was released in 1916 and was partitioned first into two holdings and later into four, which are being held at present by Khan Sahib Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan, Qalab Ali Khan, Muhammad Shahzad Khan and Muhammad Murad Khan II. The Kamalia tract having been recently transferred from the

district of Montgomery to that of Lyallpur, most of the family property is now situated in the latter district.

Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan has superior proprietary rights in sixteen villages, proprietary rights in five and in about sixteen squares in the Chenab Colony. He also has the *Lambardari* of three villages and the *jagir* of Sayad Musa in perpetuity, in addition to another *jagir* of Rs. 500 which was awarded to him in 1924. He is a Provincial Darbari and was for several years an Honorary Magistrate and a joint Sub-Registrar at Kamalia. He was made a Khan Sahib in 1925. He is also a *Zaildar* of Kamalia and of Muhammad Shah *ilaqas*, with Ghulam Muhammad, his eldest son, acting as *Sarbrah*.

Qalab Ali Khan has superior proprietary rights in 16 villages, proprietary lands in five, two squares in the Chenab Colony and one *Lambardari*. He is a District Darbari. Muhammad Shahzad Khan has superior proprietary rights in six villages, proprietary rights in eleven, one *Lambardari*, and a considerable amount of property in the towns of Kamalia, Toba Tek Singh and Lyallpur, besides having 18 squares in one village and 14 in another. He is a Divisional Darbari. His eldest son, Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, is a *Lambardar* and a Sub-Registrar at Kamalia; and the third son, Shahzad Khan, is a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Muhammad Murad Khan, too, has superior proprietary rights in 6 villages, and proprietary rights in eight, and is a District Darbari.

At the time of the partition of the superior proprietary rights three-fourths share was allotted to Khan Sahib Malik Saadat Ali Khan and his brother, and one-fourth to his cousin.

Eleven wells were released to the family in perpetuity and are being held jointly in the aforesaid shares.

In 1872 a quarrel occurred between the descendants of Amir Ali Khan and of Jahan Khan over the appointment to *Zaildari*. It went on intermittantly. In the end reconciliation happily took place resulting in intermarriages between the two branches. Their relations are not nearly so strained now.

KHAN GHULAM AKBAR KHAN SIAL.

GHAZI KHAN.

RASHID KHAN

Sultan Mahmud

Lal Khan.

Mahram Khan.

Sher Khan.

Four generations.

Walidad Khan (died 1747).

Kabir Khan (died 1801).

Bahram Khan.

Sher Khan.

Inayat Ullah Khan (died 1787).

Shahadat Khan.

Sultan Khan.

Sahib Khan.

Fateh Khan (died issueless).

Ahmad Khan (died 1820).

Jahan Khan (died 1870).

Jalal Khan (died 1888).

Inayat Ullah Khan (died 1838).

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ismail Khan (died 1890).

Amir Ali Khan (died 1911).

Kabir Khan (died 1898).

Ahmad Khan (died 1913).

Dalmir Khan (born 1895).

Mumtaz Ali Khan (born 1930).

Wali Dad Khan (died 1930).

Sardar Khan (died 1929).

Maula Dad Khan (born 1880).

Ahmad Khan (died 1885).

Jahan Khan (born 1890).

Five sons.

Sher Khan (born 1893).

Two sons.

Kabir Khan (born 1900).

Gulzar Khan (born 1934).

Ghazi Khan (born 1903).

Hakim Khan (born 1935).

Zabad Khan (born 1882).

Two generations.

Zakat Khan (born 1885).

Two sons.

Bahadur Khan (born 1920).

Nadir Khan (born 1923).

Khan Bahadur Maula Dad Khan (died 1935).

Khan Sahib Hakim Khan (died 1931).

Shamsher Ali Khan (died 1896).

Inayat Khan (born 1913).

Jahan Khan (born 1930).

Aziz Ullah Khan (born 1930).

Muhammad Khan (died 1900).

Ahmad Khan (died 1934).

Fateh Khan (died 1906).

KHAN GHULAM AKBAR KHAN (born 1896).

Muhammad Khan. (died 1916).

Three other sons (died in infancy).

Sarfraz Khan (born 1914).

Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1936).

Kabir Khan (born 1917).

Qalab Ali Khan (born 1921).

Sultan Muhammad Khan (born 1925).

Amir Ali Khan (born 1934).

The Sials of Jhang are a Muslim tribe of great antiquity, and until the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh possessed great power in the country bordering on the Chenab. They were originally Rajputs, and their ancestor, Rai Shankar, was a resident of Dhara Nagar, between Allahabad and Fatehpur. He emigrated about the year 1230 to Jaunpur, and on his death great dissensions arose between the different branches of the family; and his son, Sial, in 1243, during the reign of Sultan Ala-ud-Din, left Jaunpur for the Punjab, which had been two years before overrun by the Mughals. It seems that, owing to the unsettled state of the lower provinces, many Rajput families about this time emigrated to the Punjab, where they sooner or later adopted the Muslim faith. Among them were ancestors of the tribes known as the Kharals, Tiwanas, Ghebas, Chidars and the Panwar Sials.* Sial, in search of a good place for settlement, visited Pakpattan, then called Ajudhan, and the residence of the famous Muslim saint, Bawa Farid-ud-Din Shakarganj. He, with all his family, converted by the eloquence of the saint, turned Muslim and, renewing his wanderings, came to Sialkot, a very ancient Rajput settlement, where he built a fort. He soon left, however; and at Sahiwal in the Shahpur district married Sohag, the daughter of Bhao Khan Maikan, who bore him three sons,† Bharmi, Kohli and Mahani, each the founder of a Sial clan. Kohli led his tribe into the unoccupied lands of Kohistan and Kachi, where for several generations they lived wholly engaged in pastoral pursuits.

Mahpal, sixth in descent from Sial, about the year 1380, founded the town of Mankera, afterwards so celebrated; and his great-grandson, Mal Khan, founded Jhang Sial, on the Chenab, in 1462. He was four years afterwards summoned to Lahore, and granted the territory of Jhang in hereditary possession, paying revenue to the Mughal emperors. Both Mal Khan and his son, Daulat Khan, were liberal and intelligent chiefs, and much improved the district. Ghazi Khan, son of Daulat Khan, built the fort of Chautra; and his cousin, Khewa Khan, the fort of Khewa, ten miles to the north of Jhang.

---

*The Tiwana, Gheba and Sial tribes have a common origin. Rai Shankar had three sons Saino, Tenu and Gheo. From the first have descended the Sials, the Tiwanas from the second and the Ghebas from Gheo, the youngest.

†The story goes that Bharmi, Kohli and Mahani were playing together, when children, with a clay cow for a toy. Bharmi personated the husbandman, the owner of the cow; Mahani was the thief who stole it; while Kohli was the chief, and sat in mock judgment on the offender. This boyish play was prophetic; and in later years the reigning house of Sial was from the descendants of Kohli; Bharmi's sons were simple peasants; and if news of a strayed buffalo was required, something was generally to be heard about it in the Mahani clan.

Jalal Khan, the fourth chief of Jhang, was murdered by his nephew, Pahar Khan, who had founded Paharpur in Uch. His grandson, Firoz Khan, avenged his death, capturing Paharpur, and putting to death all the descendants of Pahar Khan, whom he took prisoners. Kabir Khan, Jahan Khan, Ghazi Khan, Sultan Muhammad Khan, Lal Khan and Mahram Khan were the next successive chiefs. Walidad Khan, the thirteenth chief, was the most famous and most powerful. He disarmed the *Raises* of Mirak, Shorkot, Kot Kamalia and Khewa, and assigned them service *jagirs*. He brought large tracts of waste land under cultivation, and by his strong and wise government cleared the 'Bar' of robbers. The Lahore Government, to which he remained faithful, although he might with safety have thrown off its yoke, granted him the fort and *ilaqa* of Chinot, and he thus became possessed of the greater part of the country between the Ravi and the Chenab as far north as Pindi Bhattian, also holding the country to the west of the Chenab and Jhelum as far as Mankera. He died in 1747, and was succeeded by his nephew, Inayat-ullah, who had for minister his first cousin, Shahadat Khan. For two years the cousins remained warm friends; but at length, quarrelling, Shahadat Khan took up arms against Inayat-ullah, but was totally defeated and forced to fly to Kadarpur across the river. Not disheartened, he raised a fresh force and attacked his cousin, but was again defeated and slain. Inayat-ullah was shortly after this carried off prisoner to Sayadpur by forty picked *sowars* belonging to his kinsmen of that town, who had espoused the cause of Shahadat Khan; but after six months he was released. He was a brave and a successful general, and is said to have won twenty-two battles. The most important of these were against the chiefs of Multan, who were encroaching on the Jhang territory, and the one for the recovery of Chiniot from the Bhangi Sardars.

Inayat-ullah died in 1787, and the rule of his son, Sultan Mahmud, who was an imbecile, did not last long; for his half brother, Sahib Khan, son of Inayat-ullah, by a concubine, who had sworn allegiance to him on the qoran, rose in arms and imprisoned him in the fort of Chautra, where he was put to death. Sahib Khan was himself assassinated soon after in the house of Amir Khan, where he had gone to celebrate his marriage. The next *Rais* of Jhang, Kabir Khan, son of Ismail Khan, brought back the direct line which had gone out with Jahan Khan. He was of a mild and peaceful disposition, and was much loved by his tribe. After a rule of eleven years, he abdicated in favour of his son, Ahmad Khan, who was the last of the Sial chiefs. The Sikhs had by this time become very powerful; and Karam Singh Dulu, a Bhangi chief, had conquered Chiniot. Ranjit Singh marched against this fort which was held by Jassa Singh, son of Karam

Singh, and captured it. He then turned towards Jhang, but Ahmad Khan agreed to pay Rs. 60,000 yearly; and the Sikh chief accordingly returned to Lahore. This took place in the year 1803. Three years later, however, the Maharaja again invaded Jhang with a large army, and after some hard fighting took the fort, Ahmad Khan escaping to Multan. The district of Jhang was then farmed to Sardar Fateh Singh Kalianwala for Rs. 60,000 per annum. Not long after, Ahmad Khan returned with a Pathan force given him by Muzaffar Khan, Nawab of Multan, and recovered a great part of his old territories; Ranjit Singh accepting the former tribute of Rs. 60,000, as he was too fully engaged with other expeditions to march against Jhang.

After the Maharaja had unsuccessfully attacked Multan in 1810, he visited his chagrin on Ahmad Khan, whom he suspected of favouring Muzaffar Khan, and having captured him at Sarai Siddhu took him to Lahore, while his son, Inayat Khan, fled to Hyderabad in Sind. Ranjit Singh feared that Inayat Khan would excite the Sind Amirs against him, and promised Ahmad Khan his release from prison if he would recall his son and leave him at Lahore as security for his good behaviour. This was done, and Ahmad Khan received a *jagir* of Rs. 12,000 at Mirowal in the Amritsar district. After Ranjit Singh had taken Multan in 1818, he granted Inayat Khan a *jagir* of Rs. 3,000, and on the death of Ahmad Khan in 1820 the son succeeded to the *jagir*. This was in 1823 exchanged for one of the same value at Sarai Siddhu in the Multan district, and in 1830 this was again exchanged for a *jagir* at Mastanwali in Leiah. In 1838 Inayat Khan was killed near Rasulpur, fighting on the side of Diwan Sawan Mal against Raja Gulab Singh. His brother, Muhammad Ismail Khan, went to Lahore to endeavour to obtain the confirmation of the *jagir* in his favour, but the Maharaja was paralytic, and Gulab Singh his enemy in the ascendant, and he only obtained a pension of Rs. 100 a month. He remained at Lahore for four years till his pension was discontinued, and he then returned to Jhang, where he lived upon an allowance of Rs. 41 a month granted to the family by Sawan Mal. This was raised in 1848 to Rs. 60.

In October, 1848, Major H. Edwardes wrote to Muhammad Ismail Khan directing him to raise troops in behalf of Government and to collect the revenue of the district. The poor chief, hoping the time was come when loyalty might retrieve his fortunes, raised a force and, descending the river, attacked and defeated a rebel chief, Ata Muhammad, at Nikokara. Afterwards, when Sardar Sher Singh Atariwala had passed through Jhang, and had left Des Raj in command of one

thousand men there, Muhammad Ismail Khan attacked this detachment several times with varying results. His Jamadar, Pir Kamal, of Isa Shah, captured at the fort of Taruka another rebel chief named Kahan Das. Thus Muhammad Ismail Khan, the representative of a long and illustrious line of chiefs, stood out bravely on the side of the Government. His influence, which was great in the district, was all used against the rebels, and his services were especially valuable at a time when it was inexpedient to detach a force against the petty rebel leaders. After annexation Muhammad Ismail Khan was made Risaldar of the Jhang Mounted Police; but his services were, through inadvertence, overlooked, and it was not till 1856 that he received a pension of Rs. 600 for life. Three wells were also released to him and his male heirs in perpetuity.

In 1857 the services of the chief were conspicuous. He aided in raising a force of cavalry, and served in person against the insurgents. For his loyalty, he received a *khilat* of Rs. 500 and the title of Khan Bahadur; and his yearly grant of Rs. 600 was raised to Rs. 900, with the addition of a *jagir* of Rs. 950 for life. In 1860 his pension was, at his own desire, exchanged for a life *jagir*.

In 1879 Muhammad Ismail Khan's case again came under the consideration of Government. Having regard to the position and influence of the Sial family, and to the steadfast loyalty and good conduct of its chief, Sir Robert Egerton recommended that the life *jagir* be raised to Rs. 2,000 and continued to a selected heir during the pleasure of Government. The *jagir* allowance was duly increased; but with regard to the second proposition, the Supreme Government deemed it advisable merely to lay down that it should receive consideration on the death of the holder.

Muhammad Ismail Khan was a member of the Jhang District Board and of the Municipal Committee. He was a *Zaildar* and *Lambardar* and had a seat in Provincial Darbars, as had also his kinsmen, Kabir Khan and Amir Ali. He was owner of four thousand acres in seventeen villages of the Jhang and Shorkot Tahsils, and enjoyed an income of about ten thousand rupees per annum. He was held in the highest esteem by the many district officers who knew him. His son, Kabir Khan, was also a Provincial Darbari and a *Zaildar*. He was not on good terms with his father, against whom he brought a suit to contest an alienation made by the old man in favour of his second wife and her daughters.

Muhammad Ismail Khan died in 1890 and Kabir Khan in 1898. The latter was succeeded by his son, Mauladad Khan, who was recognised

as the head of the Sial family. He was a member of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates and of the District Board, and a *Zaildar*, besides being the *Lambardar* of eight villages. He was assigned the Viceregal seat which the family had hitherto held. During the War, he rendered good services, and received in reward the title of Khan Bahadur, and a medal from Government. He died in 1935. The family estates had become heavily involved in the time of his grandfather. In 1904 the Government had placed them under the Court of Wards. In 1909, the family still owned land in twenty villages and held the *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 granted to Muhammad Ismail Khan, but it did not occupy the same pre-eminent position it once enjoyed.

Mauladad Khan was succeeded by his son, Ghulam Akbar, to the positions of a *Zaildar, Lambardar,* member of the District Board, and a Provincial Darbari. He is now the head of the Sial families of Jhang.

Hakim Khan, brother of Mauladad Khan, was likewise a *Zaildar, Lambardar,* a Municipal Commissioner, and a member of the District Board. He was also an honorary Subedar-Major. For the meritorious services rendered by him during the Great War, he was granted seven squares of land in Montgomery district, a gold and a silver medal, a revolver, several certificates and the title of Khan Sahib. He was also a *kursi nashin*. He died in 1931. Hakim Khan's son, Inayat-ullah Khan, succeeded his father as a *Lambardar* of five villages. He is a Muncipal Commissioner and his estate is under the Court of Wards. Amir Ali khan, son of Inayat Khan was the representative of the senior branch, his father having been killed when he was an infant. He was a Provincial Darbari and an Honorary Magistrate. He died in 1911. His son, Ahmad Khan, was an Honorary Magistrate and a *Kursi Nashin* and died in 1913. Ahmad Khan's son, Dalmir Khan, is a *Lambardar* and his estate is under the Court of Wards.

Jalal Khan, who died in 1885, had a son, Walidad Khan, who succeeded him as *Zaildar*, Municipal Commissioner and *Kursi Nashin*. He was awarded five squares of land in Montgomery for services rendered during the Great War. He died in 1930, his estate continuing to remain under the Court of Wards. Walidad Khan's son, Zabad Khan, is now a *Zaildar* and a *Lambardar*. He and his brother, Zakat Khan, enjoy a *jagir* of Rs. 600, equally among themselves. Similarly the four sons of Sardar Khan, who was a *Lambardar* and a *jagirdar* but died in 1929, share among themselves Rs. 600 as the proceeds of a *jagir*. Another son of Jalal Khan, Mauladad Khan, is an Honorary Magistrate, Vice-President of the Municipality and a member of the District Board. He won letters of appreciation from district officers for his

assistance in combating the Civil Disobedience movement. He possesses a *jagir* worth Rs. 600 and received the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

There is an important family of Sials of the Hiraj clan in the Kabirwala Tahsil of the Multan district. The family lives at Chauki Muhan and came into prominence under Mehr Sultan Hiraj, a *Zaildar*, and a large cattle owner of the last generation. His son, Mehr Allahyar, who was a Divisional Darbari, was made an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1905, and obtained the title of Khan Bahadur in 1908. He was awarded the Coronation Medal in 1911. During the Great War he provided some 120 recruits, collected Rs. 50,000 as War Loan and contributed Rs. 2,000 towards it from his own pocket. In several other ways he helped in the furtherance of the campaign. His services were recognised by the grant of a *khilat*, a Provincial War Loan *sanad*, an "Our Day" certificate and a recruiting badge. In 1921 the Khan Bahadur was made a Provincial Darbari and honoured with the title of O.B.E., but unfortunately he died at the end of the same year. He was succeeded by his adopted son, Wali Muhammad Khan, as Sardar of the Hiraj community and to his father's Provincial Darbar seat. He and his brother, Mehr Muhammad Murad Khan, are loyal persons in every way.

KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MAKHDUM SHEIKH MURID HUSSAIN QURESHI.

- SHEIKH MUHAMMAD SHAH.
  - Budhan Shah.
    - Hassan Shah.
      - Makhdum Shah Mahmud.
        - Makhdum Bahawal Bakhsh (died 1896).
          - Sheikh Mahmud Shah (died 1894).
        - Khan Bahadur Makhdum Sheikh Hassan Bakhsh (died 1921).
          - KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SHEIK MAKHDUM MURID HUSSAIN (born 1878).
            - Muhammad Sajjad Hussain, (born 1923).
          - Sheikh Ahmad Kabir
            - Khurshed Ahmed (born 1903).
              - Aftab Hussain.
      - Sheikh Pir Shah.
        - Khan Bahadur Sheikh Riaz Hussain, C.I.E. (died 1935).
          - Shaikh Bhawan Shah (died 1932).
            - Manzur Hussain (born 1900).
            - Fazal Hussain (born 1904).
              - Zil Hussain (born 1927).
            - Fida Hussain (born 1915).
          - Shaikh Walayat Hussain (died 1929).
          - Shaikh Murtaza Hussain (died 1919).
          - Captain Ashiq Hussain (born 1900).
            - Sadiq Hussain (born 1927).
            - Naseem Hussain (born 1930).
          - Captain Maqbul Hussain (died 1935).

In the Multan district, Makhdum Shah Mahmud, descendant of the celebrated Muslim saint, Baha-ud-Din, was the foremost man of his time both in rank and influence. He was the hereditary guardian of the shrines of Baha-ud-Din and of the latter's grandson, Rukn-i-Alam. His disciples and followers were numerous, both in the south of the Punjab and in Sindh, and his great influence was always exerted on the side

of law and order. Baha-ud-Din was born at Kot Karor in the Leiah Tahsil in the year 1170. He was descended lineally from Asad, the son of Hasham, grandfather of the Prophet. His ancestor, Sultan Hussain, came to India with Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni in one of his many Indian expeditions, and settled at Kot Karor. Baha-ud-Din soon left his home and went to Khorasan, where he became a pupil of Shahab-ud-Din Suhrwardi, and was soon distinguished for his learning. He then set out on his travels, and for many years wandered over Turkistan, Syria and Arabia. He returned to India in 1222, intending to settle at Multan. There was some opposition to this at first, but he was eventually permitted to do so; and the fame of his miracles and his piety spread over the country and gained for him numerous disciples. While Baha-ud-Din was in the zenith of his fame and power, the saint Shamas Tabrez, with one disciple, a boy of some thirteen years of age, arrived at Multan from the west, miraculously crossing the Indus upon the small praying carper (*musalla*) used by all Muslims. When Baha-ud-Din heard of his arrival, he sent to him a cupful of milk to signify that Multan was already as full of *fakirs* as it could hold, and that there was no room for any more. Shamas Tabrez returned the milk, having placed a flower on its surface, signifying that not only was there room for him, but that his fame would be above that of all the holy men who had honoured Multan with their presence. On this, Baha-ud-Din was much enraged, and ordered that no one should feed or assist in any way the contumacious saint. He was independent himself of food; but his young disciple soon became hungry and cried for something to eat; and at the call of Shamas Tabrez the does from the wilderness came and allowed themselves to be milked. In return for their confidence the saint killed one, according to orthdox Muslim procedure, and sent the boy into the city to beg fire with which to cook it. But Baha-ud-Din was not to be disobeyed, and all refused; while one sweetmeat seller threw a vessel of milk in the face of the boy, who returned to his master in tears. Then Shamas Tabrez cried aloud ' O sun from whom I take my name (Persian *Shamas*, the sun), come near, and grant me the heat to cook my food which these unbelievers deny me." The sun descended and cooked the venison, but did not return; and to this day is one spear's length nearer Multan than any other part of the world. But, in spite of the irritation caused by interlopers like Shamas Tabrez, Baha-ud-Din lived to be one hundred years of age, and, dying in 1270, was buried with great pomp; and his shrine is still visited by Muslim pilgrims from all parts of India and Afghanistan.

Rukn-i-Alam was little inferior in learning or sanctity to his grandfather, Baha-ud-Din. From what remains of his doctrines, scattered through the works of his disciples, it appears that he taught a modified form of metemphychosis. He asserted that on the day of judgment the

wicked would rise in bestial forms suitable to the characters they had borne when on earth; the cruel man would rise a leopard; the licentious man, a goat; the glutton, a pig; and so on, through the animal kingdom. Rukn-i-Alam was visited by the Emperors of Delhi more than once, and his name was known throughout Northern India. He died in 1372, and his tomb was built by the Emperor Firoz Tughlak in the fort of Multan.

After the death of Rukn-i-Alam, Multan passed through many revolutions, but the family of the saint was always respected. It was not till 1443, in the reign of Sayad Muhammad, that Multan ceased to be a tributary of Delhi. The country, under the weak rule of the princes who had succeeded the able Firoz Tughlak, had fallen into the greatest disorder, and Multan was specially exposed to attack from Ghor and Kabul. Under these circumstances, the inhabitants determined to select a ruler from among themselves. The choice fell upon Shaikh Yusuf, who was famed for his learning and piety. His reign was a prosperous one. He restored peace to the country, and increased the revenue by his wise administration. He was deposed by an Afghan chief of the Laugah tribe, whose daughter he had married. This man brought his whole tribe to Multan under pretence of paying homage to the governor, but before going himself into the city he drunk a cup of duck's blood. He dined at the governor's table, and in the course of the evening feigned violent pains in his stomach and called for an emetic; after drinking which he threw up the blood which he had drunk earlier in the evening. The Shaikh was much alarmed, and sent to the chief's camp for his friends, who arrived armed to the teeth, and seized and imprisoned Shaikh Yusuf, and placed the traitor on the throne under the name of Kutb-ud-Din Mahmud. The usurper sent his prisoner to Delhi, where he was received with consideration by Behlol Lodi, who even gave his daughter in marriage to the Shaikh's son. In the *Ain-i-Akbari*, the reign of Shaikh Yusuf is stated to have lasted seventeen years; in Farishta's history, only two. The former is more probably correct, as Yusuf commenced his rule in 1443; and on his deposition he is said to have been received at Delhi by Behlol Lodi, who did not ascend the throne till 1453.

No other member of the family ever ruled in Multan; but many were distinguished for their learning. Baha-ud-Din, grandson of Shaikh Yusuf, a follower of the celebrated Haji Abdul Wahab, was a famous scholar. He was sent in 1523 as ambassador to Hussain Argan, Governor of Thata, the Lieutenant of Babar, who was marching against Multan. The embassy, however, failed; the town was besieged,

taken and sacked; and four years later Multan became again a province of the Delhi Empire.

During the Sikh rule the shrines at Multan lost most of the valuable *jagirs* that had been assigned for their support. After Maharaja Ranjit Singh had taken Multan in 1818, he assigned cash allowances of Rs. 3,500 to the shrines. Diwan Sawan Mal reduced this to Rs. 1,600. Under the Darbar the revenue in land and cash amounted to Rs. 2,030, after deducting the *nazrana*. During the mutiny of 1848-49 Mukhdum Shah Mahmud remained faithful to the Government. He had, it is true, no reason to love the Sikhs, yet his influence and the information he furnished were very valuable; and on the annexation of the Punjab the allowances of the shrines were confirmed; Rs. 700 in land in perpetuity, subject to good behaviour, and Rs. 1,300 cash for the life of the then incumbent. One-fourth of the village of Sahinath, which the Mukhdum had planted in 1834, was released to him in perpetuity as a personal grant.

The shrines of Baha-ud-Din and Rukn-i-Alam had seen many a siege, but that of 1848 was almost too much for them. Situated, as both were, within the fort, they were exposed to the full fire of the besiegers, and were almost reduced to ruins. In 1850 the Local Government proposed a grant of Rs. 10,000 to restore them. This, however, the Supreme Government did not sanction. Makhdum Shah Mahmud was, however, an energetic man, and with the help and money of his disciples he restored them at a great expense to their former glory.*

In 1857 Mukhdum Shah Mahmud rendered excellent service to Government. He afforded the Commissioner information of every important occurrence that came to his knowledge; provided twenty men and horse for Ghulam Mustafa Khan's *Risala*, and several for the new police force. He also supplied men for the police and infantry levies. With twenty-five horsemen he accompanied Colonel Hamilton against the insurgents, took upon himself a portion of the camp duties, and protected the baggage on the line of march. His presence on that occasion had a great effect on the rebels, who saw that the most influential man of their own faith was against them. On the mutiny of the disarmed regiments at Multan, he joined the Commissioner with his followers for the defence of the bridge leading to the cantonments. None of his disciples joined the rebels; and his conduct presents a strong

*Just opposite the shrine of Baha-ud-Din is the tomb of the gallant Nawab Muzaffar Khan. At the distance of some fifty paces is the ancient Hindu temple known as Narsinghpura or Pailadpura, the scene of that incarnation of Vishnu when, taking a form half man, half tiger he came forth from the red-hot pillar and tore in pieces the tyrant Harnakas who was about to kill his own son, Prahlad, for refusing to acknowledge his divinity.

contrast to that of Makhdum of Pakpattan, whose followers were prominent in the Gugera insurrection. For his services Shah Mahmud received a present of Rs. 3,000. The cash allowance to the shrine was exchanged for a *jagir* worth Rs. 1,780, in addition to the eight wells granted in perpetuity, worth Rs. 550. In 1860 the Makhdum, on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Lahore, received a personal grant of a garden, worth Rs. 150 per annum, known as the Bhangiwala Bagh.

Makhdum Mahmud Shah was the son of Shaikh Hassan Shah and the adopted son of Bibi Raji Sahiba, daughter of Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus, nineteenth in descent from Baha-ud-Din. He died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son, Bahawal Bakhsh, as *Sajjada Nashin* of the shrines of Baha-ud-Din and Rukn-i-Alam. The deceased Makhdum was buried with great pomp within the shrine of Baha-ud-Din. His funeral was attended by tens of thousands of Muslims, and the local courts were closed for the day as a mark of respect to his memory. The ceremony of *dastar-bandi*, or recognition of the heir, was performed by the Deputy Commissioner, who conferred a dress of honour upon Bahawal Bakhsh, and proclaimed him guardian of the shrines. Makhdum Bahawal Bakhsh married a daughter of Shaikh Bahawal Din of eastern Ahmadpur in Bahawalpur.

The *jagir* in nine villages and the garden-grant enjoyed by his father were continued to Bahawal Bakhsh, and he also received a small percentage on the canal grazing-dues collected in the Mailsi Tahsil. One-fourth of the revenues of *mauza* Sairath in Mailsi were confirmed to his family in perpetuity. A dress of honour was conferred upon the Makhdum at Lahore in 1880 in public Darbar in recognition of his services during the Afghan War. He assisted in collecting camels for transport purposes; and he made the offer of personal services, which, however, were not required. Bahawal Bakhsh was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1877, and was for some years a member of the Municipal Committee, being also entitled to a seat in Provincial Darbari. He died in 1896, his son Shaikh Muhammad Shah having predeceased him.

He was succeeded by his brother, Shaikh Hassan Bakhsh, as *Sajjada Nashin* of the shrines and head of the family. The Makhdum was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1896, and was created a Khan Bahadur in 1905. He was a Provincial Darbari. Having got himself deeply into debt, his estate was put, for some time, under the Court of Wards. Both as a magistrate and a member of the Multan Municipality he served well. He died in 1921 and the succession as Makhdum devolved upon his son, Murid Hussain, who is now the head of the family. He was many years ago a Risaldar in a Camel cadre. He is a Provincial

Darbari, an Honorary Magistrate with first class powers, an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, and is exempted from attending the civil courts. He is also a *muafidar*. Recently the title of Nawab as a personal distinction has been conferred upon him; and he has been elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in the vacancy caused by the death of Khan Bahadur Makhdum Sayed Rajan Bakhsh Shah Gilani. His son, Muhammad Sajjad Hussain, was born in 1923, and is at present receiving education. Nawab Murid Hussain's younger brother, Shaikh Ahmad Kabir, is also the spiritual head of thousands of people in the districts of Multan, Jhang, Lyallpur, Gujrat, Gujranwala and Shahpur. This is by virtue of a family arrangement arrived at recently between the two brothers according to which their respective spheres of influence have been divided. Shaikh Ahmad Kabir is a nominated member of the District Board, and was once an elected President of the Municipal Committee of Multan. Besides sharing the family *jagir*, he owns extensive landed property. He has used all his influence in recent years against the Non-Co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements. His son, Khurshed Ahmad, has been educated at the Aitchison College, and was for some time a member of the District Board and the Municipality.

Shaikh Pir Shah, younger brother of the late Makhdum Shah Mahmur, was a Provincial Darbari, and for some years honorary secretary of the Municipal Committee, Multan. He held a *jagir* in three villages of the Mailsi Tahsil. He rendered assistance in the transport department during the late Kabul War, and his services were acknowledged by the bestowal of a *sanad* by the Viceroy. He died in 1897, and his son, Shaikh Riaz Hussain, succeeded to his seat in Provincial Darbars. He was appointed hnorary Assistant Political Officer with the Tochi Field Force in 1897, and in addition to a medal, his services were recognized by the gift of a sword. In 1892, he was made an Honorary Magistrate and in 1896 an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, being posted to the Bannu district on political duty. The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him in 1907. During the Great War, he made several donations and gave a large number of recruits. In 1915 he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire, and in 1926 a Nawab. For several years he was a senior Vice-Chairman of the District Board. Nawab Riaz Hussain died together with his son, Captain Maqbul Hussain, in May, 1935, in the Quetta earthquake. He had five sons; the eldest, Shaikh Bahawan Shah, who was a Jamadar in the 36th Jacob's Horse, received a *sanad*, a sword and a badge for his services in the War, and his name was mentioned in the *Gazette of India*. The Punjab Government appreciated his recruiting work by granting him two rectangles

of land and a *sanad*. The Commander-in-Chief also granted him a certificate. During the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, he threw all his weight on the side of Government. He died in 1932. His eldest son, Sheikh Manzur Hussain, is a Tahsildar. The second son, Wilayat Hussain, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and died in 1929; and the third died while at school. The fourth, Captain Ashiq Hussain, after being educated at the Aitchison College, joined Hodson's Horse. In 1923 he was sent with his squadron to Amritsar to assist in quelling the disturbances; and in the Hoshiarpur district he fought the Babar Akalis. In 1926 he was posted at Ferozepore as an Extra Assistant Commissioner. In 1930 he resigned this post on account of the old age of his father and was appointed as an Honorary Magistrate (first class) at Multan. He is the President of the Multan Municipality and a member of the District Board. He is married to the daughter of Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat Khan. The youngest son of Nawab Riaz Hussain, Captain Maqbul Hussain, was also educated at the Aitchison College, and later at Sandhurst, and was commissioned in 1924 and attached to the 7th Light Cavalry. He was married to the sister of the Nawab of Pataudi. As mentioned above., he died with his father at Quetta, leaving no male issue.

There is another branch of the family living at Ghauspur, which is descended from Fateh Muhammad, a younger brother of Makhdum Shaikh Kasim Muhammad, the great grandson of Shaikh Yusuf, and is, therefore, really senior in the male line. Rukn-ud-Din, eldest son of Muhammad Hayat, was the leading member in 1911, and an individual better known was his uncle, Murad Shah. Both Muhammad Hayat and Murad Shah rendered assistance in 1857 and received suitable rewards. At the present time the most noteworthy persons in this branch are Barkhurdar Shah, grandson of Rukn-ud-Din, who is a *jagirdar*, a Divisional Darbari and *Sajjada Nashin*, and Shaikh Irshad Ali, son of Shaikh Roshan Chiragh, who is a very successful *Zaildar*, a Vice-President of the Municipality of Mian Channu and a member of the Multan District Board. He is a District Darbari, and in token of his help to Government in various ways he was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. The shrine at Ghauspur is visited by a large number of pilgrims. The *jagir* attached to it yields almost nothing but the offerings of the visitors enable its guardians to live in tolerable comforts.

KHAN GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN, KHAKWANI.

- KHUDA DAD KHAN.
  - Three generations.
    - Haji Ali Muhammad Khan.
      - Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mustafa Khan (died 1869).
        - Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan (died 1888).
          - Muhammad Yar Khan (dead).
            - GHULAM MUHAMMAD KHAN (born 1892).
              - Zafar Ali Khan.
              - Muhammad Asad Khan.
              - Muhammad Akbar Khan.
              - Khurshed Ali Khan.
              - Muhammad Yusaf Khan.
            - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1898).
            - Mushtaq Muhammad Khan (born 1896).
            - Dur Muhammad Khan (born 1905).
              - Muhammad Sadiq Khan.
            - Mumtaz Muhammad Khan.
              - Two sons.
            - Nur Muhammad Khan.
              - Khurshid Ahmad Khan.
          - Khan Bahadur Haji Ahmad Yar Khan (born 1863).
            - Haji Faiz Muhammad Khan (born 1883).
              - Six sons.
            - Haji Dost Muhammad Khan (born 1884).
              - Five sons.
            - Haji Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1888).
              - Three sons.
            - Dur Muhammad Khan (born 1891).
              - Two sons.
          - Hafiz Khuda Bakhsh Khan (dead).
            - Two generations.
          - Hafiz Hamid Yar Khan (died 1927).
            - Two generations.
        - Abdul Qadir Khan.
      - Ghulam Yasin Khan.
      - Sadullah Khan.
      - Muhammad Amin Khan.
        - Ahmad Khan.

The Khakwanis are one of the best-known of the Pathan families of Multan. They derive their name from Khakan, a village in the neighbourhood of Herat. The real name of the family is "Khugani Durrani"

or "Khakwani". Others derive it from the incident connected with the hunting of the boar (Khukh), but this interpretation is indignantly repudiated by the present representative of the family. Elphinstone in his *History of Kabul* speaks of the Khakwanis as a small clan living partly at Kandhar and partly mixed with Nurzais.

The first branch of the family to appear in Multan was that of Malik Shah Pal, who with his brothers accompanied Humayun some four hundred years ago. His descendant, Ali Muhammad Khan, served under Ahmad Shah Abdali, and was made Governor of Multan, a post which he held till A.D. 1767. It was he who constructed the Wali Muhammad canal. He was dismissed for oppression, but he refused to obey the order deposing him, and seized and imprisoned Nawab Shuja Khan, who had been appointed to succeed him. For this he was put to death by Ahmad Shah. There are no descendants of this branch now in Multan.

The ancestor of the present Khakwanis was Khuda Dad Khan, who came from Ghazni some three hundred years ago. The fourth in descent from him, Haji Ali Muhammad Khan, was Governor of Sikandarabad under Nawab Muzaffar Khan. Mustafa Khan, son of Ali Muhammad Khan, commenced his career in Bahawalpur State, but he soon became one of Diwan Sawan Mal's *Kardars*, and on Mul Raj's rebellion, he took the side of the English and supported them to the best of his power. He was successful in bringing over many Multan Pathans to the British side, and Major Edwardes sent him in command of a thousand horse and foot to the relief of Jhang. Mustafa Khan also did good service in the Mutiny. He raised a regiment of Multani horse, with which he served under General Van Cortlandt in the Bhatti territory, and later assisted in suppressing the insurgents of the Gugera district. For these services he received considerable grants of land, a *jagir* of the value of Rs. 1,000 per annum, a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000 and the title of Khan Bahadur.

He died in 1869, and was succeeded by his son, Ghulam Qadir Khan, who followed in the father's footsteps as a loyal adherent of Government. He had served under his father in the siege of Multan and in the Mutiny. He completed the Hajiwah Canal, which had been begun by his father, and in 1880 he was granted an area of sixty thousand acres in the Mailsi Tahsil in proprietary rights, subject to certain conditions which were embodied in a formal deed of grant executed in 1886. He was given the title of Khan Bahadur in 1887 in recognition of his services to the administration of the district, and an *inam* of Rs. 5,000 per annum out of the revenue of his property was granted to him for two generations.

Khan Bahadur Ghulam Qadir Khan died in 1888, leaving four sons, who immediately began to quarrel regarding the division of the estate. In consequence of this the canal was taken over by Government.

Muhammad Yar Khan, the head of the family in 1909 was a Provincial Darbari, an Honorary Magistrate and a *Zaildar*. He was a man of somewhat retired habits with little taste for business. His brother, Ahmad Yar Khan, on the other hand, is a man of considerable business capacity and fully alive to his own interests. He spent a considerable sum in suing Government for reparation in connection with the assumption of control over the Hajiwah Canal. Ahmad Yar Khan is a *Zaildar*. In the War he and his family offered subscriptions and recruits, the latter being above a hundred. Ahmad Yar Khan helped in the settlement of a large number of cases between the Maggasi and Chandia tribes in *Jirga* at Ghulam Muhammad Goth, at the instance of the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and received his appreciation and also that of the Bombay Government. Likewise, in 1923 his services were requisitioned for the disposal of the Jaffar murder case at Taunsa and at the end of it he was thanked by the Political Agent at Lora Lai on behalf of the Agent to the Governor-General. In 1935 he subscribed Rs. 500 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund and spent an equal sum on feeding the poor. His nephews also gave some 1,500 rupees on this occasion. Ahmad Yar Khan's eldest son, Faiz Muhammad Khan, is an Honorary Magistrate of fifteen years' standing. The present head of the family, however, is Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the son of Muhammad Yar Khan, above mentioned.

Ghulam Qadir Khan bestowed considerable areas on the Hajiwah Canal as gifts upon his relations. Of these, Muhammad Afzal Khan, son of Hafiz Hakumat Khan who married a daughter of Haji Ali Muhammad Khan, held 2,294 acres. He was a Divisional Darbari. A daughter of Ghulam Qadir Khan married Khawji Allah Bakhsh Khan of Taunsa, and, her son, Mian Mahmud Khan, was proprietor of 3,860 acres. The area owned by Muhammad Yar Khan and his three brothers was about 55,000 acres and they paid about Rs. 70,000 annually in land revenue. These are the statistics of 1909. At that time Rab Nawaz Khan, son of that daughter of Mustafa Khan who married Abdur Rehman Khan, owned considerable landed property in Jhok Gamun near Kasba in the Multan Tahsil. The third cousin of Muhammad Yar Khan named Ata Muhammad owned lands in Durpur near Tibba in the Mailsi Tahsil. His son, Dost Muhammad Khan, was a *Zaildar* in this tract, and a man of considerable energy and intelligence. This branch of the Khakwanis are Shias, the Hajiwah branch being Sunnis.

THE GARDEZI SAYADS OF MULTAN.

ABUL FAZAL JAMAL-UD-DIN SAYAD MUHAMMAD YUSAF SHAH (died 1137).

16 generations.

- Muhammad Yusuf IV.
  - Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Raju.
    - Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Yusuf.
      - Makhdum Shaikh Muhammad Raju.
        - Shaikh Muhammad Yusuf.
        - Nasir Shah.
          - Five generations.
        - Nur Shah.
          - Four generations.
        - Dost Ali Shah.
          - Six generations.
        - Ghulam Haider Shah.
          - Five generations.
        - Niamat Shah.
          - Five generations.
      - Abdul Hadi Shah.
        - Three generations.
      - Bagh Shah.
        - Six generations.
  - Hamid Shah.
    - Three generations.
      - Hamid Shah.
        - Beg Shah.
          - Allah Diwaya Shah.
        - Ghulam Mustafa Shah (dead).
  - Abdullah Shah.
    - Qurban Ali Shah.
      - Zain-ul-Abidin Shah.
        - Gulab Shah.
          - Four generations
        - Phulu Shah (died 1897).
          - Murad Shah (died 1876).
            - Khan Bahadur Hassan Bakhsh (died 1938).
              - Zamurrud Hassan Shah (died 1913).
                - Muhammad Abdul Jalil Shah (born 1908).
                  - Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-Din Haidar Shah.
              - Muhammad Nawaz Shah.
                - Seven sons.
              - Altaf Hussain Shah.
                - Four sons.
- Sayad Jafar Shah.
  - Three generations.
    - Sayad Haidar Shah (died 1905).
      - Muhammad Hussain Shah (dead).
        - Three generations.

The Gardezi Sayads were once the most wealthy and influential of the Sayad families of the district, and owned nearly the whole of that part of the Kabirwala Tahsil through which the Lahore Road now passes. The comparative ruin of that part of the country, owing to the change in the course of the Ravi, has led to their decline, but they still possess very considerable influence and position. They are also known as Hussainis, from their descent from Imam Hussain and their attachment to the Shia faith. The family formerly lived at Baghdad, and their direct ancestor was Sayad Muhammad Dabil, great-great-grandson of Imam Hussain. It was his son, Sayad Muhammad Ali, who migrated from their original home at Medina to Baghdad. His great-grandson, Abdullah, removed from Baghdad to Gardez near Ghazni, and his great-grandson, Abul Fazal Jamad-ud-Din Muhammad Yusaf, again, made a further move to Multan in A.D. 1088. He immediately acquired a great reputation for sanctity and miracles, and received large grants of land. He died in A.D. 1137, and his tomb in Multan is still held in great veneration as a shrine. He was reputed to be able to ride tigers and handle snakes, and for forty years after his death his hand would occasionally appear out of his tomb.

Muhammad Yusuf the Second, eighth in descent from his namesake, died without male issue, and his daughter married Sayad Abdul Fateh, a descendant of Zaid Shahid, another grandson of the Imam Hussain. Hence the family are sometimes called Zaidis. The offspring of this union, Muhammad Yusuf the Third, succeeded to the position of *Sajjada-Nashin* or custodian of the Gardezi shrine.

The family possesses several *farmans* from the various emperors of Delhi, showing the respect and position they enjoyed in Mughal times; and there is a tradition that Aurangzeb, who visited Multan in the time of Muhammad Yusuf the Fourth, presented him with a valuable *khilat* and an elephant.

Up till 1928 the custodian of the shrine was Mukhdum Shaikh Muhammad Raju, the representative of the senior branch of the family. He resided in Multan where he was much respected for uprightness and generosity. He was a Divisional Darbari and an Honorary Magistrate, and for about thirty years was a member of the Municipal Committee of Multan and of the District Board. In 1910 he retired from his municipal seat. He possessed a *jagir* of the annual value of Rs. 100 and had been given seven squares of land on the Chenab Canal. He died in 1928. His son, Shaikh Muhammad Yusuf, is at present the Makhdum, *i.e.*, custodian of the shrine, having succeeded his father on his death. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Divisional Darbari. He is a rich man and owns a good deal of landed property. His eldest son,

Sayad Afzal Shah, died in the prime of life and two others are yet minors. He was awarded a medal for assistance during the Great War. Makhdum Shaikh Mohammad Raju's brother, Amir Haider Shah, lived at Amirpur in the Kabirwala Tahsil, where he was held in great esteem and regarded as a careful and an intelligent agriculturist.

At Korai Baloch in the Kabirwala Tahsil there is another branch of the family, of whom the most important member was Murad Shah, who rose to be the Chief Judge of the Bahawalpur State. This gentleman gave considerable assistance to the British force during the siege of Multan in 1848, and after annexation was appointed *peshkar* of Shorkot and Jhang. In 1850 he was made Tahsildar, and after fourteen years' service in this capacity was promoted to the grade of an Extra Assistant Commissioner. He received a *sanad* and a *khilat* of the value of Rs. 200 for good service during the Mutiny. In 1865 Murad Shah was appointed Native Agent of the Bahawalpur State, and subsequently Assistant to the Political Agent and Superintendent. He did excellent work in connection with the excavation of the Minchinwah and Fordwah canals, and in recognition of this he received, on the recommendation of the Political Agent, cash presents of Rs. 7,000 and an increase of pay. In 1870, on the formation of a Chief Court for the State, Murad Shah was appointed Chief Judge of the Court, holding this post as well as that of Assistant Superintendent of the State. In 1872 the Viceroy, Lord Northbrook, held a Darbar at Multan and presented Murad Shah with a *khilat* of the value of Rs. 800. In 1874 in recognition of his excellent work as Chief Judge his salary was raised to Rs. 1,000 per mensem. He died in harness in January 1876, and the State granted a donation of Rs. 6,000 to his widow and son.

His only son, Khan Bahadur Sayad Hassan Bakhsh, was a boy of fifteen at the time of his father's death, and during his minority his estates were managed by the Court of Wards. He resided in Multan, and was the Vice-President of the Municipal Committee for many years. He was an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari, and was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1899. Hassan Bakhsh had literary tastes, and travelled extensivly in Persia and elsewhere. He also wrote an account of his travels in two volumes. He was invited to the Delhi Darbar of 1911 and was awarded the Coronation Medal. He made a contribution of Rs. 4,000 from his own pocket towards the expenses of the War, contributed another Rs. 8,000 to other War funds and supplied twenty-five recruits. He founded the educational institute known as *Babul-Ulum* which is situated on the Shishmahal Road in Multan, and dedicated a building and endowed it with five squares of land. This institution imparts instruction in oriental languages. The Khan Bahadur took upon himself the duties of the President of the Loyalists'

Association which was founded in 1930 to counteract the Civil Disobedience movement. He established about twenty-five branches of this association in the various parts of the district and his labours were appreciated by the Commissioner of the Division. He subscribed Rs. 500 to the Silver Jubilee Fund and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal and a *sanad*. His eldest son, Sayad Zamurrud Hussain Shah, died comparatively young, leaving behind one son, Muhammad Abdul Jalil Shah, who, on the death of his grandfather, Khan Bahadur Hassan Bakhsh in 1938, succeeded to the Provincial and Divisional Darbar seats. This young man was educated at the Aitchison College for seven and a half years and in England for five years. The Khan Bahadur's second son, Muhammad Nawaz Shah, is a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner who did good recruiting work in the War. His third son, Sayad Altaf Hussain Shah, is a Tahsildar, while his son, Abbas Hussain Shah, is a graduate and President of the Punjab Shia Conference. The father received a *sanad* and an insignia of Iran with the *title* of *Khadim-i-Astana-i-Qudus* in Mashad, while the son has recently been accepted as a Tahsildar.

Another branch of the family, now represented by Fateh Shah, second son of Ghulam Mustafa Shah, resides at Multan. Hamid Shah, elder brother of Fateh Shah, was a Divisional Darbari, who died in 1900. He was a portentous spendthrift, and in the course of his life absolutely ruined a magnificent series of estates, most of which fell into the hands of the late Rai Bahadur Mela Ram, the Lahore contractor.

At Salarwahan Kohna in the Kabirwala Tahsil there is another branch of the Gardezis, the head of which was Haider Shah, a much respected *Zaildar* and Provincial Darbari, who died in 1905. He left a fine property which passed to his grandsons, Jafar Shah and Mahdi Shah, but owing to their mismanagement the estate was placed under the Court of Wards. Muhammad Baqir Shah, son of the late Jafar Shah, is a respected *Zaildar*. He and his cousin, Muhammad Niwaz Shah, received their education at the Aitchison College and their property has now been released from the management of the Court.

Gulab Shah, uncle of Murad Shah, was a Divisional Darbari, and was succeeded by his son, Zail-ul-Abidin Shah. The latter and his brother, Sahib Ali Shah, were both in the service of the Bahawalpur State. Zain-ul-Abidin died without issue, but Sahib Ali Shah left two sons, the eldest of whom, Sadr-ud-din Shah, was a Deputy Inspector of Police in the State. Ahmad Ali Shah, a nephew of the late Zain-ul-Abidin Shah, is a graduate and is posted as an Assistant

Traffic Officer in the North-Western Railway. Another cousin of his, Mumtaz Hussain Shah, is a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Some other members of the Gardezi clan might also be mentioned. Zulfiqar Shah, son of Ramzan Shah, was a Divisional Darbari and an owner of a considerable amount of land. His son, Muhammad Nasir ud-Din Shah, is a Divisional Darbari. He owns a very large collection of historical books and is keenly interested in the subject. Ghulam Mustafa Shah, the head of a small branch, resident at Muradpur in the Mailsi Tahsil was once a *Zaildar* of his circle. Ahmad Shah, son of Imam Shah, was a *Zaildar* in Adam Wahan in the Lodhran Tahsil and died in 1919; and Qasim Ali Shah, son of Turab Ali Shah, a connection by marriage of Khan Bahadur Hassan Bakhsh, was a Naib-Tahsildar in the Multan Division. Qasim Ali Shah did excellent work as a recruiting officer and is now a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner. Mehr Hussain Shah, son of Ali Raza Shah, is a Naib-Tahsildar. Of his two nephews, Hamid Shah is a *Zaildar* and a Municipal Commissioner, and Muhammad Shah, who is a Barrister-at-Law, is Municipal Secretary, Multan.

Most of the Gardezi families are Shias.

KHAN ABDUL QADIR KHAN BADOZAI.

- KALU.
  - Eight generations.
    - Shah Muhammad Khan.
      - Muhammad Sarfraz Khan.
      - Abdus Samad Khan.
        - Ghulam Qadir Khan (died 1876).
        - Ghulam Mohi-ud-din (died 1850).
      - Hafiz Muhammad Sarbuland Khan.
        - Sadiq Muhammad Khan (died 1883).
          - Muhammad Sher Dil Khan.
            - Khuda Bakhsh Khan (died 1933).
            - Abdur Rehman Khan (died 1934).
          - Dost Muhammad Khan.
            - Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1931).
              - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (born 1898).
                - Shah Muhammad Khan (born 1923).
                - Dur Muhammad Khan (born 1929).
              - Gul Muhammad Khan (died 1921).
          - Haji Ashiq Muhammad Khan (died 1908).
            - Muhammad Hayat Khan (died 1881).
            - KHAN ABDUL QADIR KHAN (born 1880).
              - Muhammad Khan (born 1921).
            - Shah Hussain Khan (died 1903).
      - Khan Jahan Khan.
        - Ghulam Hussain Khan.
          - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1866).
            - Abdullah Khan.
          - Faiz Muhammad (died 1922).
            - Two generations.
      - Khan Bahadur Khan.
    - Haji Ghulam Muhammad Khan.

The Badozai tribe, like other Afghans, call themselves Bani Israil, or 'Children of Israil,' and claim to have emigrated from the Holy Land (*Bait-ul-muqaddas*) to Afghanistan, where they settled in the mountains of Ghor and Firoza. The question of the Jewish origin of

the Afghans is one that has been much discussed, and is too lengthy to be more than noticed here. In physiognomy, in manners, and in their religious rites, the Afghans much resemble the Jews. Among them is found the custom of driving the 'scape-goat,' laden with the sins of the people, into the wilderness; the rite of the passover, offerings for sin and thank-offerings for deliverance from danger. The *Matla-ul-Anwar*, written about 1510, considers the Afghans originally Egyptians, who, after the overthrow of Pharaoh in the Red Sea, left their native country, refusing to accept the Jewish faith which others of the Egyptians adopted. In the *Tawarikh-i-Sher Shahi*, it is stated that many years after the death of Solomon, and during the reign of Asaf, Syria was invaded by Bakht Nasar (Nebuchadnezzar), who destroyed Jerusalem and expelled the Afghans who settled in Ghor and Ghazni. This is the belief of all the Afghans at the present day, who consider themselves descendants of the captive ten Jewish tribes. The first converted to Islam was Kais, son of Ais, an Afghan chief, who fought under the Prophet himself and received from him the title of *Malik Abd-ur-Rashid*. Whether this story be true or false, it is certain that the tribes inhabiting the Ghor mountains were converted to Islam very early, probably between the years 60 and 80 A.H.

The Bani Afghans overran Siestan, Karaman and part of Khorasan, and attained to great power under Sultan Mahmud, Shahab-ud-Din and Timur Shah, all of whom they accompanied on their Indian expeditions. The family of Sadiq Muhammad Khan is called Hajizai Badozai, from Haji Zila or Zala, who made the pilgrimage to Mecca about the year 1600. When Shah Jahan in 1637 obtained possession of Kandhar, Muhammad Khan, son of Haji Zila, retired to Herat, and did not return home till Kandhar was recovered by Shah Abbas II of Persia in 1648.

At the time of Shah Jahan's invasion, two Sadozai chiefs, Hussain Khan and Allahdad Khan, who had joined the Emperor, retired with him to Hindustan, and obtained permission to settle near Multan, then a province of Delhi, whither many of their tribe followed them. About 1670 Muhammad Khan resolved to emigrate to India. Hussain Khan Sadozai hearing of this intention, and fearing that his influence might suffer by the arrival of the new chief at Multan, wrote to Sherak, chief of the Tarin tribe, to assassinate him while passing through the Tarin country to Kohat. Sherak accordingly invited Muhammad Khan to an entertainment and poisoned him. Hussain Khan, his son, was too young to evenge his father's death; but his cousin, Mian Khan, assembled the Badozais and, attacking Sherak and his tribe, defeated him and put his family to death; but that chief himself escaped and fled

to Delhi, where he entered the service of the Emperor. Here he was followed by Mian Khan, who stabbed him in the very presence of Aurangzeb. On the story of Sherak's treachery being told the Emperor, Mian Khan was pardoned for the murder; but for his insolence in killing his enemy in open Darbar, he was imprisoned at Delhi for twelve years. Both the son and grandson of Muhammad Khan remained at Kandhar; and it was not till 1738, when Nadir Shah had captured the city, that Bai Khan, his great-grandson, emigrated to Multan. He returned a few years afterwards to Kandhar, but his son, Mahabat Khan, remained at Multan.

The family, till the time of Shah Muhammad Khan, were entirely engaged in agriculture. He was a man of energy and took service in the army of Ahmad Shah Durrani in his several invasions of India. In 1772 he assisted Shuja Khan, Governor of Multan, to defend the city against Jhanda Singh and Ganda Singh, the Bhangi chiefs, who took it after a brave defence. Shuja Khan soon after died; and Muzaffar Khan applied for help to Timur Shah, son of Ahmad Shah Durrani, who marched against Multan and recovered it, after a siege of forty days, from the Sikhs in 1779. Muzaffar Khan was appointed governor; and for his services Shah Muhammad received a *jagir* at Dera Dinpanah and one at Dera Ghazi Khan, worth Rs. 10,000. It was not long before Nawab Muzaffar Khan became jealous of the power and influence of Shah Muhammad, and the latter thought it prudent to retire from Multan. He joined the army of Timur Shah, then advancing against Bahawalpur; and so much distinguished himself at the siege of Derawar that he was made by the Prince, Governor of Dera Ghazi Khan with its dependencies, and custodian of the Derawar fort. Very soon after the departure of Timur Shah, the Khan of Bahawalpur recovered the fort, and a year later Shah Muhammad died. Sarfraz Khan succeeded to his father's *jagirs,* but made no effort to keep the governorship of Mankera and Dera Ghazi Khan, to which Abdul Nabi, the ex-ruler of Sindh, was appointed. He, however, became obnoxious for his tyranny; and as he failed to pay the Government dues he was superseded in favour of Muhammad Khan Sadozai and the Governor of Multan and Sarfraz Khan Badozai were directed to aid the new ruler. Abdul Nabi made a vigorous resistance; but near Leiah an action was fought, in which he was defeated and his son, Mian Araf, slain. The fort and town of Leiah surrendered to the victors, but Sarfraz Khan was shot as he was riding through the city. Muhammad Khan then obtained possession of the country. He was a wise and beneficient ruler.

On the death of Sarfraz Khan, his brothers, Abd-us-Samad Khan and Hafiz Sarbaland Khan, straightway began to quarrel, and the

former contrived to seize the whole estate. Sarbaland Khan on this went to Kabul to obtain redress from the Emperor, and received an allowance of Rs. 6,500, of which Rs. 4,500 was to be paid from the revenues of Multan. An order was also passed that the estate should be equally divided between the brothers; but Abd-us-Samad Khan would not hear of division, and it was only the *jagir* in Multan which the Nawab was able to obtain for Sarbaland Khan.

The elder brother, Abd-us-Samad Khan, was engaged in constant hostilities with Muzaffar Khan, Nawab of Multan; and in 1801, after the fall of Zaman Shah, the influence of Fateh Khan Barakzai, the new minister at the Kabul Court, obtained the nomination of the Badozai chief as governor. Muzaffar Khan had no intention of submitting. He called in to his aid the Bahawalpur chief, who sent five thousand troops under Jiwan Ram and Din Muhammad Khan. These, with the Multan troops under Ghulam Murtaza, besieged Abd-us-Samad in his fort at Dinpanah. Here he was joined by one thousand horsemen of Amir Alam, the Governor of Dera Ghazi Khan, but this reinforcement only enabled him to prolong his resistance. The fort was eventually stormed and taken, while Abd-us-Samad fled to Lahore to induce Ranjit Singh, then rising to power, to espouse his cause. Influenced somewhat by his representations and more by his own ambition, the Lahore chief attacked Multan several times, and at length, in 1818, captured it; Muzaffar Khan and five of his sons dying in the defence.

Hafiz Sarbaland Khan had always stood high in the favour of the Multan Nawabs; and when they fell, he received, notwithstanding his brave conduct at Multan against the Sikhs, a command of two hundred horse from Ranjit Singh, and was sent to watch the frontiers of Bahawalpur. After the capture of Mankera in 1821 he received a *jagir* of Rs. 2,000 in Leiah Tahsil, which he retained till 1829, when it was exchanged for one of the same value in Multan. He served faithfully throughout the whole Multan campaign of 1848-49, and died in 1853, half of the *jagir* descending to his son, Sadiq Muhammad Khan.

The quarrelsome Abd-us-Samad Khan was not so fortunate. Asad-ullah Khan Baluch of Sakhar, who farmed the customs of Leiah, was his great enemy, and they fought so continually that the country became impoverished, and Asad-ullah Khan had to throw up the contract, as he could not collect the revenue. The Maharaja then told Abd-us-Samad that he must either accept a *jagir* in another part of the country or take the contract himself. He accepted the latter alternative as the lesser evil of the two, though it proved to be the greater; for two years afterwards, from his own carelessness and the dishonesty of his agents,

he fell two lakhs of rupees into arrears, and not being able to pay, his whole property was seized and his *jagir* sequestered. An allowance of Rs. 3,200 was, however, paid him, and this he held till his death in 1850. The British Government gave his sons a pension of Rs. 1,400; but the younger, Ghulam Muhi-ud-din, was thrown from his carriage and killed in 1860, and Rs. 700 of the pension was resumed. The allowance was again increased to Rs. 1,000 in November, 1860.

Sadiq Muhammad Khan was born in 1814. When sixteen years of age he was placed in command of ten *sowars* on Rs. 1,200 per annum by Diwan Sawan Mal, Governor of Multan. He accompanied the Diwan on his expedition in 1833 against the Gurchani, Lishari, Laghari and Khosa tribes when they made their incursion into Dajal and Khanpur, and fought in the skirmish at the Kala Pahar. After this he was thought worthy of an independent command, and was sent with forty horsemen to Harappa, and later received charge of the *ilaqas* of Kamalia and Sayadwala. In 1838 he again had to march against his first enemies, the Gurchanis and Lisharis, who had descended upon the plains and were ravaging the country, and drove them back to the hills with considerable loss. In November 1843, he attacked and defeated the Khosa tribe which had taken advantage of the anarchy succeeding the murder of Maharaja Sher Singh to plunder the Sayadwala, Satghara and Haveli districts. In September 1844 Diwan Sawan Mal was assassinated, and his son and successor, Mul Raj, sent Sadiq Muhammad back to Kamalia with full civil and military powers. In 1845 he was sent against Fateh Khan Tiwana, who had murdered Painda Khan Khajakzai with his son, Sikandar Khan, and Ashiq Muhammad Khan Alizai, father of Ghulam Hussain Khan, ambassador at the Court of Kabul, and had forcibly siezed the Government of the province of Dera Ismail Khan. He was soon, however, compelled to return to his own district, where at the time of the Sutlej campaign the Muslim tribes, Kharals and Fatianas, had risen in revolt. Karam Narayan, brother of Diwan Mul Raj, was with the force of Sadiq Muhammad; and the tribes were dispersed with the loss of many of their number, including Walidad, elder brother of Bahawal Fatiana, who was imprisoned for life for rebellion in 1857.

When the rebellion broke out at Multan in April 1848, and Mul Raj had summoned all his officers to swear fidelity to him on their respective scriptures, Sadiq Muhammad Khan, with his father, refused to take the oath, and at the first opportunity went over to Edwardes, with whom he served faithfully throughout the war. His local knowledge was invaluable to the Engineer and Quartermaster-General's departments, and Majors Napier and Becher and Major-General Whish

bore the warmest testimony to his valuable and zealous services. But the loyalty of Sadiq Muhammad did not spring so much from love to the Lahore Government, or to the British, as from dislike to Diwan Mul Raj. This governor was of a very different character from his father; and though not without ability, was avaricious and suspicious. His confidence he only gave to Hindus, and consequently the Pathans in his employ all forsook him when a convenient opportunity offered. Sadiq Muhammad Khan at the close of the War received a pension of Rs. 2,000 besides *khillats* and valuable presents and a garden at Multan, and retired with his well-won honours from active service.

On the first outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857 he was at Lahore, and offered his services to Government. An order had been already sent to Multan for him to raise one hundred *sowars* for active service; but, owing to his absence, these men were raised by Haji Ghulam Mustafa Khan. On his return south he accompanied Colonel Hamilton in the expedition against the Gugera insurgents. He was present in the action that ensued, and was useful in preparing rafts, by which the force crossed the Ravi at Thali. In 1860 he was made assessor of income-tax at Multan, and performed his duties with intelligence and honesty. In exchange for his pension he obtained the Muhammad Khanwala garden in perpetuity, and a life *jagir* at Lutfabad and Kot Malik, and a well in Bahawalpur worth together Rs. 2,937. When the income-tax assessment was completed he was appointed Tahsildar of Shujabad, and continued to serve until 1868, when he resigned his appointment. He and his son, Ashiq Muhammad, and his cousin, Ghulam Qadir, set out on a lengthened journey to Arabia and Turkey in 1865. They were received everywhere as distinguished guests, and returned after an absence of sixteen months, delighted with all they had seen. Sadiq Muhammad left the service heavily in debt, and died in 1883. He had made a distribution of his property to his sons, giving a double share to Ashiq Muhammad, the favourite, and the recognized head of the family. On him also devolved the honour of liquidating his father's debts. The family *jagir* was valued at Rs. 3,320; and of this, Rs. 1,555 were released, to Ashiq Muhammad, while allowances aggregating Rs. 444, were awarded to the ladies of the family. Ashiq Muhammad was for a short time Naib-Tahsildar in Multan, but resigned in order to look after his family affairs. He was appointed a member of the Municipal Committee in 1878 and of the District Board in 1883. He was also a Provincial Darbari. His cousin, Ghulam Hussain Khan, was for some years a Tahsildar in Dera Ghazi Khan, and also served on the frontier. Ashiq Muhammad Khan died on 29th September, 1908. His only surviving son, Abdul Qadir Khan, who read up to the B.A.

standard, succeeded to his seat in the Provincial Darbar and was later appointed a member of the Multan Municipal Committee. He thrice held the latter position and has always been a member of the District Board. In 1914 he was created an Honorary Magistrate which post he still continues to hold. Mr. J. M. Duonnett, he Deputy Commissioner of Multan, wrote about his in 1919 as follows:—

"Khan Abdul Qadir Khan is a well-educated gentleman of a prominent Multan Pathan family and a well-wisher of Government. He did well in recruiting and gave his full quota of recruits promptly and without assistance. For several years he did good work as Chairman of the Education Sub-Committee of the District Board, and has again assumed that office. He is also a Magistrate on the City Bench. The Khan Sahib is a very useful *rais*, and he and his family are held in much respect". In 1923 Mr. (now Sir) H. W. Emerson, the then Deputy Commissioner, wrote of him: "He is an enlightened gentleman whose views have been broadened by travel and he keeps apart from the various intrigues of Multan. He is loyal and a well-wisher of Government. As an Honorary Magistrate he has done good work on the City Bench and rendered valuable services during the trying weeks following Muharram Riots." In the Multan Gazetteer (1923-24) he wrote: "Sadiq Muhammad Khan died in February 1883 and one of his *jagirs* was continued for life to his second son, Ashiq Muhammad Khan, being the most noteworthy representative of the family. On his death in 1908 the *jagir* terminated and his property descended to his only surviving son, Abdul Qadir Khan, who is in popular parlance usually receives the courtesy title of Nawab. He is a gentleman of good education and literary tastes who has travelled in Egypt, Turkey and Arabia. He is a Provincial Darbari, and an Honorary Magistrate, and so far as acreage goes he is one of the largest owners of land in the district." In 1930 he went to England and France. In 1931-32 while combating the Civil Disobedience movement, he wrote pamphlets both in English and Urdu which he distributed in the schools and colleges of the Punjab.

MAKHDUM SHAIKH MUHAMMAD GHAUS IV *alias* KHAN BAHADUR MAKHDUM SAYAD SADR-UD-DIN SHAH JILANI.

———

MAKHDUM SHAIKH JAMAL-UD-DIN *alias* PIR MUSA PAK SHAHID
(died 1592).

Ten generations.

MAKHDUM SHAIKH MUHAMMAD GAUS IV *alias* KHAN BAHADUR MAKHDUM SAYAD SADR-UD-DIN SHAH (born 1868).

Khan Bahadar Sayad Sher Shah (born 1873).
- Sayad Ghulam Mahbub Subhani Shah (born 1901).

Khan Bahadur Sayad Rajan Bakhsh Shah (born 1878).

Sayad Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din Shah (born 1904)
- Sayad Liaqat Muhi-ud-Din (born 1935).

Sayad Ghulam Nabi Shah (born 1910).

Sayad Ghulam Dastgir Shah (born 1920).

Sayad Abdullah Shah (born 1924).

Sayad Ghulam Yasin Shah (born 1884).

Sayad Ghulam Mustafa Shah (born 1887)

Sayad Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain Shah (dead).

Sayad Muhammad Raza Shah (born 1895).

Sayad Muhammad Wilayat Hussain (born 1909).

Sayad Ashiq Hussain Shah (born 1915).

Sayad Abdul Hussain Shah (born 1916).

Sayad Shaukat Hussain (born 1918).

Sayad Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah (born 1919).

Sayad Rehmat Hussain Shah (born 1921).

Sayad Faizul Askari (born 1930).

Sayad Tufail Muhi-ud-Din Shah (born 1932).

Sayad Hashmat Muhi-ud-Din Shah (born 1935).

The Gilani family is of antiquity and derives its name from Gilan, a province in Persia, from which their ancestor, Shaikh Sayad Abdul Qadir, Hssani-al-Hussaini, otherwise known as *Pirnn-i-Pir*, sprung. Shaikh Sayad Muhammad Ghaus, ninth in descent from Shaikh Sayad Abdul Qadir, migrated from Turkey to Uch in the Bahawalpur territory in the middle of the fifteenth century, and there his great-great-grandson, Pir Musa Pak Shahid, the common ancestor of the family, was born in 1534. The latter was killed in a skirmish with some raiders near Uch in 1592. His body was brought into Multan by his successors and buried inside Pak gate. His tomb is now a well-known shrine largely frequented by Muslims of all classes. Two descendants of Pir Musa Pak Shahid, namely, Nawab Sayad Yahya and Nawab Sayad Musa Pak Din, were governors of the Multan Province in the time of the Emperors Jahangir and Shah Jahan, respectively.

The *Sajjada-nashin* of the shrine enjoyed a grant of Rs. 12,500 from the Mughal emperors, which was increased by the Emperor Muhammad Shah in favour of Mukhdum Shaikh Muhammad Ghaus II. Major Herbert Edwardes granted a *sanad* of protection to this shrine alone at the conquest of Multan in 1848 for loyal and valuable services rendered. Sir John Labrance also granted a *khilat* of Rs. 300 and a *sanad* in 1859 to Mukhdum Sayad Nur Shah in recognition of his good services during the Mutiny of 1857.

Pir Sayad Wilayat Shah, the father of the present head of the family, was acknowledged by the Government as "Chief of the Gilanis" in 1876, and was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in Multan in 1877.

The present *Sajjada-nashin* of the shrine and representative of the family is Khan Bahadur Makhdum Sayad Sadr-ud-Din Shah. He succeeded his father in 1878 at the age of ten years. He is a Provincial Darbari, and one of the most influential men in the city of Multan. He is widely known and much respected. He has a large number of disciples in the Punjab, Sindh and Afghanistan. He was invited to the Delhi Coronation Darbar of 1911 and was granted an interview by their Imperial Majesties. The Pir Sahib received the title of Khan Bahadur and a *jagir* in 1916. Later he was awarded a gold watch; and his services in connection with the local riots of 1922 and 1927 were appreciated. He contributed Rs. 511 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund, and was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935. The Pir Sahib has been all along rendering help to the Government both during the War and afterwards. In 1924 he travelled to the holy places of Mesopotamia, Damascus, Palestine, Mecca and Medina. The King Abdulla received him with great respect.

Of his two brothers, Sayad Sher Shah, is a retired Extra Assistant Commissioner and is at present employed as District and Sessions Judge in the Tonk State. He also helped in recruitment during the War and received the recruiting badge, a gold watch and a sword together with the title of Khan Sahib, and later he became a Khan Bahadur. The second brother, Khan Bahadur Sayad Rajan Bakhsh Shah became a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly in 1921 and continued to remain so until his death in 1936. Earlier he was a member of the Punjab Council and was an Honorary Sub-Registrar and Joint-Registrar until his death. He was the first elected non-official President of the Multan Municipality. His eldest son, Sayad Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din Shah, B.A., is an Extra Assistant Commissioner at Muzacargarh, and his second son, Sayad Ghulam Nabi Shah, is a Municipal Commissioner.

The Pir Sahib has four sons: the first, Sayad Ghulam Yasin Shah, is a Municipal Commissioner, an ex-Honorary Risaldar and an ex-Honorary Magistrate; the second, Sayad Ghulam Mustafa Shah, received his education at the Aitchison College and is now an Extra Assistant Commissioner; the third, Sayad Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain Shah, died childless at the age of 21 years; and the fourth, Sayad Muhammad Raza Shah, after being educated at the Aitchison College and receiving the Riwaz Bahawalpur Gold Medal, remained a member of the Punjab Legislative Council for many years. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Municipal Commissioner, besides having been the first non-official Chairman of the District Board. The eldest son of Sayad Mustafa Shah is Sayad Wilayat Hussain Shah who is a member of the District Board, a Director of the Central Co-operative Bank and President of the Anjuman-i-Islamia and of the Islamia High School, Multan.

KHAN BAHADUR FARID KHAN DAHA OF KHANEWAL.

- NUR KHAN
  - Kaure Khan.
    - Sahib Khan.
      - Haibat Khan.
        - Bakht Yar Khan.
          - Three generations.
            - Lal Khan.
              - Khan Ziadat Khan.
                - Shah Muhammad Khan.
                  - Karam Khan.
                    - Khan Ziadat Khan.
                      - Khan Haq Nawaz Khan.
                        - Khan Nishat Ahmad Khan.
                        - Imtiaz Ahmad Khan.
                      - Khan Muhammad Niwaz Khan.
                        - Two sons.
                      - Zulfiqar Khan.
                    - KHAN BAHADUR FARID KHAN.
                      - Captain Ata Muhammad Khan.
                        - Naseem Ishfaq Ahmad Khan.
                      - Dost Muhammad Khan.
                      - Zafarullah Khan.
                      - Muhammad Afzal Khan.
                      - Muhammad Ajmal Khan.
                    - Khan Haibat Khan.
                    - Khan Gul Muhammad Khan.
                      - Aftab Ahmad Khan.
                      - Khizar Hayat Khan-
                      - Shaukat Hayat Khan.
                      - Rifaat Hayat Khan.
              - Azim Khan.
              - Bakhshe Khan.
        - Fateh Khan.
        - Inayat Khan.

The Dahas form an important branch of the Rajput *got* of Panwar and claim to descend from Raja Chandar Bansi through Maharaja Sri Khand. In the twentieth generation from Maharaja Sri Khand was

Daha, son of Raja Dohej, and it is after him that the Dahas are supposed to be known. The Dahas remained Hindus for thirty-two generations. One of them, Taqi Khan, embraced Islám. Singar Khan, a later descendant, migrated from Derawar in the Bahawalpur State to Khanewal where he took up his residence. The old and dilapidated mud fort which was later built by the tribe still stands on its old site.

Hasan Khan, in the thirteenth generation from Singar Khan, was an influential personality during the Sikh regime and it appears from the *sanads* in possession of the family that he was exempt from the road taxes of Makhdumpur and Sheikh Malka and the river taxes at the Beas. His grandson, Ziadat Khan, was the chief of his tribe and exercised powers of superintendence over the Kardars of Kot Kamalia, Tulambha, Luddan and Tibbi in the days of Diwans Sawan Mal, Mulraj and Karam Narain. For apprehending the robber gangs of the southern *ilaqa* he received a share amounting to one-fourth of the stolen goods. Ziadat Khan also enjoyed assignments in land revenue in Sheikh Malka, Khanewal and Khairpur.

Khan Ziadat Khan's son, Khan Shah Muhammad Khan, assisted the 6th Indian Cavalry in arresting the fugitive sepoys of the 62nd and 69th platoons during the Mutiny and received a *sanad*. He was made a Divisional Darbari and a *Zaildar* and received another *sanad* with a cash award of Rs. 50 from Sir Robert Montgomery. His son, Khan Karam Khan, succeeded him as *Zaildar* and Divisional Darbari. He rendered good services to Government during the Malakand and N.-W. Frontier campaigns of 1897-98. He supplied camels to the 57th Camel Cadre, when the *sarban* community was most unwilling to take up service and received a *sanad* at the Delhi Darbar of 1903. For good work done as Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge he was granted another *sanad* at the Coronation Darbar held in 1911.

Khan Karam Khan left four sons, Ziadat Khan, Farid Khan, Haibat Khan and Gul Muhammad Khan. The eldest, Ziadat Khan, was a *Zaildar*, an Honorary Magistrate and a Divisional Darbari. He did good recruiting work during the Great War, supplied some camels free of cost and contributed towards the War Loan. Khan Ziadat Khan worked as a District Assistant Recruiting Officer in Muzaffargarh, but died in service in 1918 at the age of thirty-two. In consideration of the services rendered by him, his family were awarded a posthumous *sanad* and a *khilat* at a Darbar held at Multan. His son, Haq Niwaz Khan, who was a *Zaildar*, a Divisional Darbari and a Municipal Commissioner, also died at the age of 29 years and has been succeeded by his minor son, Nishat Ahmed Khan, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and is the *Zaildar* of old Khanewal.

The second, Khan Farid Khan, may be considered to be the present head of the family as Khan Nishat Ahmad Khan, eldest grandson of Khan Ziadat Khan, who is the recipient of all hereditary rights, is still a minor. He was an Honorary Risaldar in the Transport Reserve Supply Corps and was deputed on camel purchasing duty in India during the Great War. He accepted no remuneration for his services and had his salary credited to St. Dunston's Fund, Calcutta, for the help of the blind soldiers. He supplied many recruits for the army and was awarded a rectangle of land and a *jangi inam* for two generations and some *muafi* in land revenue. For various loyal services he was awarded the title of Khan Sahib and has recently been made a Khan Bahadur. He rendered useful service in the disturbances of 1915 and 1919 when he posted several men for the protection of the Railway line and the Telegraph posts within an area of about 20 miles. Khan Bahadur Farid Khan gave much help in checking the disturbances at Multan in 1927 and in arranging for the protection of political approvers in 1930. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935 and the Coronation Medal in 1937. His son, Khan Ata Muhammad Khan, is a Captain in the 1st Battalion of the 14th Punjab Regiment.

The third, Khan Haibat Khan, carried on the work of the two *Zails* in place of the brothers when they were away on recruiting work. Khan Haibat Khan himself was the first to complete the prescribed quota of recruits in his district. His services in connection with the political agitation of 1931 were much appreciated. He was twice elected to the Punjab Legislative Council and is now a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly. He is a member of the District Board and a Municipal Commissioner. He received the Coronation Medal in 1937.

The fourth and youngest, Khan Gul Muhammad Khan, has rendered assistance to the police and remount departments, has introduced modern methods of agriculture in his estate and is a *Kursi Nashin*.

The Daha tribe is also found in the Ferozepur, Muzaffargarh and Kangra districts and in the Bahawalpur State.

KHAN MUHAMMAD ABDULLAH KHAN BABAR OF KHANGARH.

- HUSSAIN KHAN.
  - Nek Karam Khan.
    - Abdus Samad Khan.
      - Abdul-Ahad Khan.
      - Khan Sahib Allah Dad Khan (died 1885).
        - Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Saifullah Khan (died 1924).
          - MUHAMMAD ABDULLA KHAN. (born 1886).
            - Abdur Rehman Khan (born 1909).
            - Abdur Rahim Khan (born 1912).
            - Abdul Ghafur Khan (born 1916).
            - Abdul Karim Khan (bor 1917).
            - Abdush Shakur Khan (died 1918).
            - Abdur Rasul Khan (died 1921).
            - Mehr Muhammad Khan (born 1923).
            - Ahmad Yar Khan (born 1925
          - Muhammad Zahur-ud-Din Khan (died 1891).
          - Muhammad Hayat Khan (died 1896).
          - Faiz Muhammad Khan (born 1896).
            - Faiz-ur Rehman Khan (died 1918).
            - Said-ur-Rehman Khan (born 1912).
            - Amir-ud-Din Khan (born 1914).
            - Muhammad Yusaf Khan. (died 1918).
            - Aslam Hayat Khan (born 1918).
            - Bashir Ahmad.
          - Dost Muham-mad Khan (died 1897).
          - Fazal Ahmad Khan (born 1901).
            - Fazal Karim Khan (born 1919).
            - Ahsanullah Khan (born 1921).
            - Asadullah Khan (died 1924).
            - Muhammad Asadullah Khan (born 1925).
          - Abdus Samad Khan (born 1912).
            - Zafar Ullah.
          - Nasar Ullah Khan (born 1918).
          - Siad Ullah Khan (born 1921).
      - Sikandar Khan.

Nawabzada Khan Muhammad Abdullah Khan is of the Babar branch of Multani Pathans who settled in Muzaffargarh towards the end of the 18th century. They were established in this country by their relative, Muzaffar Khan, who held the Multan Nawabship until the coming of the Sikhs in 1818. Allahdad Khan, grandfather of Muhammad Abdullah Khan, attached himself to Edwardes, and did good service during the Sikh rebellion. Again, in 1857, he behaved loyally, and helped in destroying the mutineers of the 68th Bengal Regiment when they endeavoured to get away to Hindustan. On two occasions he was rewarded with *khilats* in public Darbars in recognition of his services. He was an Honorary Magistrate in his own *ilaqa* of Khangarh. He died in 1885. His son, Muhammad Saif Ullah Khan, was an Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner with 1st Class magisterial and 2nd Class Munsiff's powers and a Provincial Darbari. In 1894 he was granted the title of Khan Bahadur, in recognition of his work as Honorary Magistrate and for his services to the administration. In 1910 the title of Nawab was conferred on him. He indulged in trade in corn, cotton and indigo on a large scale. In 1909 he owned land yielding about Rs. 6,000 annually in eleven villages around Khangarh. Nawab Muhammad Saif-Ullah Khan died in 1924, leaving behind six sons.

The family is now represented by the eldest son, Nawabzada Khan Muhammad Abdullah Khan, who is an Honorary Magistrate and a *Lambardar* of four *mauzas*. He is also President of the Zamindara Bank. He rendered valuable help during the Great War and on other occasions, and was awarded *sanads* and a gun. He assists the administration in collecting the land revenue and enjoys an annual grant of Rs. 175 for life. He has six sons, the first two being graduates.

The fourth son of the late Nawab, Nawabzada Faiz Muhammad Khan, is a Naib-Tahsildar at Chiniot. One of his six sons is a graduate. The remaining sons of the late Nawab are under the care of the Court of Wards.

MIAN MUHAMMAD GHULAM JILANI.

MIAN HABIB SAHIB
(died 1793).

Mian Mahbub
(died 1818).

Mian Shaikh Ahmad
(died 1848).

Khan Bahadur Mian Mahbub
(died 1895).

- Khan Bahadur Mian Shaikh Ahmad (died 1922).
  - Sultan Ahmad (died 1917).
    - MIAN MUHAMMAD GHULAM JILANI (born 1915).
  - Mian Mahbub Ali (born 1902).
    - Mian Shaikh Ahmad.
- Mian Muhammad Zaman (died 1920).
  - Khan Bahadur Mian Mushtaq Ahmad (born 1905).
  - Mian Niaz Ahmad (born 1918).

When Bahlol Khan Lodi, Governor of Multan, became King of Delhi, in 1450, he made over to his cousin, Islam Khan, the government of the country between the Indus and the Sulimans, comprising southern Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan and Western Sind. Islam Khan's grandson divided the lands; and to Tahir Khan fell the Sitpur *ilaqa*, now known as the Alipur Tahsil. His brothers were speedily ousted by Baluch Khan, founder of Dera Ghazi Khan; but Tahir Khan's children held on to their possessions for many generations, though they were robbed of portions from time to time by the dishonesty of their own servants or the encroachment of more powerful neighbours. Of these latter, the Baluches were the most rapacious; gradually spreading themselves out and acquiring rights which are recognized to this day. Their present representatives, however, no longer resemble the manly race that issued from the mountains with Baluch Khan, such as are still found on the right bank of the Indus. The Baluches of Muzaffargarh now differ but slightly from the Jats with whom they have freely intermixed; and they have long since lost all trace of the tribal organization which binds their Trans-Indus brethren so firmly together. They are Baluches merely in name, and have forgotten even their original tongue. Their leading man was the late Mian Mahbub Gurmani, a landowner of Thata Gurmani in the Sinawan Tahsil. He was a Provincial Darbari, a magistrate in his own villages and possessed of considerable local influence. In 1884 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred on him and on two occasions he received *khilats* for his services in pubic Darbar. He enjoyed an *inam* of Rs. 200, and his lands yielded about Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Mian Mahbub was in temporal charge of the shrines of Mian Habib and Mian Mahbub, where rest the remains of his grandfather and great-grandfather. These are visited by pilgrims in large numbers at certain seasons; and his disciples were numerous in all the southern districts of the Punjab. Khan Bahadur Mian Mahbub died in 1895 and his son, Mian Shaikh Ahmad, was recognized as the head of the family and also succeeded to his father's seat in the Provincial Darbars. The family property, however, was inherited in equal shares by Shaikh Ahmad and his brother, Muhammad Zaman, both of whom possessed considerable local influence. Mian Shaikh Ahmad was a 1st Class Honorary Magistrate, an Honorary Civil Judge and a Sub-Registrar. In 1913 the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him. Both the brothers were awarded *sanads* at the Coronation Darbar in 1911. Mian Muhammad Zaman was later made a Divisional Darbari. The family provided a large number of recruits during the Great War and contributed liberally towards the various War loans. Khan Bahadur Mian Shaikh Ahmad's eldest son, Sultan Ahmad, died of cholera in 1917 in Multan where he had taken recruits for the army, and the Punjab Government praised his sense of duty in going into an epidemic stricken area. The father was awarded ten squares of land as a landed gentry grant and a *jagir* worth Rs. 500 for the family services in the War. Mian Muhammad Zaman Khan was also rewarded with *sanads*, a *khilat* and a gun by the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. He died in 1920 and was succeeded by his sons, Mian Mushtaq Ahmed and Mian Niaz Ahmed. Khan Bahadur Mian Shaikh Ahmad died in 1932 and was succeeded by his son, Mian Mahbub Ali. The latter became a *Zaildar* and an Honorary Magistrate and a member of the District Board.

At present the head of the family is Mian Muhammad Ghulam, the grandson of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ahmad. He is a young man of 22 years and styles himself Jilani and not Gurmani. The leading member of the family is Mian Mushtaq Ahmad who was educated at the Muslim Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and is a Divisional Darbari. He was elected unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Council from a Punjab Muslim Landholders' constituency in 1930, when he was awarded five squares of land as a landed gentry grant. In 1932 he was nominated to represent general interests in the Punjab Legislative Council. A year later the title of Khan Bahadur was conferred upon him. Besides being an elected member of the District Board and of the Advisory Committee of the North-Western Railway, he is on the Executive Board of the All Parties Muslim Conference and also in the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Conference.

The family owns a large estate and exercises considerable influence in the district, particularly because they have a large number of disciples in south-west Punjab and in Sind.

The following note was written by Mr. M. L. Dames, at one time Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan.

The history of the Dera Ghazi Khan district may be said to commence with the irruption of the Rind Baluches into the southern Punjab, about the middle of the fifteenth century. Previous to that time there is nothing but vague tradition as a guide. The country nominally formed part of the kingdom of the Sultans of Delhi, and was included in the government of Multan. When the Langha dynasty established their independence at Multan, this district no doubt continued under their rule; but practically the tribes inhabiting it must have enjoyed a rude independence. The most important seem to have been the Nahars of the south and the Satha Somra in the central and northern parts of the district. The latter were a Rajput confederation whose members had probably already adopted the Muslim creed. They were sufficiently powerful to retain a good deal of their influence, but they only did so by entering into terms with the Baluches and by joining their brotherhood. The tribe which sprang from this union was named Dodai, said to be derived from Doda, the son of a Satha Somra father and a Rind mother. One of the first Baluches, whose name is known, was Malik Sohrab Dodai, who, according to Farishta, entered into the service of Sultan Hussain Langha of Multan, from whom he obtained a large tract of country lying along the Indus, including Sitpur. Two important offshoots from the Dodai tribe will be found alluded to in the family histories which follow, namely, the Miranis of Dera Ghazi Khan and the Gurchanis.

The Nahars ruled in the south of the district, and their territory may be roughly described as consisting of what is now the Rajanpur Tahsil and the Harand Dajal tract of Jampur. They also spread into the northern part of Sindh. The origin of the Nahars is unknown, but they were probably Rajputs or Jats. Their rule in Harand Dajal was destroyed in the fifteenth century by the rising power of the Miranis, supported probably by the Baluches, who were pouring into the country. To the south they maintained their position for a longer period, but they were finally supplanted by the Mazaris, as is related in the history of that tribe. They now exist only as a few *zamindar* families in Herand and Bhagsar. In the latter place they have retained some slight local importance.

The Baluches continued to migrate into the country during the latter part of the fifteenth and commencement of the sixteenth centuries. According to their traditions the Rinds had been engaged

for thirty years in war with the Lasharis, and they also came into collision with the Mughals or Turks, as they are more correctly called. This was coincident with the invasion of northern Sindh and the establishment of a dynasty there by Shah Beg Arghan. The leader of the Rinds was Mir Chakar, who is represented in the legends as having allied himself with the Emperor Humayan and accompanied him to Delhi. Certain it is that at this time the Baluches spread all over the south and west of the Punjab, so that even to the present day they form a large element in the population, not only of Dera Ghazi Khan but of Dera Ismail Khan, Muzaffargarh, Multan, Jhang, Montgomery and Shahpur, as well as of the Bahawalpur territory. Mir Chakar's tomb stands at Satghara in Montgomery. All the tribes now occupying the Dera Ghazi Khan frontier trace their settlement to this period. Some, such as the Mazaris, Gurchanis and Lunds of Tibi, first confined themselves to the hills, but they gradually spread down into the plains and occupied the nearest lands, extending themselves in some places as far as the Indus. The original owners, Jats or Rajputs, were in some instances ousted; in others they held their own. They still retain nearly five million acres of land, whereas the Baluches own only about two millions, of which a large part is barren waste. But the Jats became entirely dependent on the Baluches even where they retained their lands; and their subordinate position is shown by the fact that none of the leading families of the district belongs to this race. Most of the tribes acknowledged the suzerainty of the Miranis of Dera Ghazi Khan, who themselves were in subordination to the Mughal Emperors of Delhi; and when the Empire began to show signs of decay at the close of Aurangzeb's reign, the Miranis tried to establish their independence, but without success. Prince Muiz-ud-din, afterwards Jahandar Shah, suppressed this attempt, as also a similar rising headed by the Kalhoras of Sindh. It marked the beginning of a long period of invasions and rebellions, culminating in the expeditions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah. The final establishment of the Durani Kingdom found the Miranis very much weakened by the persistent attacks of the Kalhoras, who were themselves shortly afterwards obliterated by the rebellion of their Talpur Wazirs. Mahmud Khan Gujar, *Wazir* of the last Ghazi Khan Mirani, rose to power during these disturbed times, and held sway for many years, in nominal subjection to Timur Shah and Zaman Shah. These events are related in detail in the history of the Sarai and Mirani families.

The Durrani rule brought another factor into play in the central and southern parts of the districts. Nasir Khan, the Brahoi Khan of Kelat, ancestor of the present Khan, was rewarded by Ahmad Shah

for his services by a grant of the Harand Dajal country, which remained under the Khans until conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1827. This tract included the whole Gurchani and Tibi Lund holdings. The northern tribes of the district, which had been first under Mahmud Khan Gujar, and afterwards under governors appointed from Kabul, were constantly at war with their neighbours, and the country of the Mazaris and Dreshaks fell into absolute anarchy. Canals were deserted and villages ruined, and in some places the devastation of this period has left traces still visible.

The Sadozai and Popalzai families of Dera Ghazi Khan and the Bozdars of Naharwala settled in the district during the Durrani rule.

The Sikhs first made themselves felt in Dera Ghazi Khan in 1819. Between that year and 1830 Nawab Sadiq Muhammad of Bahawalpur farmed the revenue from Maharaja Ranjit Singh. General Ventura was the first Governor after 1830, and he was followed in 1832 by Diwan Sawan Mal who held charge for twelve years. The wild independence which had reigned among the Baluch tribes was not put down without difficulty. Nawab Sadiq Muhammad had a long struggle with the Khosas, as related in the history of that family, and they were never on good terms with the Sikhs. The Gurchanis were at perpetual war with the Lahore Government, and Diwan Sawan Mal had himself to march against the Mazaris. The Lagharis and Nutkanis found their profit in professing loyalty to the Sikhs, although the chiefs of the latter tribe fell into arrears with their *nazrana* payments, and got into as much trouble as if they had been all the while in active opposition. When Mul Raj rebelled, the tribes which had been most opposed to the Sikhs naturally took the lead in joining Edwardes, and of these the Khosas were foremost. The Lagharis and Nutkanis, as might have been expected, held back and waited for the result; but all submitted cheerfully in the end, and welcomed the establishment of a government which proclaimed peace and order. There is probably no race in the Punjab more thoroughly loyal than the Baluches of Dera Ghazi Khan in the present day.

SARDAR MIR BALAKH SHER KHAN, TUMANDAR, MAZARI.

- HAMAL KHAN.
  - Five generations.
    - Mir Bahram Khan (died 1837).
      - Mir Dost Ali Khan (died 1862).
        - Mir Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1883).
          - Khan Bahadur Nawab Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1932).
            - SARDAR MIR BALAKH SHER KHAN (born 1928).
            - Sher Jan Khan (born 1929).
            - Sher Baz Khan (born 1930).
          - Murad Bakhsh Khan (died 1933).
      - Nawab Sir Imam Bakhsh Khan, K.C.I.E. (died 1900).
        - Nawab Sir Bahram Khan, K.C.I.E., K.B.E. (died 1923).
        - Sobhdar Khan (died 1883).
          - Ghaus Bakhsh Khan
            - Two sons.
        - Ghulam Haidar Khan (died 1916).
          - Two generations.
        - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1874).
          - Wali Muhammad Khan (died 1935).
        - Khair Muhammad Khan (died 1893).
      - Rahim Khan (died 1875).
        - Tillu Khan (died 1932).
          - Rahim Yar Khan (born 1897).
            - Salah-ud-Din Khan (born 1924).
          - Muhammad Hussain Khan.
          - Aziz Muhammad Khan.
        - Jallab Khan (died 1902).
          - Ghulam Sarwar Khan (born 1897).
            - Bashir Ahmad Khan (born 1926).
            - Faiz Ahmad Khan (born 1931).
        - Taj Muhammad Khan.
          - Qadir Bakhsh Khan (dead).
          - Jalal-ud-Din Khan (born 1902).
            - Muhammad Khan (born 1928).
          - Najam-ud-Din Khan (born 1907).

The Mazari tribe is one of the largest, and was for many years one of the most turbulent of the Rind Baluches in the district. It is divided into four sections—the Rustamanis, the Baluchanis, the Masidanis and the Sarganis. They occupy the whole of the southern part of the Dera Ghazi Khan district from Umarkot downwards; and their territory includes large hilly tracts and lands on both banks of the Indus up to the Sindh and Bahawalpur borders. A large section of the tribe also lives in Sindh in the frontier district Trans-Indus, and the Ubaro *taluqa* of the Shikarpur district. The office of Tumandar of this important tribe is vested in the Gulsherani branch of the Baluchani section, the present head of which is Sardar Mir Balakh Sher Khan.

The Baluchanis are said to have been originally separate from the Mazaris. They trace their origin to Hot, the eponymic founder of the Hots, one of the five great branches of the Baluch race. A son of Hot named Ali, had two sons, Sahak and Pannu; and on the general descent of the Baluches into the plains of the Punjab at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, Sahak settled at Kashmor, a town now included in the Sindh frontier district. The Mazaris were at that time living in the hills near Mount Bambor, and had not made any settlement in the plains. Kashmor was their only market, and here they used to resort to barter their cattle for corn and cloth. Sahak, who was already settled there, made himself useful to them in the disposal of their produce and the making of purchases. His good name spread through the hills, and all returning Mazaris carried his praises to Bizan, who was then at their head. On one occasion, when four Mazaris had been imprisoned by the people of Kashmor, Bizan sent four women to Sahak to ask him to assist in procuring their release. Sahak used his influence with the governor, and the men were duly sent back to their tribe. On this, Bizan sent Sahak an invitation to pay him a visit, and when he came the Mazaris hailed him as their chief. Bizan himself bound the turban of office round Sahak's head, and gave him his daughter in marriage. Sahak had two sons, of whom the elder was named Baluch (whence the name Baluchani), and the younger, Shahden. Baluch succeeded his father, but on his death there seems to have been a difficulty about the succession, which may be attributed to a want of discipline in the tribe. The chieftainship was evidently elective. It was offered, in the first instance, to Radho, son of Baluch, who was willing to accept it; but just then a high wind arose, and Radho's *keri* or hut collapsed and fell down. This was regarded as a bad omen, and the Mazaris determined to give up Radho, and choose a chief from among the descendants of Shadhen. There were three brothers, sons of Bhando and grandsons of Shadhen. The eldest of these was named Badhel. To him the Mazaris went in a body and offered the turban. He hesitated to accept it, saying he must first consult his mother.

This lady counselled him as follows:—" There are three things the Mazaris should agree to if they wish you to be chief. The first is, that if one Mazari kills another, or disgraces a family (*i.e.*, by eloping with a woman), he and his whole section are to go forth from their homes and be wanderers on the earth for a year; and they are only to return if they have made peace with the injured family. The second is, that if a guest or stranger comes for hospitality and the chief takes a sheep from the Mazaris and slays it to entertain his guests, the people shall

make no claim for it, nor ask any price. And the third thing is, that the tribe shall willingly pay any tax which the chief demands. If the Mazaris agree to these terms, take the chieftainship; if not, refuse it." Thereupon Badhel laid these conditions before the tribe. They at once accepted them, and he became chief. The story is interesting, as showing the growth of the feeling that a settled government with the power of raising taxes and suppressing feuds was a necessity for the tribe, and it also brings out the idea still strong among Baluches that hospitality is a duty, and that the chief represents the tribe.

It was in Badhel's time that the irruption of the Baluches into the central Punjab took place under Mir Chakar. One faction, headed by Haivtan, refused to follow him and stayed in the hills, while Chakar marched towards Delhi with the Emperor Humayun. When he reached Talamba in the Multan district, he asked whether any one would volunteer to return and attack Haivtan. As no one else offered, Badhel Khan said that he would take the Mazaris back; and with him went Mir Chakar's son, Sahak, and Bijar Khan, one of the old Rind leaders in the war with the Lasharis, noted for his long beard. Haivtan surprised this force, and both Bijar Khan and Sahak were killed. Haivtan thereupon stuck Sahak's ribs on spits and roasted them; and Bijar's long beard he made into a *chauri* or fly-whisk. After this he lived in dread of revenge, and shaved off his own beard lest he should be treated as he had treated Bijar. He had not long to wait, for when Mir Chakar heard the news he marched down from Satghara and defeated Haivtan, who fled over the hills, until he came to a certain chasm called Gogar into which he fell and was killed. A Sargani Mazari, who was pursuing him, went down and cut off his head and brought it to Mir Chakar, who made a cup out of the skull.

In Badhel's time there was a war between the Mazaris and the Chandias, caused by the protection given by the Mazaris to Nindav and Motan, two Maghasi chiefs, who had beeen driven out of their countries by the Chandias. Badhel Khan made a raid on Kach and carried off great booty; but the Chandias pursued and overtook the Mazaris at the Mazardan torrent. The result was disastrous for the Mazaris, for Badhel Khan was killed by an arrow discharged by Hamal Khan, the Chandia chief. The Chandias also suffered heavily, and Hamal Khan himself was killed. Badhel Khan's eldest son assumed the chiefship. He made war against the Maris, and in battle with them was killed, with his second brother, Baluch. A series of petty wars followed which it would be profitless to describe.

It was in the time of Hamal II, that the Mazaris first began to settle in the plains. The country along the Indus was held by the Nahr-

tribe, whose chief was Muhammad Qasim Khan, with headquarters at Kin, while another section of the Nahrs made Bhagsar their capital. The Mazaris, who brought their cattle down every winter to graze near the Indus, entered into an alliance with the Kin Nahrs.

When war broke out between the two sections of the Nahrs, the Kin section called on the Mazaris for assistance. Mir Hamal Khan brought the tribe down, and with his help Bhagsar was taken. In return the Kin Nahrs presented the Mazaris with the tract of land lying between Rojhan and the Indus, which is still known as Hamal Wah, from a canal which Hamal Khan dug through it. The Mazaris also gained possession of the Pachadh country lying immediately under the hills and began to encroach on the Sindh or riverain lands occupied by the earlier Baluch colonists. Perpetual war was the result; and the Chandias were eventually pushed across the Indus, their lands being seized by the Mazaris. War next broke out between the Bughtis and the Mazaris, and there were several fights and reprisals. On one occasion the Mazaris had carried off a quantity of cattle and were retreating by way of the Teghaf stream under the Zen Koh. It so happened that five of the party who were separated from the main body sat down to gamble, and became so engrossed in the game that they did not notice a Bughti force which was on their track. They were consequently surprised and killed. When this was reported to Mir Hamal Khan, he made a vow that he would slay any Mazari whom he found gambling in future. Shortly afterwards he came upon his son, Mitha Khan, engaged in the favourite game. Mitha Khan, seeing his father, leapt over a wall; but Mir Hamal Khan let fly an arrow with such force that it passed through his son's thigh. The Mazaris thus perceived that their chief was in earnest, and gave up gambling, which even in the present day hardly exists among them, although very prevalent in many Baluch tribes.

There was war also in Mir Hamal Khan's time between the Mazaris and Drishaks; and this may be considered as the commencement of the feud which has lasted to the present day, although the law courts have latterly taken the place of the battlefield. The Mazaris were allied with the Kaizais or Shambanis, and they grazed their flocks together on the slopes of Mount Gandari as they still do. The Drishaks attacked them and carried off a herd of cattle, at the same time killing a Kaizai and a Mazari. Hamal Khan pursued and overtook them at Hamidpur, killing fifteen Drishaks in the fight. Mir Hamal Khan then led a force to attack Asni; and Shaihak Khan, the Drishak chief, made a counter-attack on Rojhan. The two forces passed each other unperceived, and the assaults were made almost simultaneously, both being

successful. The Drishaks, however, had the greater triumph and plundered Rojhan; though, according to the Mazaris' account, they disgraced themselves by killing Hamal Khan's wife and wounding his mother. The Drishaks admit this, but say it was done accidentally in the confusion of the fight. Soon afterwards another skirmish took place, in which the Drishaks were defeated and Shaihak Khan himself was killed.

On Mir Hamal Khan's death, he was succeeded by his son, Mir Mitha Khan, in whose time there was almost perpetual war between the Mazaris and their neighbours the Kaizais, Drishaks and Gurchanis. The whole country was devastated, and large tracts were thrown out of cultivation. Peace was eventually made by the betrothal of a girl of the Gurchani chief's family to Jamal Khan, grandson of Mustafa Khan. Soon after this, about 1764, Mir Mitha Khan died and was succeeded by his son, Mir Gulsher Khan.

Up to this time the Mazaris enjoyed a wild independence, and paid allegiance to no sovereign. The Delhi empire had fallen to pieces and that of Ahmad Shah Durrani had taken its place. He bestowed the Harand Dajil country on Nasar Khan, the great Brahui chief; and the latter, wishing to extend his authority over all the Baluch tribes, claimed allegiance from the Mazaris. The Brahuis took possession of the plain country, and established a fortified post at Kashmor. The Mazaris retired into the mountains, but were pursued; and a battle took place, in which they were defeated and Mir Gulsher Khan was killed. He was succeeded by his son, Mir Shah Ali Khan. The Mazaris were, in those days, confined to the hills, and reduced to the greatest extremities. At last, however, Shah Ali gathered strength to attack Kashmor, and drove out the Brahuis for the time.

The Chandias were still the most powerful tribe on the river Indus, and the Mazaris entered into an alliance with them, probably in order to make head against the Brahuis. The rivalry for the possession of the fertile lands along the river was, however, too strong for the peace to last, and hostilities soon again broke out. The Mazaris prepared to surprise the Chandias, but Shah Ali's wife, a relative of the Chandia chief, sent information to her kinsmen, who occupied the further banks of the Indus. They had secured themselves by seizing all the ferry boats and collecting them on the left bank, so that the Mazaris had no means of crossing. But they determined to throw the Chandias off their guard by making a feint of attacking the Bughtis; and accordingly marched into the hills from Jatroh, but secretly turned back, and came by way of the Sori torrent to await their chance of crossing

the river. Meanwhile Jaurak Lalai and Gyandar Kird had discovered a boat at the Kin ferry on the left bank, in charge of Sohna, a Chandia *Muqaddam*. Gyandar came to the river's edge, pretending to be a peaceful traveller, and called out to be ferried across. Sohna told a boatman to bring him over. Gyandar, when he got close to the left bank, suddenly discharged his gun and shot Sohna. He then took back the boat to the right bank. A messenger was sent to the Mazaris, who arrived in hot haste. The boat made seven trips during the night, taking over a hundred men each time; and before morning a large body of Mazaris was collected on the left bank. They attacked and stormed Marak Khan's town, killing him and sixty Chandias, and obtaining great plunder, including three pairs of large kettledrums, which are still in the possession of the Mazari chief. The whole of the land belonging to the Chandias was annexed by the Mazaris, and is known by the name of Chandko.

Mir Shah Ali Khan was succeeded by his brother, Dost Ali Khan, and on his death his son, Mir Hamal Khan III, followed. In his time Nasar Khan of Kelat renewed his attempts to annex the Mazari country. He was joined by a body of Bughtis under their chief, Bivaragh Khan. They stormed Rojhan, killing forty-four Mazaris in the attack, and carrying off a large number of camels and cattle. The Brahuis established a military fort at Amarkot in order to hold the country. But the Mazaris took heart and collected to the number of five hundred, and successfully attacked the Brahui army, which was completely routed and the leaders, Mihan Khan and Sanjar Khan, were killed. No further attempt was made by the Khans of Kelat to interfere with the independence of the Mazaris. But Mir Hamal Khan perceived the wisdom of acknowledging the supremacy of some powerful ruler, and tendered allegiance accordingly to Rustam Khan, the Talpur Amir of Sindh. He attended the Amir's Darbar at Khairpur, and promised to pay revenue for all the lands held by the Mazaris. They were then formally bestowed on him, and half the revenue remitted in *Kasur*, an arrangement which has been upheld ever since as regards the lands situated within the limits of the Punjab. This was in 1791. After the departure of the Brahuis, the Mazaris invaded the Bughti country, and won a battle near a stream known as Jahl-Syahaf between Syahaf and Lanjsila. They collected great booty in cattle, and were driving it down to the plains when they were overtaken by the Bughtis, who attacked them from behind, and killed many of them in the dark. It is said that a Takarani Mazari named Chachar vowed to present a black ox at the shrine of Rindani Pir, a local saint, if he would only

turn night into day; and that thereupon it suddenly became day. The Mazaris rallied, and ultimately inflicted a severe defeat on the Bughtis. Hamal Khan died in 1801, and was succeeded by Mir Bahram Khan, an ancestor of the present chief. Wars with the Brahuis and Drishaks followed, in which the balance of success was in favour of the Mazaris.

But the Mazaris had now to deal with a more formidable enemy, as the power of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was beginning to make itself felt. Dera Ghazi Khan had been annexed in 1819, and the administration made over to Nawab Sadiq Khan of Bahawalpur. His province nominally included Rojhan; but it was not until after the Harand Dajil province was conquered from the Khan of Kelat in 1827, that the Sikh supremacy became a reality. Diwan Sawan Mal then took over the administration, and as the Mazaris continued their predatory habits, he marched with an army of seven thousand men to Badli near Rojhan. The Mazaris were driven into the hills, and had to surrender all the stolen cattle in their possession before they could make their peace. This was a great grief to them. But they soon broke out again attacking the Sikhs at Mithankot and looting the town. The Diwan then marched down and occupied the country, forcing the Mazaris to take refuge in the territories of the Mir of Khairpur. Finally, terms were arranged through Rahim Khan, Laghari; Diwan Sawan Mal agreeing to restore the confiscated *kasur* allowances and the *jagirs* held by the Mazaris. Mir Bahram Khan attended the Diwan's Darbar at Multan, and was presented with a *khilat*. This was in the cold weather of 1843.

Mir Bahram Khan died in 1837, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Dost Ali Khan. Shortly after his succession the Mazaris again broke into revolt against the Sikhs, and were once more driven into Sindh. But fortune again favoured them, for Diwan Sawan Mal was murdered at this period, and his son, Mul Raj, wishing to gain adherents, sent for Dost Ali Khan and pardoned him. Then followed the annexation of the Punjab. Dost Ali Khan had fallen into dissipated habits, and the management of the tribe was practically in the hands of his energetic younger brother, Imam Bakhsh Khan, who devoted himself with great energy and tact to reclaiming his barbarous and lawless tribe. He speedily recognised the advantages of the new *regime* of law and order, and threw himself, heart and soul, into the work of making good subjects of the Mazaris. He never allowed self-interest or partizanship stand in the way of justice; and the general recognition of his integrity gave him enormous influence, not only with Baluches generally, but among all classes of the population, Muslim and Hindu. His active and intelligent loyalty was conspicuous on various occasions.

In the Mutiny he was made Risaldar of a corps raised for service during the absence of the regular cavalry regiment from Asni. He was appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1859, and he disposed of all the criminal work arising in the Mazari country. Crime was severely dealt with, and good order enforced; his word being law to his people, who had entire faith in his justice. An excellent feeling of loyalty prevailed in his territories. His services were conspicuous in dealing with the Maris and Bughtis, with whom he had considerable influence. He was of the greatest assistance to Sir Robert Sandeman when, as Deputy Commissioner, he had to bring these troublesome tribes under control, and prevent their raids on British territory. In the negotiations with the Khan of Kelat, extending from 1874 to 1877, his services were of value in bringing matters to a successful issue. He received the title of Nawab in the latter year for distinguished services generally. He was made a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1884, and four years later was raised to the rank of Knighthood in the same Order. He was also a Provincial Darbari and for a time a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Nawab was unquestionably the best of the many excellent chiefs whose aid has been so valuable in watching our western border and keeping it free from the ravages of the semi-civilized races living beyond our jurisdiction. His character was a singularly admirable one. His energy remained unimpaired to the last, although he was quite blind during his latter years. He died in 1903 and his eldest son, Bahram Khan, who inherited the whole of his *jagir*, succeeded him as chief of the Mazari tribe. Bahram Khan had won a prestige in his Tuman and in the neighbouring districts in no degree inferior to that which his father enjoyed. His services were sought outside his Tuman and in other districts in the settlement of tribal and inter-tribal disputes; the Jacobabad authorities regularly invited him to attend their Jirgas twice a year. He kept himself well in touch with the world's affairs and never spared himself in the work of the Tuman which he had completely in hand. He was in fact a very tactful and a diplomatic chief. In 1904 he was granted the title of Nawab and three years later was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. In 1908 he became President of the Punjab Chiefs' Association and in 1910 he became a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He was Knighted in 1913 and was nominated to the Council of State in 1919. A year later he was granted the K.B.E. Nawab Sir Bahram Khan was President of the Chiefs' Jirga of the District, a Provincial Darbari, a Magistrate of the first class and an Assistant Collector. He was married to the widow of his brother, Sobdar Khan. Of his brothers, Ghulam Haidar Khan was an Extra Assistant Commissioner and Ata

Muhammad Khan a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Of his other relations, his cousin, Tillu Khan, who died in 1932, was a Divisional Darbari and Sardar Taj Muhammad Khan was a Political Tahsildar at Dera Ghazi Khan until he resigned in 1920. Of his nephews, Sardar Ghaus Bakhsh Khan, was a Jamadar in the Border Military Police and an Honorary Magistrate and also a Sub-Judge, and Sardar Abdur Rehman Khan, who was his son-in-law, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner. Nawab Sir Bahram Khan, C.I.E., K.B.E., died in 1923.

Dost Muhammad Khan, son of Sher Muhammad Khan, was appointed to succeed the Nawab as Tumandar. A gentleman of amiable habits, he was known for his lavish or rather extravagant charities. This enabled him to control his Tuman effectively. One result of his prodigality, however, was that his estate became encumbered with heavy debt. In 1925 he was granted the title of Khan Bahadur and five years later he was made a Nawab. Besides, he was a Provincial Darbari, an Honorary Magistrate and a Sub-Judge. During his Tumandari *jinsi batai* was abolished in 1928 and his *jagir* was converted into a cash *inam* of Rs. 35,750. In 1931 the property was divided among the family and according to the decision of a special Jirga, 6/16th share fell to the lot of Nawab Dost Muhammad Khan and his brother, Murad Bakhsh Khan. In the same year Sardar Ghaus Bakhsh Khan, nephew of the late Nawab Bahram Khan, brought about the murder of a camel driver who was accused of illicit intimacy with his wife. He was challaned and at the recommendation of the Chiefs' jirga awarded punishment in the form of fine and deprived of his post as Jamadar and his magisterial and civil powers. Nawab Mir Dost Muhammad Khan died childless in 1932 and was succeeded by his brother, Murad Bakhsh Khan, who remained Tumandar for a brief period of one year until his death in 1933.

He left behind three minor sons, the eldest of whom, Mir Balakh Sher Khan, *alias* Mir Sher Muhammad Khan, is now ten years old. The property of the minors went under the Court of Wards and Sardar Balakh Sher Khan was declared Tumandar, the *dastarbandi* ceremony being performed by the Governor of the Punjab. Mir Balakh Sher Khan is being educated at the Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Of a total debt of about 1,85,000 rupees, the Court of Wards has paid more than two-thirds already. The income of his estate is Rs. 1,25,000 annually. At present Sardar Rahim Yar Khan, son of Sardar Tillu Khan, is acting as *Sarbarah* Tumandar, and is receiving from the estate of the boy Chief a cash allowance of Rs. 1,000 per mensem, besides having been made a Provincial Darbari and a Magistrate.

The Mazaris are still a wild nomadic tribe, who subsist principally by keeping flocks and herds. But of late some of them are increasingly devoting their attention to agriculture.

KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD JAMAL KHAN, ALIANI LAGHARI.

BALUCH KHAN.

- Muhammad Khan (dead).
  - Jamal Khan (dead).
    - Mahmud Khan (died 1808).
    - Muhammad Khan (died 1838).
      - Nawab Jamal Khan (died 1881).
        - Nawab Muhammad Khan (died 1896).
          - KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD JAMAL KHAN (born 1894).
            - Muhammad Khan (born 1910).
            - Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1912).
              - Muhammad Umar Khan (born 1934).
              - Jamil Ahmad Khan (born 1935).
            - Mahmud Khan (born 1914).
      - Nur Ahmad Khan (died 1889).
        - Sardar Tagia Khan (died 1905).
          - Three generations.
        - Sardar Din Muhammad Khan (born 1865).
          - Three sons.
    - Lashkar Khan (died 1808).
    - Jalal Khan (died 1866).
- Mahmud Khan (dead).
- Hassan Khan (dead).
  - Six generations.
- Dad Khan (dead).
- Lal Khan (dead).
  - Muhammad Hasan Khan (died 1828).
- Fateh Khan (dead).
  - Ali Muhammad Khan (dead).
    - Murad Khan (died 1884).
- Ahmad Khan (dead)
  - Baluch Khan (dead).

The Tumandars of the Laghari tribe belong to the Aliani section; and the chieftainship has been held in an unbroken line for fifteen or sixteen generations. They settled in their present location during the first half of the sixteenth century. Like most of the Baluchis of the Derajat, they accompanied Mir Chakar when he joined the Emperor Humayan on his expedition to Hindustan against the Afghan successors of Sher Shah. Mir Chakar ultimately settled down near Satghara in the Montgomery district, where his tomb still exists. The Lagharis under their chief, Mir Rindo Khan, returned to the Trans-Indus country, where the first Ghazi Khan Dodai was in power, and took possession

of the territories now held by them, driving out the Ahmdani Baluchis who still exist, scattered throughout the district, though no longer organised as a clan. Rindo Khan's tomb, a ruined domed building in the style of the early Mughal period, is still to be found near Choti.

In the Tumandarship of Baluch Khan, before the middle of the eighteenth century, the Talpur section of the Laghar's split off from the main body and went to northern Sindh. Their leader Shahdad Khan took refuge with Ghulam Shah, the Kalhora chief of northern Sindh. The Talpurs ended by supplanting the Kalhoras in 1772, when Abdul Nabi, the last ruler, fled to the Derajat. This was the foundation of the Talpur family.

From the time of Baluch Khan the Aliani family have been in possession of considerable estates at Barkhan, adjoining the territories of the Khetrans. This tract is known as Laghari Barkhan to distinguish it from Khetran Barkhan. It was for long independent, but is now included in the province of British Baluchistan, district Thal Chotiali. During the troublous times ensuing on the break-up of the Durrani monarchy, when the Sikhs took possession of Dera Ghazi Khan, Sardar Muhammad Khan fled to Laghari Barkhan, and his son, Nawab Jamal Khan, was born there. The Lagharis afterwards became allies of the Sikhs, and reaped their reward in obtaining the assistance of Diwan Sawan Mal against their old enemies, the Gurchanis and the Khosas. Chata Khan Gurchani had usurped the Tumandarship from Bijar Khan, his nephew; but the latter surprised and killed him, and recovered his rights. The Lagharis, who supported Chata Khan, took up the quarrel and obtained the assistance of Diwan Sawan Mal, who had an old grudge against Bijar Khan. He was seized and sent to Multan, and there made over to the Lagharis by whom he was slain. The enmity that arose out of these events after slumbering for some little time again became active and the murder of Allahdad Khan, son of Rahim Khan Laghari, in Bahawalpur territory, is said to have been instigated by the Gurchanis in revival of the old feud.

Rahim Khan, cousin of the late chief, usurped the Tumandarship after the death of Muhammad Khan, but was finally driven out with the assistance of the Mazaris, and went to Bahawalpur, obtaining a *jagir* from the Nawab at Rahimabad in the Sadikabad Tahsil. His sons, Ghulam Haidar Khan and Mir Alam Khan, lived there and retained the grant.

When Edwardes marched down the Frontier in 1848 to attack Dera Ghazi Khan, the Lagharis naturally sided with the Sikhs, while the Khosas and Gurchanis went over to Edwardes. Jalal Khan Laghari

joined Mul Raj in the Sindh Sagar Doab, and five hundred of his tribesmen assembled under Longa Mal, the *Kardar* at Dera Ghazi Khan. They were defeated by the Khosas under Ghulam Haidar Khan and Kaura Khan, and suffered heavy losses. After the occupation of Dera Ghazi Khan by Edwardes, Jalal Khan came over to him with eighty men. But he proved rather an embarrassing ally owing to the enmity between the Lagharis and the Khosas. At this time Jamal Khan was Tumandar; but Jalal Khan was the more influential man in the tribe; and his reputation was widespread among the Baluchis. His enterprise in peaceful matters was shown by the various irrigation projects originated by him, such as the Dhundi, the Manka and Nur Canal extension schemes, and the Karez at Choti Bala. This latter work he executed at a considerable cost with the help of Pathan labourers, on the model of the subteranneous channels existing in the Quetta district. No doubt he at times allowed his eagerness for profit to carry him too far, as in the matter of certain frauds relating to canal management, in connection with which he was for a time deprived of his magisterial powers. Subsequently, however, he rendered useful service on the frontier by exercising his influence with the trans-broder tribes, especially the Khetrans, in the interests of government. He accompanied Sir Robert Sandeman to Kelat in 1875-76; and in recognition of his loyal behaviour was invested with the title of Nawab, and restored to his magisterial powers. In 1881 he went on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and on his return died at Dera Ghazi Khan, being unable to reach his home at Choti.

His successor, Nawab Muhammad Khan, was able and popular and managed his tribe most successfully. The title of Nawab was conferred on him in 1887, on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. He was well educated, and exercised magisterial functions within the limits of his Tuman. During the greater part of his life he pressed his claims to the proprietary right in a tract of land in Baluchistan, known as Laghari Barkhan. This tract, though separated from the Hadyani country by land inhabited by the Khetran tribe, has always been an ancestral possession of the chief's family, and though not of much value when the hill tribes were in a state of constant warfare, it yields a considerable income now that the tribes are under the British flag. The government at first resisted the claim, on the ground that his status was not that of an owner, but finally gave way though not until after his death in 1896.

The Nawab was succeeded by his only son, Jamal Khan, during whose minority his cousin, Tagia Khan, was at first appointed acting Tumandar. Tagia Khan died in 1905 and left the estate encumbered

with a debt of about two lakhs, which he contracted in order to bring the Barkhan lands under cultivation. After his death there was a struggle for the succession to the acting Tumandari between his brother, Din Muhammad Khan, and his son, Mir Muhammad Khan. The matter was referred to a conference of chiefs, consisting of Nawab Bahram Khan, C.I.E., Sardar Jalab Khan, C.I.E., and Khan Bahadur Jindwadda Khan, the then Prime Minister of the Bahawalpur State. They proposed that Din Muhammad Khan should be the sole manager of the Laghari estate, under the Deputy Commissioner; that he should pay Rs. 60,000 within three months towards the debt from the family reserve without the sale of any immovable property; that he should be responsible for paying all revenue and Government charges; and that he should pay Rs. 20,000 per annum towards the debt until it be cleared off, and after that Rs. 10,000 yearly to the estate. The balance of income was to be utilised in keeping up the Tuman and for the private expenses of the family. Should the harvest be very bad in any year the debt instalment of Rs. 20,000 might be reduced by the Deputy Commissioner, but should the harvest be very good, Sardar Din Muhammad would be expected to pay more.

This scheme was sanctioned by the Punjab Government and Sardar Din Muhammad Khan was recognised as acting Tumandar of the tribe. He paid off Rs. 90,000 of the left by 1909 and managed the affairs of the Tuman well. At that time he exercised the powers of an Honorary Magistrate and was a Provincial Darbari.

Sardar Jamal Khan was invested with magisterial powers after he had received education and had been trained in the political work and the management of his Tuman. During the Great War he contributed Rs. 10,000 as subscription and gave 80 recruits from the Tuman. In 1915 during the disturbances in the Bozdar and Kaisrani Tumans he helped the Government in restoring order and was awarded a *sanad* and a *khilat*. He took charge of the Tumandari of the Laghari tribe in 1916, relieving Khan Bahadur Sardar Din Muhammad Khan, C.I.E. During the Marri and Khetran disturbances he worked as a political officer of the Multan Brigade and was awarded the Frontier War Medal of 1919. In the same year he was granted the title of Khan Bahadur and six years later was made a Nawab. Since the death of Nawab Sir Bahram Khan Mazari, he has been a President of the Chief Jirga in the Dera Ghazi Khan district and of the Inter-Provincial Chiefs' Jirga of the Punjab and Balochistan. He has also been a member of the Punjab Legislative Council since 1921, representing the Baluch Tumandars' constituency. In 1936 Nawab Jamal Khan was made an Honorary

Extra Assistant Commissioner in his district. He is a Provincial Darbari, an Honorary Magistrate and a Civil Judge and exercises revenue powers within the Tuman. A knighthood has recently been conferred upon the Nawab. He is the first Tumandar in the district to have introduced compulsory primary education in his area and has fixed thirty scholarships for the poor and deserving students of his tribe. The keen interest and care which he takes in the welfare of his people has resulted in improving the general conditions of his tribes which are numerically the largest in the district, inhabiting, according to the last census, an area of 1,200 miles and amounting to a population of 56,000 souls. Half of this area lies in the district and the other half in the independent tribal area.

Of the Nawab's sons, the eldest, Muhammad Khan, is a graduate of the Punjab University and has been given magisterial powers on his estate; the second, Ata Muhammad Khan graduated from Oxford and is now in the Indian Civil Service; and the youngest, Mahmud Khan, is studying in the Government College, Lahore.

The private estate of the Laghari Nawab comprises 115,000 acres. The *inams* which the Laghari Tumandar was previously permitted to collect in kind, have been converted into a cash *inam* of Rs. 25,000 per annum. The additional *inams* of Rs. 23,000 were granted to him after the abolition of the *batai* system. Both of these *inams* are to be paid out of the land revenue of some 44 villages. In addition to the above cash *inams* the Laghari Tumandar receives Hill Pass allowances amounting to Rs. 1,000 per annum, and *sillahdari* allowance amounting to Rs. 850 per annum. The total annual income of this chief from all sources aggregates at present to Rs. 1,10,000.

MIAN FAIZ HUSSAIN KHAN *alias* GHULAM SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, SERAI, OF HAJIPUR.

- YAR MUHAMMAD (KHUDA YAR KHAN ABBASI) (dead).
  - Nur Muhammad (dead).
    - Ghulam Shah (dead)
      - Muhammad Sarfraz Khan (dead).
    - Abdul Nabi (dead)
      - Muhammad Arif (dead).
      - Taj Muhammad (died 1815).
        - Ahmad Yar Muhammad (died 1872)
          - Nur Muhammad *alias* Shah Nawaz
            - Mian Sahib Ata Muhammad Khan *alias* Shah Nawaz Khan (died 1896).
            - Lutf Muhammad Khan (died 1896)
              - Mian Sahib Lutf Hussain Khan *alias* Mian Shah Nawaz Khan (died 1930).
              - Shafi Muhammad. Khan (died issueless).
              - Karam Ali Khan (born 1887).
                - MIAN FAIZ HUSSAIN KHAN *alias* GHULAM SHAH NIWAZ KHAN
                  - Rehmat Hasan.
                - Ghulam Mehdi.
          - Jan Muhammad (died 1897)
            - Three generations.
          - Ghulam Haider Khan (dead)
            - Two generations.
        - Izad Yar (died (1874)
          - Four generations.
      - Fazl Ali
        - Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1891).

This family is usually known by the name of Serai, which apparently means a native of northern Sindh, now known as Sira, to distinguish it from Lar or southern Sindh.

The Serais are the direct representatives of the Kalhora chiefs, and claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, calling themselves Abbasi. Captain Goldsmid, in his Memoir on Shikarpur, states that they are descended from one Jam Janjar, who had two sons, Daud and Muhammad; of whom the former was ancestor of Daudputras of Bahawalpur, and the latter of the Kalhoras. Muhammad's son, Ibrahim, is said to have been known as Kalhora Khan. The members of the family, however, do not trace their descent from Jam Janjar, but claim that their ancestors were the Abbasi Khalifas of Baghdad, who ruled for seven generations over Arabia, Iraq-i-Arabi and Iraq-i-Ajami. It is said that after leaving Baghdad the family lived for some time at Aleppo; but nothing further is known till A. H. 1068, when Adam Shah entered Sindh with three thousand men.

Adam Shah was the disciple of a famous Sayad of Jampur, who flourished about 1657. He is said to have been a religious leader; and he was put to death at Multan. His body was taken to Sukkur by Agha Muhammad, Kotwal of Multan. The family say nothing about his having been killed at Multan, but all agree that his tomb is at Sukkar. Ilyas Muhammad, his grandson, was the first to assume temporal as well as spiritual power. But it was in the time of Nisar Muhammad that the family first became historically important. Towards the end of Aurangzeb's reign, Nisar's son, Yar Muhammad, with the assistance of the Khan of Kelat, defeated the governor of Sevi, and established himself in northern Sindh. Meanwhile Jahandar Shah had ascended the throne of Delhi. Yar Muhammad made his formal submission to him, and in return was invested with the title of Nawab and the governorship of Sevi. This was in 1712. The title of Khuda Yar Khan Abbasi was bestowed upon him, and he ruled for fifteen years, being succeeded by his son, Nur Muhammad, who was an able and enterprising chief. He extended his power over the greater part of Sindh, partly by conquest and partly by purchase. He commenced by attacking Shikarpur, and obtained possession of a portion, and afterwards attacked the Khan of Kelat, who purchased peace by giving his daughter in marriage to Muhammad Murid, son of Nur Muhammad.

During Nur Muhammad's chiefship, India was invaded by Nadir Shah, and the authority of Muhammad Shah of Delhi was effaced. Nur Muhammad took advantage of this anarchy to secure possession of Thata by giving a bribe of three lakhs to the governor. He built himself a fort at Amarkot, thinking probably that Nadir Shah would not allow him into the surrounding wilds. Nadir Shah, however, on his return from Delhi, marched southwards from Dera Ghazi Khan with the object of attacking him. Nur Muhammad submitted at once, and was

allowed to retain Thata on paying a fine of a crore of rupees and promising an annual tribute of twelve lakhs; and his sons, Muhammad Murid and Ghulam Shah, were carried away as hostages. On Nadir Shah's assassination, Ahmad Shah Durrani obtained possession of the eastern part of his dominions. He received Nur Muhammad's submission and gave him the title of Shah Nawaz Khan, which has ever since been borne by the head of the family. During one of Ahmad Shah's expeditions to Delhi, Nur Muhammad rebelled, but he was shortly afterwards attacked by Ahmad Shah, and obliged to flee to Jaisalmer, where he died. This event may be placed in the winter of 1748-49, when Ahmad Shah, after receiving the submission of Mir Manu at Lahore, marched back probably by the Bolan Pass to Kandhar, settling on the way the governments of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Multan and Shikarpur.

Nur Muhammad was succeeded by his son, Ghulam Shah. In his time Shahdad Khan, Talpur Laghari, came to Hyderabad with his followers who had separated from the Choti branch. The whole Laghari tribe were at that time disciples of the Kalhora ruler, whom they regarded as their spiritual chief. Shahdad Khan was well received by the Kalhoras, and was granted a *jagir*. On his death Mir Bahram, his son, became chief of the Talpurs, and was made *Wazir* by Mian Ghulam Shah. It was probably through the support of this powerful body of Baluchis that Mian Ghulam Shah was enabled to extend his territories, in the language of his representatives, "from Kach in the south to Kala Bagh in the north." There is no doubt that his power was widely felt. Mir Bahram had already come into collision with the Hot Baluchis of Dera Ismail Khan, and his authority over the Jistkanis of Leiah seems to have been to some extent admitted. Mian Ghulam Shah governed at Dera Ghazi Khan, and the last Ghazi Khan Mirani and his powerful *Wazir*, Muhammad Khan Gujar, acknowledged him as their chief. Ahmad Shah, however, interfered. The Kalhoras were defeated by his troops under Kaura Mal, governor of Multan, in 1756; and their final fall was brought about by the energetic Talpurs, on whose support they had relied. Abdul Nabi, brother of Ghulam Shah, demanded in marriage the daughter of Mir Bahram Khan Talpur, who refused, as being contrary to Baluch usage. This was in effect equivalent to saying that the Kalhoras were of inferior rank to the Talpurs. Mian Abdul Nabi could not brook this insult. He caused Mir Bahram Khan to be murdered, and made his son, Mir Bijar Khan, *Wazir* in his place. Soon afterwards Mir Bijar Khan, who had obtained great power and influence, revolted against the Kalhoras. For a time he was successful, and Mian Abdul Nabi was forced to take refuge in

Marwar. Thence he sent an agent to treat with Mir Bijar Khan, who unsuspiciously visited him with only a few followers, and was treacherously murdered. But Abdul Nabi's success was short-lived. Mir Sobhdar Khan, son of Bijar, raised the Talpurs and other Baluchis, and drove him from the country in 1772. Abdul Nabi, later known as Abdul Nabi Khan, Serai, asked the aid of Ahmad Shah, who granted him a *jagir*, said to have been worth Rs. 40,000, in the Rajanpur country, and promised to assist him with troops. But Ahmad Shah was in the last year of his reign, and Timur Shah, his successor, had sufficient to do in consolidating his own power; so the promised help was never given. Abdul Nabi settled at Hajipur and obtained a grant of one-third of the revenues from Nasir Khan of Kelat, the actual ruler, under the nominal suzerainty of the Durrani king. Abdul Nabi was not, however, prepared to sink into obscurity. The province of Leiah offered a field for his energies, and he made an offer to Timur Shah to administer it for him, sending him at the same time a large *nazrana*. Timur Shah accepted the proposal and the present, and bestowed upon him a *sanad* of governorship; whereupon he invaded the country, and defeated and drove out Muhammad Khan Jistkani, and held the province for a period of three years. But as complaints were made against Abdul Nabi's tyrannical rule, the Shah appointed Muhammad Khan Sadozai governor in his place. Abdul Nabi, however, refused to surrender his office, and encountered Muhammad Khan near Leiah. At first the Serais had the advantage, and Muhammad Khan was on the point of retreating; but he was stopped by his *jamadar*, who urged: "Better die than fly." Abdul Nabi's son, Muhammad Arif, was just then killed by some Labanas, who crept up from behind through a hemp field; and as he was the real leader of the Serais, they were obliged to give way. Abdul Nabi took refuge for a time with Maharaja Bhim Singh of Jodhpur, but retained his *jagirs* in Rajanpur and Hajipur. He took up his residence later on at Hajipur, where the family now live. He was succeeded by his son, Taj Muhammad Khan, who died in 1815. The late head of the family, Ghulam Shah Khan, better known as Mian Sahib Shah Nawaz Khan, was married to a daughter of Fazl Muhammad Kalhora of Burai in the Khairpur *taaluqa* of the Shikarpur district. He died in 1896 without issue and was succeeded by his nephew, Lutf Hussain Khan, who was a *jagirdar* in the Rajanpur district and a Provincial Darbari. He had married a daughter of Khudadad Khan Kalhora, a *jagirdar* in the Jodhpur State. Mian Lutf Hussain Khan, *alias* Mian Shah Nawaz Khan Serai of Hajipur died childless in 1930. He was succeeded to the headship of the family by his nephew, Mian Faiz Hussain Khan *alias* Ghulam Shah Nawaz Khan, He is the son of Mian Karam Ali Khan. He is a man of influence and has a large number of *murids* in his district and in the Sind *ilaqa*.

The Rajanpur *jagir*, with certain fluctuations, has been held since 1772. It is said to have been then worth Rs. 40,000 per annum; and in addition the family received one-third of the revenues of Hajipur in *kasur*. One-third of the *jagir* was confiscated by the Nawab of Bahawalpur in 1830. Maharaja Ranjit Singh fixed the *nazrana* at Rs. 4,500; but Diwan Sawan Mal raised it to Rs. 9,000. The British Government continued the *jagir* for life, fixing the *nazrana* at Rs. 3,000; and it has since been further continued. It consists of thirty-three villages, which at the last settlement were assessed at Rs. 13,715. The *nazrana* of Rs. 3,000 has been commuted in lieu of the revenue of six villages situated in the *jagir* which have been assigned to the Drishak Tumandar in *inam*. The clear value of the *jagir* after deducting all charges may be estimated at Rs. 10,300. By orders passed in 1874 the option of paying in cash or kind was left to the villages, and most of the villages pay in kind, giving one-fifth, and in some cases one-sixth and one-seventh of the gross produce. At the last settlement the cash assessment for the *jagir* villages was fixed at Rs. 8,600, of which one-third has to be devoted by the Mian Sahib to the maintenance of the other members of the Kalhora family who have settled at Hajipur. In addition to his *jagir* revenue, the Mian Sahib receives the *kasur*, consisting of one-third of the *jamas* of Hajipur and the adjoining *mahals*, aggregating Rs. 1,695. He also enjoys two small *muafi* plots in Sirkiwala and Hajipur, valued at Rs. 72; and his personal holdings in Hajipur yield Rs. 300 per annum. Allowing that the collections in kind from the *jagir* produce something more than the nominal assessment, his total income from every source may be taken to be about Rs. 12,500. A small sum is also derived from offerings made by the *murids* or religious followers of the family.

No title has been given to the family by the government; but since the days of Ahmad Shah Durrani, the chief has always borne the name of Shah Nawaz Khan Serai and is popularly known as Mian Sahib. He also claims the titles of *Muazam-ul-Mulk*, *Nusrat Jang* and *Azd-ud-daula*.

The Sarais are Shia Muslims, but have certain peculiar customs which are not unlike those of the Sikhs. They neither shorten their moustaches nor cut their hair, which is tied in a knot on the crown of the head; and their turbans are fastened in a peculiar style, so as to form two angles at the sides, but lie flat at the top. The head of the family keeps up certain regal forms. He sits on a *gaddi* or cushion, and never rises when any one enters the room. He is spoken of as the *gaddi-nashin*. Until the death of Taj Muhammad a pair of kettle-drums was always played whilst he was seated on the *gaddi*.

SARDAR DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN, TUMANDAR, KHOSA.

SAID KHAN (dead)

Yusaf Khan (dead)

Ghulam Haidar Khan (dead)

Barkhurdar Khan (dead)

Ghulam Haidar Khan (dead). | Kaura Khan (died 1871) | Jahan Khan (dead)

Jahan Khan (dead) — Five generations.

Kaura Khan (died 1871):
Ahmad Khan (dead) | Barkhurdar Khan (dead). | Ghulam Haider Khan (died 1870) | Khair Muhammad Khan (died 1899).

Barkhurdar Khan (dead). — Two generations.

Ghulam Haider Khan (died 1870) — Bahadur Khan (died 1906).

Ahmad Khan (dead) / Bahadur Khan (died 1906):
Sardar Sikandar Khan (died 1891) | Dost Muhammad. Khan (died 1897)

Sardar Sikandar Khan (died 1891) — Mubarik Khan (died 1916).

Dost Muhammad. Khan (died 1897):
Nasir Muhammad. Khan (died 1898). | Khan Bahadur Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan (born 1887).

Nasir Muhammad. Khan (died 1898). — Lal Khan (died 1914).

Khan Bahadur Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan (born 1887):
Bahadar Khan (died 1918). | SARDAR DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN (born 1910). | Ata Muhammad Khan (born 1921). | Nasir Muhammad Khan (born 1926). | Khair Muhammad Khan.

SARDAR DOST MUHAMMAD KHAN (born 1910). — Zulfikar Ali Khan.

The settlement of the Khosas in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, like that of most of the other Baluch tribes, dates from the commencement of the fourteenth century. They are a branch of the Hots, one of the main divisions of the Baluch people. One section received lands in Sindh at Son Miani, and are now settled between Sukkur and the Sindh canal and in the Jacobabad district to the west of Rojhan. Another branch of the tribe under Balel Khan settled in the hills beyond the Dera Ghazi

Khan frontier at Koh Balel, which appears to correspond with the Rakhni valley, now in the possession of the Khetrans. Thence they moved down into the plains under their chief, Batil Khan, and were accompanied by a body of Isani Khetrans under Yaru Khan. These chiefs founded the towns of Batil and Yaru, which are three miles apart, and jointly form the headquarters of the Khosa tribe. The Isanis have ever since been included in the Khosa tribe as one of its main sections.

The first Ghazi Khan Mirani gave Batil Khan a grant of country revenue-free. His grandson, Yusaf Khan, fought on behalf of the Ghazi Khan of his day; and the fame of his exploits spread far and wide. It is said that a certain Raja Sodh of Kanchi heard of him and gave him service. The chief and his son, Ghulam Haidar Khan, in reward for their bravery, were loaded with presents by the Raja, who gave Ghulam Haidar his daughter in marriage. It seems likely that the Khosa tribe fell into anarchy during Yusaf's absence, for the Isanis showed bitter enmity towards him on his return, and eventually poisoned him. His son, Ghulam Haidar, succeeded him; but he was also treacherously murdered. Ghulam Haidar's son, Barkhurdar, was at the time a minor, and in order to provide for his safety he was sent away by his mother to be brought up among the Khosas settled at Tibbi Lund. On coming of age he returned, and determined to attack the Isanis, and obtain revenge for the murder of his father and grandfather. The majority of the Khosas rallied round him, and the Isanis were subdued and their leader taken prisoner. Peace was purchased by three of the leaders in the revolt by giving their daughters in marriage to the Tumandar. These were Khan Muhammad Khan of Yaru, Jawanak Khan of Dalana, and Hot Khan of Hot. Barkhurdar Khan then entered into an alliance with Massu Khan, the Nutkani chief, and in return for his services the Nutkanis presented him with the villages of Mati and Mahoi and their adjoining lands, watered by the Mahoi stream. These estates still belong to the Khosas, although divided from the rest of the tribal territory by the lands of the Sori Lunds. Barkhurdar Khan also went to the resistance of Mian Abdul Nabi Khan Serai in his unsuccessful war with the Talpurs, already described, and was wounded in one of the engagements.

He was ultimately slain in battle while supporting the claim of Asad Khan, relative of Massu Khan, to the Nutkani chiefship. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Ghulam Haidar Khan, who prosecuted the war against Lal Khan Nutkani with success. Lal Khan was defeated at Pehar, and Asad Khan was recognised as Tumandar. Lal Khan took refuge in Afghanistan and allied himself with the Barakzai family, which had now become powerful, by marrying his daughter to Jabar

Khan, half brother of the Amir Dost Muhammad. Jabar Khan was made governor of Dera Ghazi Khan in Zaman Shah's time, and he gave Lal Khan a *sanad* appointing him chief of the Nutkanis. Thus supported, he returned to Sangarh and slew Nur Muhammad and Yar Muhammad, the chiefs of the Mati and Mahoi Khosas. This raised the tribe against him again, and he had to flee a second time. On this occasion he went to Maharaja Ranjit Singh and afterwards to the Nawab of Bahawalpur.

Dera Ghazi Khan was conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1819, and was farmed to the Nawab of Bahawalpur, Sadiq Muhammad Khan. Lal Khan, the expelled chief of the Nutkanis, now sought his patron's aid in attacking his old enemies, the Khosas. The Nawab gave him an army of two thousand men, and there was a fight at Dalana near the Vador Pass. But the Khosas were victorious, and Lal Khan himself was killed. His death was regarded as ample satisfaction for all the injury he had inflicted on the tribe. This defeat led the Bahawalpur Nawab to resolve on the humiliation of the Khosas, and he accordingly demanded that Ghulam Haidar Khan should give him his daughter in marriage, knowing he was almost certain to meet with a refusal. Ghulam Haidar, supported by the Laghari, Gurchani and Nutkani chiefs, refused with scorn. The Nawab was, however, determined to enforce submission and laid siege to the fort of Gujri. After two years Ghulam Haidar Khan and a few followers were surprised on the open plain and killed by the Nawab's troops. He was succeeded by his brother, Kaura Khan, who found it necessary to submit; and he had to give his daughter in marriage to Bahawal Khan, the Nawab's son. He, however, induced the Nawab to demand a similar concession from the Tumandars, who had backed up Ghulam Haidar Khan in his refusal, and the chiefs of the Legharis, Gurchanis and Nutkanis were obliged each to give a daughter.

In 1830 Ranjit Singh took over the direct administration of Dera Ghazi Khan. Kaura Khan then went to Lahore to make his submission and was awarded a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. In 1832 Diwan Sawan Mal became governor. Kaura Khan gave him active support against the Bozdars and Khetrans, whom the Diwan was anxious to subdue. The wars with the Khetrans were not attended with much glory to the Khosas, for Mir Haji Khetran, who was the most powerful hill chief of his day, invaded their country and took Yaru by storm, inflicting great loss. Kaura Khan was not latterly on good terms with Diwan Sawan Mal, who supported his old enemies, the Legharis. In 1848, after the murder of Anderson and Vans Agnew at Multan, when Edwardes was marching down the frontier with his Pathan levies, Sardar Kaura Khan joined him and sent his son, Ghulam Haidar Khan, to meet

him at Dera Fateh Khan. Edwardes gave him a letter to General Van Cortlandt, who sent him on with Nasi Khan Popalzai to attack Dera Ghazi Khan. The city was held by Longa Ram Kardar under Diwan Sawan Mal, assisted by the Lagharis. The Khosas, led by Ghulam Haidar, at once attacked the Lagharis at the Ambwala well, east of the city, and obtained a decisive victory, killing eighty of the enemy. Longa Ram was taken prisoner, and the city was handed over to Edwardes on his arrival. Kaura Khan accompanied Edwardes to Multan with three hundred Khosas and joined in the siege. After the war his pension was increased to Rs. 2,200; and the Rakhwala garden at Dera Ghazi Khan was given to him rent-free. Ghulam Haidar Khan was made Risaldar of police. Though brave and generous to a degree and quite the hero of his tribe, Ghulam Haidar's restless and uneasy disposition caused him to do badly as a police officer. He was unable to behave with due subordination, and it became necessary in the end to dismiss him from his appointment. Throughout life he was fond of roving and adventure, and he had wandered over the greater portion of northern India. He was present at Lahore in 1843, when Maharaja Sher Singh was assassinated by the Sindhanwalias, and took part in the fighting that ensued. On one occasion when some one repeated in his presence the proverb *jo jaega Nadaun phir aega kaun*, he announced that he would both go to Nadaun and return at once. He started off, making no provision for the journey, and was forced to sell his own and his follower's horses for maintenance. His unstable and passionate disposition made him incapable of managing the tribe; and as his father became old and infirm, a disorganization set in which lasted for long afterwards.

Sardar Kaura Khan lived until 1871. He is said to have attained the age of one hundred years; but he had long been incapable of managing his tribe. His eldest son, Ahmad Khan, had destroyed his brains through indulgence in intoxicating drugs, and Barkhurdar Khan, who was also unfit for the Tumandarship, lived mostly in Bahawalpur. Sikandar Khan, son of Ahmad Khan, representing the elder branch, claimed the Tuman, as Ghulam Haidar died while his father was still alive. But the chiefship ultimately passed to Ghulam Haidar's son, Sardar Bahadur Khan, then a boy about ten years of age. The grandfather, Kaura Khan, himself performed the ceremony of *dastarbandi* or investment with the turban of the clan, and died in the following year. Sikandar Khan, who stood first in the order of succession, was passed over as his abilities were not considered equal to the post, and he had, moreover, forfeited the confidence of the tribe by his conduct during the Mutiny of 1857, when he displayed a want of courage while in command of a body of his tribesmen. Sikandar Khan was of suspicious

and impracticable disposition; and his want of tact and common sense had left him very few friends in the family. He was, however, appointed guardian and manager during Sardar Bahadur Khan's minority. This office he had to surrender when Bahadur Khan came of age in 1879; and he was never able to reconcile himself to the lower position he had to descend to. Regarding himself as rightfully entitled to succeed, and having actually held the chiefship for eight years, he maintained an attitude of opposition which did much harm in the tribe. Sardar Bahadur Khan was placed under the charge of the Court of Wards and was educated at the Wards' School at Ambala. His youth and inexperience, and the opposition of the party headed by Sikandar Khan and his brother, Dost Muhammad Khan, caused him some difficulty in the management of the tribe; but the Khosas generally after some time cordially admitted his authority, and he enjoyed a fair amount of popularity. He built a new fort and a house two miles from Batil, called Bahadurgarh.

In 1862-63 the Dhori canal was made by Sikandar Khan at his own expense. It was part of the same system as the Fazlwah, dug by the Lund chief, Fazl Ali Khan, and was dependent on the Fazlwah for its supply of water. In 1881 both canals were acquired by Government. The price paid by Government was as follows:—

To Sikandar Khan, Rs. 5,000 in cash, five hundred acres of land from Rakh Chabri; and to Sardar Bahadur Khan, three hundred acres from Rakh Chabri. The land-grants were free of revenue and water advantage rates for the term of settlement.

Sardar Bahadur Khan was an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1906 without issue and the Tumandari reverted to the senior branch of the family, to his cousin, Mubarik Khan, son of Sikandar Khan.

Sardar Mubarik Khan remained Tumandar from 1906 to 1916. He was also a Provincial Darbari, and, as he died childless, his cousin, Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan, succeeded him as chief of his tribe. During the tenure of his Tumandari, Ghulam Haidar Khan was granted the title of Khan Bahadur and the powers of an Honorary Magistrate and a Sub-Judge. Owing to his failing health and other political reasons he had to resign the Tumandari towards the end of 1936 in favour of his eldest son, Sardar Dost Muhammad Khan. This Sardar is a young man of 26 years, and has been a Daffadar in the Border Military Police. In spite of his lack of experience he has won the confidence of his tribe and government officers, and has been invested with the powers of a magistrate.

As almost all the Sardars of this family had died without male issues, their estates were inherited by Khan Bahadur Sardar Ghulam

Haider Khan, the ex-Tumandar. Owing to economic depression and the indiscreet loans incurred by this Sardar, however, his indebtedness led to the estate being placed under the Court of Wards, and is still being thus managed.

The income of the estate from all sources including *inams* is Rs. 26,000. The following are the details of the annual emoluments paid to the Khosa Chief by the Government:—

	Rs.
Jagir	5,500
Pass allowances	500
Sillahdari	144

Inams payable to other members of the family as stated in the previous edition of this work are as follows:—

	Rs.
Ghulam Hussain Khan of Matti ...	200
Rahim Khan of Dalana	200
Kaura Khan of Yaru	100

The *jagir* and *inams* are derived from the revenues of some 23 villages.

KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB DREHAN KHAN DRISHAK.

- KARAM KHAN. (dead)
  - Azmat Khan. (dead)
    - Two generations.
  - Habib Khan. (dead)
    - Five generations.
  - Nindo Khan. (dead)
    - Murid Khan. (dead)
      - Imam Bakhsh (dead).
        - Three generations.
    - Miran Khan. (dead)
      - Pari Khan. (dead)
        - Fateh Khan (dead).
    - Sardar Feroz Khan (died 1924).
      - Bijar Khan (died 1857).
        - Drihan Khan (died 1857).
        - Sardar Miran Khan (died 1894).
          - KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB DREHAN KHAN (born 1862).
          - Allan Khan (died 1927).
            - Pir Bakhsh Khan (born 1899).
          - Bacha Khan (born 1877).
            - Mir Muhammad Khan (died 1924).
          - Bahadur Khan M.B.E. (born 1879).
            - Two sons.
          - Khan Bahadur Murid Hussain Khan (born 1879).
            - Two generations.
          - Muhammad Afzal Khan (born 1882).
            - Two sons.
        - Salim Khan (born 1850).
      - Nindo Khan (died 1880).
        - Three generations.
    - Three other sons.
  - Hamza Khan (dead).
  - Haji Khan. (dead)
    - Four generations.

The Drishaks claim to be descended from Hot, the founder of one of the main divisions of the Baluch people. They are said to have accompanied Mir Chakar in his wanderings, and to have been among his most trusted soldiers. On one occasion Mir Chakar had obtained the release of a number of Lashari women from the Mughals, and put them for the night into a tent under the guard of a Drishak. A violent storm came on, and the supports of the tent gave way; but the Drishak held it up on his shoulders until the morning. On hearing of this chivalrous act, Chakar gave them the name of Golden Drishaks—an appellation still sometimes used. The Tumandars have always belonged to the Karmani section.

The Drishaks did not settle in the plains until after the Mazaris; but, like the latter, they came down at the invitation of the Nahar ruler Islam Khan, who was governor under the Mugal emperors. He gave Rodhen Khan Drishak the lands around Asni and the country near the hills lying north of the tract, occupied by the Mazaris. Four generations later, in the time of Daud Khan, a war broke out between the Drishaks and Jistkanis, who then occupied part of the country under the hills. A hot encounter took place in the Sori Pass, when the Jastkani chief and more than one hundred men were killed. The Jistkanis ceased shortly afterwards to exist as a Tuman in this country; but fractions of them joined the Gurchanis, Drishaks and other tribes. They maintained a separate existence in the Leiah district only. Nawab Mahmud Khan Gujar, the powerful ruler of Dera Ghazi Khan, sent an expedition against the Drishaks in the time of Sardar Azmat Khan. His troops invested the fort at Asni, but were attacked and routed with the loss of one hundred and forty men. Some of the *Zamburas* and matchlocks then taken are still in possession of the Drishak Tumandar. When peace was made, Sardar Azmat Khan obtained a *kasur* grant of one-twentieth of the revenue of the villages of Rajanpur, Muhammadpur, Jalalpur, Rasulpur, Ghauspur, Shahpur and Duniapur.

Azmat Khan was succeeded by his son, Hayat Khan, who was allied with the Brahuis, and held part of the frontier of the Harand Dajil *ilaqa* on behalf of Nasir Khan, Khan of Kelat, whose death in 1811 was followed by a war of succession between his sons. Mahmud Khan, who was at Kelat, was generally recognised as Khan; but Rahim Khan, in the Harand Dajil country, declared his independence and killed his brother, Mustafa Khan. He obtained the assistance of the Drishaks, and with them made an attack on Dajil. The town was taken, and the *Kardar*, Haidar Khan, with a hundred men, was killed. Ultimately, Mahmud Khan's forces regained possession of Harand Dajil, and Rahim

Khan was killed. This was a period of anarchy. The Durrani kingdom was falling to pieces, and the Khans of Kelat were not strong enough to enforce their rights. Every tribe fought for its own land, towns and villages were ruined, and the canals ceased to work. The Drishaks fought in turn with the Gurchanis, Bughtis and Jakranis.

When Edwardes marched to Dera Ghazi Khan in 1848, Sardar Bijar Khan, grandfather of the present chief, sent his cousin, Bakhshan Khan, with one hundred men, to join him. They were present throughout the seige of Multan, and at the conclusion of the war their leader was presented with a pair of golden bracelets and a *khilat* valued at Rs. 1,000. Asni, the headquarters of the Drishak tribe, was selected after annexation as the site of a cantonment for a regiment of cavalry. When the Mutiny broke out this regiment was sent down to Hindustan, and the Asni cantonments were made over to the charge of Bijar Khan, who was made Risaldar of a levy of Drishaks raised for the purpose. In August, 1857, the Maris, taking advantage of the unprotected state of the frontier, made a raid in force on the plains. They collected an immense number of cattle, killing the herdsmen, and drove them towards the hills. Hearing of what was happening, Sardar Bijar Khan, who was patrolling the country at the head of some mounted Drishaks, went in pursuit and came up with the Maris, over two hundred in number, at the Bhagiari Pass. Khatu Khan Bughti here joined him with fifty *sowars*, and some levies, under Musa Khan Laghari from the Drigri post, also came up. But the latter were not prepared to close with the Maris, who alighted from their horses and evidently meant fighting. The Drishaks also alighted and had to bear the brunt of the fight. Sardar Bijar Khan and his eldest son, Drehan Khan, were killed with thirty-eight other Drishaks; and the Maris, who lost comparatively few men, made their way into the hills with the booty. In recognition of the services of his father, a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum was bestowed upon Sardar Miran Khan, then a minor; and pensions were also given to the families of those killed, and rewards to the survivors.

In later life Miran Khan quarrelled with all his relations and devoted his energies to a long and expensive law suit with the Mazari chief over a waste and worthless tract of land to the south of the Drishak country. The suit was settled by compromise while under appeal to the Chief Court. Miran Khan died in 1894 and was succeeded by his son, Drehan Khan, who had served for two years previously in the 15th Bengal Lancers. He dropped his father's senseless feud with the Mazari chief and devoted himself to the interests of his tribe, showing great skill in the management both of it and of his own estates. Up to the time of the regular settlement the revenue was paid in kind. A cash

assessment was then put on the *jagir*, but, owing to the deterioration of the canals in this part of the district, it proved too heavy and in 1884 the Drishaks reverted to payment of their revenue in kind. Owing to these causes they remained deeply in debt and much of the land had to be sold and their chief had to some extent share in the misfortunes of his tribe. At the revised settlement the chief's *inam* was fixed at Rs. 2,932. of which Rs. 1,963 were payable in kind from the following villages:— Asni, Bhag, Thal Karam, Chak Mushtarik, Drishak and Mazari, Dhago, Shahr Nandu Khan and Kotla Gaman; the balance of Rs. 969 was to be received in cash from the revenues of the village of Darkhast Miran Khan and, in the event of the revenue of that village being insufficient, from the revenue of Kotla Sayad Khan. The power to collect in kind is enjoyed only during the pleasure of the government and the assignment is made for the term of settlement only. The *inam* is conditional on good and loyal service from the chief who is also bound to furnish *sowars*, when called on, without payment, at the rate of 4 annas per diem per *sowar* provided that the amount does not exceed Rs. 800 per annum; anything over this amount to be repaid by government at the same rate. Sardar Drehan Khan is a Provincial Darbari. He was granted the title of Khan Bahadur in 1910. During the Great War he contributed Rs. 4,000 as loan to government and provided some 20 recruits. During the Mari expedition also he rendered help and maintained peace throughout his Tuman. One of his brothers Sardar Bahadur Khan was promoted to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner in 1919 and was granted the title of M.B.E. in 1923-24. He retired from government service in 1930-31 and was nominated as a member of the Punjab Legislative Council two years later. He is also a member of the District Board of Dera Ghazi Khan. Another brother, Sardar Murid Hussain Khan, was created a Khan Bahadur in 1916 in recognition of his services in the police. He is a *sowar* in the Border Military Police post at Kot Sabzal. Sardar Muhammad Afzal Khan *alias* Sardar Jara Khan resigned his post as Sub-Inspector of Police in 1922, and has been a member of the District Board for the last six years. Sardar Bacha Khan is a Jamadar in the Border Military Police post at Kot Sabzal.

Nawab Drehan Khan succeeded to his father's *jagir* and to the other Tumandari dues but the pension ceased with his father's death.

KHAN BAHADUR GHULAM HAIDAR KHAN, GURCHANI.

- SHADI KHAN (dead).
  - Jallab Khan (dead).
    - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (dead).
      - Lal Khan (dead).
        - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (dead).
          - Nasir Khan (born 1878).
            - Two generations.
      - Jallab Khan, II (dead).
        - Bijar Khan (died 1887).
        - Massu Khan (died 1834).
        - Ghulam Haidar Khan (died 1884).
          - Nawab Jallab Khan (dead).
            - Lashkar Khan (dead).
              - KHAN BAHADUR GHULAM HAIDAR KHAN (born 1894).
                - Lashkar Khan II (born 1919).
              - Bakhtyar Khan (born 1896).
            - Mir Muhammad Khan (died 1897).
            - Khan Bahadur Hassan Khan (born 1882).
              - Ata Hussain Khan (born 1923).
          - Mewa Khan (born 1862).
            - Bijar Khan (born 1882).
              - Three sons.
            - Lal Bakhsh (died 1898).
      - Chhuta Khan (dead).
      - Khakhal Khan (dead).
        - Jamal Khan (died 1876).
          - Three generations.
        - Muhammad Khan (died 1890).
          - Three generations.
    - Fateh Muhammad Khan (dead).
      - Khan Muhammad Khan (dead).

The Gurchanis trace their origin to the Satha Somra, who appear to have been a confederation of Rajput tribes, occupying the Derajat before the Baluch eruption, and are possibly identical with the still existing Somras of Multan and Leiah. An important section of this tribe was the Dodai, from which have sprung part of the Gurchani tribe and the Miranis of Dera Ghazi Khan, both now classed as Baluches, though not admitted to be pure Rinds. The legend of the adoption of Doda, the founder of the Dodais, into the Baluch fraternity, is variously related. The Gurchanis say that he was ruler of Hyderabad in Sindh, but was driven out with his tribe by an invasion from Khurasan in 892, and took refuge in Makran with Mir Sahak, the Rind leader, who gave him his daughter in marriage. She bore him a son named Gorish, the ancestor of the Gurchanis or Gorishanis as the name is often pronounced.

Gorish joined himself to Mir Chakar, son of Sahak, in his expedition into India in Humayun's time; and on the way down the Gurchanis took possession of the plains called Sham and Phailawagh above the Chachar pass and of Mount Mari between the Chachar and the Kaha river, driving out the Afghan tribes who held these tracts before. In this settlement they were joined by several families of pure Rind origin who acknowledged the chieftainship of Gorish. The Gurchanis proper, who are supposed to be descended from the sons of Gorish, are the Shikanis, Khalilanis, Hotwanis and Alkanis, while the pure Rind sections are the Lasharis, Durkanis, Pitafis, Changs, Jistkanis, Suhranis, Bazgirs and Hulwanis. The Tumandar's family belongs to the Shikani branch.

The Gurchanis did not long confine themselves to the Sham and Phailawagh and Mount Mari, but were soon tempted to annex the fertile plain of Harrand outside the mountains, irrigated by the perennial Kaha stream. In the time of Lal Khan, four generations later, when the conquest of the Punjab by Ahmad Shah Durrani took place, Lal Khan made his submission, and in return received charge of the Harrand Dajil *ilaqa*, and was made responsible for the safety of the *kafila* route through the Chachar pass towards Kandhar. In recognition of services performed, he was granted the *kasur* or half share of the revenues in the villages of Miranpur, Bimbli, Gahlotpur, Alipur, Bakharpur, Lalgarh and Garkana Waziri; also certain customs dues, and a fee of eight annas on each camel in every *kafila* as escort-fee or *badraka*. Lal Khan thereupon moved down into the plains, and built himself a fort at Lalgarh, where the Gurchani chiefs now live.

After the war with the Mahrattas in 1763, Ahmad Shah bestowed the Harrand Dajil country upon Nasir Khan, the Brahui, Khan of Kelat, who had given him assistance; and this tract, which included the territory occupied by the Gurchanis, remained under the Khan of

Kelat until Ranjit Singh annexed it in 1827. The Gurchani chief accompanied Nasir Khan to the field of Panipat, and was confirmed in his possessions in reward for services rendered.

On Lal Khan's death his brother, Jallab Khan, became chief, and entered into an alliance with the Lagharis, receiving in marriage the daughter of the Tumandar. The Gurchani chiefship afterwards devolved upon Jallab Khan's son, Ghulam Muhammad Khan. He met with his death at the hands of the Maris, who invaded the Gurchani country unexpectedly and stormed the fort of Lalgarh, which was held by Ghulam Muhammad Khan and only forty men. The chief with two of his sons, Lal and Khakhal, and all the men with him, were killed and the place plundered, though women and children were spared.

General Ventura was invested with the government of Dera Ghazi Khan in 1830 by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who had just annexed the Harrand Dajil country. Chhuta Khan, son of Ghulam Muhammad Khan, went and paid his respects to him. His *jagir* and all the privileges he had held under the Khans of Kelat were continued to him. Shortly afterwards, under Diwan Sawan Mal's administration, the Gurchanis broke out against the Sikhs. The *Kiladar*, Harsa Singh, had killed a Gurchani who resisted his arrest for theft. In the scuffle the Gurchani's mother was also accidentally slain. The Gurchanis rose on hearing of the woman's death, and were joined by the Tibbi Lunds. The great fort built by the Sikhs at Harrand had just been finished, but the gates not put up. The Gurchanis, therefore, were able to storm the fort, and killed Harsa Singh and about forty Sikhs who formed the garrison. The Diwan immediately marched on the Gurchanis and Lunds, who had to take to the hills. After some time they were pardoned. Chhuta Khan went to Multan and paid a fine of Rs. 5,000 and his *jagirs* were restored to him. Meanwhile Bijar Khan, son of Jallab Khan II, had grown up and claimed his right to be chief; but Chhuta Khan refused to surrender the Tuman. Bijar Khan and his followers came down from the hills and surprised Chhuta Khan at the village of Lundi Sayadan, near Lalgarh, and killed him. Bijar Khan then became Tumandar. The Lagharis were against him, as Chhuta Khan had married a daughter of their chief; and the Sikhs refused to acknowledge him, as they had always supported his rival. Between the Sikhs and Lagharis, therefore, the Gurchanis were hard pressed. Bijar Khan and his brother had to take their usual refuge in the hills, where they led a wild life, perpetually raiding on the plains at the head of the hill Lasharis and Durkanis. His excursions spread even beyond the Indus, and he became the terror of the country up to Multan. Diwan Sawan Mal did his best to capture him, and on one occasion decoyed him into the Harrand fort on pretence

of making terms, and sent him under a guard to Multan; but the Gurchanis attacked the escort on the road and rescued their beloved chief. Bijar Khan again harried the plains as far as the village of Jam-Diwan, near Dera Ghazi Khan; but he was pursued by Pir Ali Khan, the commandant at Dera Ghazi Khan, and driven off, not, however, without inflicting a heavy punishment on his enemy. At last treachery was resorted to, and he was informed by the *Kiladar* of Harrand that he could return to his home. He fell into the trap and returned to Lalgarh, where he remained unmolested for about three months. But he was eventually seized while visiting Harrand, and sent in chains to Multan. Here he was kept by the Diwan for two months, and then made over to the Lagharis, who paid a heavy sum to get possession of his person. They slew him outside the walls of Multan. The feud between the Lagharis and Gurchanis was intensified by this murder, and has never been really healed over.

Bijar Khan, who had no son, was succeeded by his brother, Ghulam Haidar Khan. He was the son of a slave-girl, and on this account had always great difficulty in establishing his influence with the tribe, as the Baluches are very particular about purity of blood in their chiefs. For some time his authority was confined to the hills, and he led a wandering life of great privation. Often he was without a blanket to cover him while lying out at night on the mountain side. But when the Gurchanis made their submission to Diwan Mul Raj, he was restored to his *jagir* on condition of paying a *nazrana* of Rs. 400 a year. Shortly afterwards the outbreak at Multan took place, and Edwardes marched down the frontier from Dera Ismail Khan, calling on the Baluch tribes to join him. The Gurchanis seized the opportunity of revenge on the Sikhs and Lagharis; and Ghulam Haidar Khan with two men accompanied him to Dera Ghazi Khan. The Harrand fort was held for Mul Raj by Mohkam Chand, who sent a defiant message to Edwardes. The latter remarks that it was fortunate that the Gurchanis, "whose equals for all kind of violence and lawlessness are not to be found in this border," were with him, and not on the side of the Sikhs. He says they were burning to distinguish themselves as Kaura Khan and the Khosas had done. Later on, as Harrand still held out, a force was sent against it under Lieutenant Ralph Young, who was joined by Ghulam Haidar Khan. The fort was then taken, and this last relic of Sikh power disappeared from the district. Ghulam Haidar Khan was also present for some time at the siege of Multan. At the conclusion of the war he was appointed Jamadar of Horse and received a *khilat* of Rs. 1,000.

The Gurchanis had the very worst reputation at this time; and for many years after annexation they were considered one of the most

turbulent tribes on the border. The wild clans living in Mount Mari and the Chachar pass, chiefly Lasharis and Pitafis, were inveterate raiders and cattle-lifters; and Ghulam Haidar Khan's authority, as already noticed, was weakened by the defect in his pedigree, and he was not able to repress these disorders with a firm hand. The Lasharis aided and abetted the depredations of the Maris, and in the Mutiny of 1857 guided them in their attack on the deserted cantonment of Asni. But they were ultimately brought under subjection chiefly by the grant of lands in the plains to members of hill sections, and partly by an improvement in the position of the chief, which enabled him to exercise to some extent the traditional duties of hospitality, without which a Tumandar can possess little influence. The *kasur* grant originally made by Ahmad Shah Durrani was converted soon after annexation into a cash payment of Rs. 532 per annum, and the chief was at the same time left liable for the *nazrana* payment of Rs. 400 per annum put on him by Diwan Sawan Mal. Soon afterwards the whole *jagir* was confiscated by General Van Cortlandt.

In 1867 an attack, known as the Harrand raid, was made upon British territory by the Bughti outlaw, Ghulam Hussain Khan, at the head of twelve hundred men. Ghulam Haidar Khan mustered his tribe to the number of about three hundred, and was joined by the Tibbi Lunds; and with the assistance of a British detachment of twenty-seven sabres at Harrand, they attacked and routed the raiders, killing the leader, Ghulam Hussain Khan, and twenty-five men. The excellent conduct of the Tumandar and his tribe on this occasion caused the Deputy Commissioner to apply to government for the restoration of his confiscated privileges. Accordingly the *jagir* of the villages mentioned above, known as the Nurwali estate, was restored to him. This was continued at settlement, and his *inam* was at the same time raised to Rs. 3,000. The behaviour of the tribe as a whole has since been uniformly good. The Tumandar was appointed an Honorary Magistrate, and was thus enabled to make his power and influence felt.

Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan died in 1884, and was succeeded by his son, Jallab Khan, who had been previouslly acting as Deputy Inspecor of Police at Harrand. Jallab Khan was an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari; and in February 1905 was made a Companion of the Indian Empire. His eldest son, Lashkar Khan, was a Jamadar in the Border Military Police, an Honorary Magistrate and a Munsif. His youngest son, Hassan Khan, was a Sub-Inspector of Police. His brother, Mewa Khan, succeeded him as Tumandar of Harrand and became an Inspector of Police and a Divisional Darbari. He died suddenly in 1910. His son, Bijar Khan, was for some time

a Jamadar in the Border Military Police. Sardar Jallab Khan was a well educated man of great ability, and made his authority felt throughout the tribe. He was unfortunately suspected by the Lagharis of having been privy to the murder, in 1886, of Allahdad Khan, son of Rahim Khan Laghari, and this suspicion did much to revive the slumbering enmity between the tribes. A feud broke out between the Durkanis and Hadianis in the spring of 1889, and in order to enforce the authority of government, it was found necessary to blockade the Durkanis. The feud was, however, ultimately healed through the intervention of the chiefs of the district. The Lasharis are now nearly so troublesome as in those days, but special arrangements are made to watch their movements when they migrate from the hills and enter the Sindh tracts of Rajanpur in the summer months.

Jallab Khan was created a C.I.E. and a Nawab. He died in 1915. His eldest son, Sardar Lashkar Khan, succeeded to the Tumandari. He died in 1917. The present Tumandar, Khan Bahadur Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan, is the son of Sardar Lashkar Khan, and his estate, during his minority, was administered by his uncle, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hassan Khan, C.I.E., who was appointed as *sarbarah* Tumandar. During the Great War the Gurchani tribe contributed men and money generously under the influence of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hassan Khan. Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan took charge of the Tumandari in 1932. He is an Honorary Magistrate and a Sub-Registrar. In 1933 the title of Khan Bahadur was granted to him. Both he and the ex-*sarbarah* Tumandar are Provincial Darbaris.

The following are the details of the government *inams* to the chief:—

	Rs.	
Jagir	12,000	per annum.
Pass allowances	1,200	per annum.
Sillahdari	360	per annum.

The *jagir* includes Rs. 7,500 which were granted in compensation for the original *jagir* which was commuted into cash. The *jagir* is derived from the revenues of some 15 villages.

The total income from all sources accruing to the Tumandar annually is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

KHAN BAHADUR SARDAR GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN, TUMANDAR, SORI LUND.

- DILAWAR KHAN (dead).
  - Manak Khan (dead).
    - Muhammad Khan (dead).
      - Sardar Fazal Ali Khan (died 1860).
        - Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan (died 1877).
          - Two generations (all dead.)
        - Imam Bakhsh Khan (dead).
        - Ghulam Hussain Khan (died 1886).
          - Sardar Nauarang Khan (died 1908).
            - KHAN BAHADUR SARDAR GHULAM HUSSAIN KHAN (born 1885).
              - Muhammad Khan (born 1907).
              - Fazal Ali Khan (born 1916).
              - Nazir Hussain Khan (born 1924).
              - Saifullah Khan (born 1932).
              - Mehrullah Khan (born 1934).
            - Sardar Ghulam Haider Khan.
              - Naurang Khan.
                - Muhammad Ashraf Khan (born 1936).
              - Usman Khan (dead).
            - Imam Bakhsh Khan.
              - Dur Muhammad (born 1924).
              - Dost Muhammad (born 1926).
              - Mushtaq Khan (born 1928).
            - Sardar Hassan Khan.
              - Ata Muhammad Khan.
      - Karam Khan (dead).
        - Barkhurdar Khan (dead).
          - Three generations.
        - Sadiq Khan.
          - Usman Khan (dead).
        - Usman Khan (dead).
          - Two generations.

The Lund tribe of Baluches under their chief, Sori, are stated to have settled in the plains at the end of the fifteenth century, dispossessing the former Pathan inhabitants. They occupy the tract of country known as Sori, from which they take the name of Sori Lunds, which distinguishes them from the southern branch of the tribe, the Tibbi

Lunds, who form a separate Tuman. The country is believed by the Lunds to be called after the chief, Sori, but the name is more probably derived from the Sori torrent which irrigated it. The Tumandars belong to the Haidarani section, and the present head of the family is a lineal descendant of Sori. Sori's son, Haidar, is said to have been a contemporary of the Emperor Babar. The annals of the Sori Lund tribe are not eventful; and they do not appear to have been so much disturbed by wars as the tribes to the south and north. They were not so powerful as the Khosas, who were their neighbours on one side and the Nutkanis on the other. After the power of the Durrani kings was established, the Lunds began to give trouble by resisting the exaction of the Afghan governors. Sardar Muhammad Khan, in order to secure himself from punishment, built three forts, one in the Sori Pass and two at Khandiwala, near Shadan Lund, of which one is still the residence of the Lund Tumandars. He is said to have defeated three different Afghan armies sent against him. The Lunds, however, were ultimately forced to take refuge in the hills, and the Sori Pass fort became the chief's residence. At last, in the time of Mir Alam Khan Durrani, terms were arranged, and the Lunds re-occupied their lands in the plains on a promise to pay half the usual revenue to the Durrani government. In his old age Muhammad Khan resigned in favour of his son, Fazl Ali Khan, who ultimately became one of the most influential chiefs in the country. He began by repelling two Bozdar raids, inflicting great loss on the enemy. Shortly afterwards Maharaja Ranjit Singh conquered Dera Ghazi Khan, and the Nawab of Bahawalpur received the district in farm. The Lund chief made his submission and was taken into favour. He assisted Diwan Sawan Mal in an expedition against the Bozdars, who were soon forced to submit. In reward for this service the Diwan freed the Lunds from the payment of *tirni* or grazing dues, and restored the arrangements made in the time of the Durranis, by which they paid only half the revenue due on their villages.

Fazl Ali Khan joined Edwardes with two hundred *sowars*, and was with him through the siege of Multan. He was rewarded with a valuable *khilat*, and a rent-free grant of twenty wells in Jiwani and Paki. In 1857, when General Chamberlain's force attacked the Bozdars, Fazl Ali Khan sent his son, Ghulam Haidar Khan, with a body of four hundred Lunds to assist the British troops, and again in 1868, when Lieutenant Grey was carried into the Hills by Kaura Khan Kasrani, a body of four hundred Lunds assisted in blockading the rebel chief. Fazl Ali also distinguished himself by developing the agricultural resources of his country. He made the Fazlwah canal, a most successful undertaking, which Government afterwards acquired at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and

a grant of five hundred acres of irrigable land. The Sardar was an Honorary Magistrate, and was quite one of the remarkable men of his time in this part of the Punjab.

His son, Ghulam Haidar Khan, who succeeded him, was also an excellent chief, and enjoyed a high reputation among the Baluches. Under his wise management the importance and wealth of the family increased, and he was believed to be one of the richest men in the district. He accompanied Major Sandeman to Kelat in 1875-76 with a body of Lund horsemen, and made good use of influence he possessed. An *inam*, of Rs. 4,000, including the right of collecting the revenue of *mauza* Shadan Lund in kind, was bestowed upon him at settlement. He died in 1877, from the effects of a fall from a staircase leading to the roof of his fort at Kandiwala. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Muhammad Khan, who, though not so popular as his father, managed the tribe with success. He was an Honorary Magistrate. He was murdered in 1886 by his younger brother, Hassan Khan, who was on bad terms with him, and considered himself insulted by some harsh words used by the chief. He attacked Muhammad Khan, who was lying on his bed on the roof, and at one blow with a *talwar* almost severed his head from his body. Hassan Khan was convicted of this murder and hanged. Sardar Ahmad Khan succeeded to the *inam* and estates attached to the chiefship in place of his elder brother. He was made an Honorary Magistrate and a Provincial Darbari. Sardars Naurang Khan and Usman Khan for a time headed a party hostile to the chief, but they were afterwards reconciled.

Sardar Ahmad Khan was married to a daughter of his uncle, Imam Bakhsh Khan. He died in 1898 without male issue and was succeeded by his cousin, Sardar Naurang Khan. In 1903 the latter had a stroke of paralysis and became dumb and incapable of making any communication except by sounds signifying assent or dissent. This necessitated the carrying on of the work of the Tuman by his eldest son, Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan. In 1907 after some attempts to induce the father to resign of his own accord, Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan was formally installed as Tumandar and the *jagir* with *batai* rights was assured to him, together with the income arising from the waste lands held on lease from Government. Sardar Naurang Khan eventually consented to the installation on condition that he himself should again become Tumandar in the event of his regaining his health. There had been at first considerable friction between father and son over the private property and the yo ng Sardar was much hampered by his father's miserliness, which prevented the due exercise of hospitality, so important a factor in Tuman administration. But a compromise was effected

by which Ghulam Hussain Khan was allowed one-fifth of the whole produce of the lands, after deducting expenses incurred at Kandiwala, the chief's residence, as well as land revenue and pay of servants engaged on agricultural work, provided that he on his part agreed to live with his father. Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan is an Honorary Magistrate and a Munsif in his Tuman and is also a Provincial Darbari.

When Sardar Naurang Khan died in 1908, many of the difficulties of Sardar Ghulam Hussain Khan were removed. For some years, however, his people made trouble over the payment of *jinsi batai*. This trouble was eliminated in 1928 when the *batai* system was abolished. In lieu of this, the Tumandar has since been granted an additional *jagir* of Rs. 5,000 per annum. During the Great War and the Mari expedition the Tumandar provided recruits and loans to Government. He also helped in suppressing dacoities in the Dera Ghazi Khan district. He holds the title of Khan Bahadur.

Khan Bahadur Ghulam Hussain Khan is made the following grants subject to his remaining generally faithfully to Government:—

			Rs.
Jagir	...	...	10,000
Pass allowance	...	...	300
Sillahdari allowance	...	...	288

The *jagir* is derived from the revenues of about 13 villages. The income from all sources accruing to this chief is estimated at Rs. 20,000 per annum.

SARDAR MANZUR AHMED KHAN, TUMANDAR, QAISRANI.

- MAHMUD KHAN. (dead)
  - Sardar Khan (died 1815).
    - Sardar Mitha Khan (died 1862).
      - Sardar Fazal Ali Khan (died 1917).
        - Sardar Allah Bakhsh Khan (died 1900).
          - Mahmud Khan (died 1931).
        - Imam Bakhsh Khan (died 1924).
          - Shamsher Muhammad Khan (died 1919).
            - SARDAR MANZUR AHMAD KHAN (born 1916).
              - Bashir Muhammad-Khan (born 1931).
              - Mazahar Jan Janan (born 1933).
              - Wasim Ahmad (born 1936).
          - Jindwada Khan *alias* Amir Muhammad Khan (born 1903).
            - Four sons.
        - Sher Bahadur Khan (born 1873).
          - Muhammad Yaqub Khan (died 1923).
          - Ahmad Yar Khan (born 1903).
            - Mubarik Khan (born 1924).
            - Saeed Ahmad (born 1931).
          - Dost Muhammad Khan (born 1907).
            - Subah Sadiq Ata Ullah Khan (born 1933).
          - Ghulam Ahmad Khan (born 1909).
          - Muhammad Azam Khan (born 1911).
          - Rashid Ahmad (born 1931).
          - Sharif Ahmad (born 1933).
        - Dilshad Khan (died 1921).
        - Mithu Khan (born 1880).
        - Ghulam Haidar Khan (died 1909).
      - Khair Muhammad Khan (died 1892).
      - Muhammad Yaqub Khan (died 1888).
        - Sardar Khan (died 1896).
  - Dilshad Khan (dead).
    - Barkhurdar Khan (dead).
      - Atar Khan (dead).
        - Three generations.
    - Nur Khan (dead)
      - Ahmad Khan (died 921).
        - Three generations.
      - Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1921).
        - Two generations.
      - Allahyar Khan (died 1927).
        - Two generations.

The Qaisranis have not preserved the history of their chief's family in any detail. Under the administration of Diwan Sawan Mal, Sardar Mitha Khan received half the produce of the Qaisrani villages, the whole of *mauza* Latri, six wells in Bet Ladha, and an *inam* of Rs. 462; also the right of levying a duty of eight annas on every camel and one anna on every donkey using the Fehar and Kawan Passes.

When Edwardes marched down the frontier in May, 1848, on the outbreak of the rebellion, the fort at Mangrotha, dominating the whole Qaisrani country, was held for Mul Raj by Chatan Mal, governor of Sangarh. Edwardes tried to win him over, but without success. He then sent a party of horsemen to Mitha Khan, and called on him to assist in expelling Chatan Mal. "Mitha Khan," Edwardes says, "was reckoned a wise man in his generation, and justified his good report. Called upon to do what no Asiatic leader likes to do, to declare openly for one side or other before the war had taken a turn, he calculated the odds correctly in the face of Mul Raj's great prestige, and declared against him. He sent his drum round the village, raised the country, and despatched a short message to Chatan Mal, that if he did not wish to be besieged, the sooner he evacuated Mangrotha the better." The governor took the hint and fled in haste with his garrison, leaving the fort to Edwardes' men, who marched in triumphantly at the head of their Qaisrani allies. Mitha Khan continued to hold Mangrotha for some time, and was the medium through whom Asad Khan Nutkani endeavoured to negotiate with Edwardes. He ultimately joined Edwardes, and when peace was declared he was confirmed in all his holdings. The country inhabited by the Qaisranis was divided between the districts of Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan, and there was besides a considerable section of the tribe living in the hills. This made its administration difficult, and the tribe became to a great extent disorganised in the early days of British rule. Many raids and serious offences were committed, and the people were in bad odour with our district officers. Yusaf Khan, leader of one of the factions, raised the Qaisranis, and made an attack on Dera Fateh Khan in 1852, carrying off a large number of cattle. They were opposed unsuccessfully by a small force of police, who lost five men killed and three wounded. But the Thanadar followed them up, and sent information to the outpost of Vehoa. He was presently joined by the cavalry and border levies, who attacked the enemy bravely but unsuccessfully, losing an officer and three *sowars* killed and six men wounded. Some further raids made by the Qaisranis were without result.

Mitha Khan had not taken part in the attack on Dera Fateh Khan; but his conduct was not considered satisfactory by Major Nicholson,

Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan, as he had neither given warning of the raid nor attempted to secure the offenders. It was ultimately resolved to punish the Qaisranis for their misconduct, and a force of nine hundred men, under Brigadier-General J. S. Hodgson, was sent into the Bati pass in April, 1853. The town of Bati was taken and destroyed; and amongst the loot were two *zamburas* originally taken by the Qaisranis from Diwan Sawan Mal. After this Mitha Khan was made responsible for the passes, and his allowances were raised by Rs. 500. During the expedition against the Bozdars in 1857, the Qaisranis behaved well; and Mitha Khan with a party of Qaisranis assisted in the operations. He died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son, Fazl Ali Khan, the late Tumandar.

Kaura Khan, of Tibbi Qaisrani, became very powerful after Mitha Khan's death, and usurped much of the chief's authority. He was assisted by Ahmad Yar Khan Lashkarani *Mukadam*, father-in-law of the youthful Fazl Ali, who had offended him by marrying a second wife contrary to his wishes. Tibbi Qaisrani, and the villages attached to it at that time, formed part of the Dera Ismail Khan district. In 1868 Kaura Khan's son, Jahangir Khan, was accused of murder, and Lieutenant Grey, the Deputy Commissioner, came to Basti Azim to investigate the charge. Kaura Khan, resenting such a proceeding, seized Lieutenant Grey and carried him off to the hills. After detaining him a day he released him and took refuge with the hill Qaisranis and Musa Khels. The tribal levies of the two Dera districts were called out to blockade these tribes, and after a short interval Kaura Khan was duly surrendered. He was tried and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, but was afterwards pardoned. Fazl Ali Khan, then about sixteen years of age, took an active share in the pursuit of his enemy, Kaura Khan. After this the tribe settled down, and the Tumandar's authority became more generally respected. The bulk of the Qaisranis have since been placed under the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, and are a quiet and orderly people.

At the revised settlement of the district the Tumandar's *inam* was raised to Rs. 2,175 payable in cash from the revenue of the following villages:—Birat Mandwani, Berind, Jhok Bod, Chatta with Gatta, Hamalwali, Rorhali, Kot Kasrani and Khetranwala. The assignment is made for the term of the settlement only, and is subject to reconsideration at its expiration. In addition to any service the chief may be called on to render, he is bound to furnish *sowars* without payment, when called on, provided that the value of the service at the rate of 4 annas per diem per *sowar* does not exceed Rs. 500 in a year, anything over this amount being repayable by Government at the same rate.

Sardar Fazl Ali Khan was popular in his tribe. He was an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, and a Provincial Darbari. His eldest son, Allah Bakhsh Khan, died in 1900. The question of the succession to the Tumandari was then considered, and was eventually decided in favour of his son, Mahmud Khan, who was awarded the powers of a magistrate. Sardar Mahmud Khan was quite a successful Tumandar. In 1914 he had occasion to display personal bravery in capturing after a severe fight several robbers who had committed dacoity in his *ilaqa*. During the Great War the Sardar showed great vigilance and alertness. In 1916 he became insane and had to be sent to the lunatic asylum. The management of his Tuman was carried on by Sardar Imam Bakhsh Khan, second son of Sardar Fazl Ali Khan. This Sardar was also given the powers of a magistrate. He provided 50 recruits to Government. In 1917 Sardar Fazl Ali Khan died at the age of 80 years and Sardar Imam Bakhsh Khan was confirmed in his Tumandari. In the Mari and Afghan wars which followed, this Sardar rendered valuable services in many ways and his loyalty was acknowledged by the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. Sardar Shamsher Khan, son of Sardar Imam Bakhsh Khan, rendered conspicuous service in the Afghan War of 1919. Shamsher Khan died in 1919, leaving a minor son, Sardar Manzur Ahmad Khan. The Qaisrani Tumandar was awarded Rs. 500 and six rifles for his help in the Afgan War.

Sardar Imam Bakhsh Khan died in 1924 at Taunsa. The Tumandari then went to his grandson, Sardar Manzur Ahmad Khan. He being a minor, Sardar Amir Muhammad Khan was appointed as his *sarbarah*, and was, later, made a magistrate also. He improved the state of the Tuman socially and educationally, and the Thrift Society of the Border Military Police was the outcome of his proposals. He has been successful in tackling several dacoities and his work in this connection has earned him many certificates of appreciation. The minor Sardar Manzur Ahmad Khan was educated at Queen Mary's College and the Aitchison College, Lahore. He obtained the diploma the latter institution and distinguished himself there in the field of sport. He is at present under training.

In 1901 a large tract, inhabited mostly by Qaisranis and Khitanis, was transferred, on the formation of the North-West Frontier Province, from the district of Dera Ismail Khan to that of Dera Ghazi Khan. In the north of the Tuman district lies Dera Ismail Khan and in the west is situated Lora Leo. Hence this Tuman is always in danger of visits by dacoits either from among the Waziris or the Masudis. The Qaisrani Tumandar, therefore, must always remain alert.

Several other members of the family are employed in Baluch Levies or in the Border Military Police.

SARDAR HAJI MUHAMMAD KHAN, TIBBI LUND.

- MUHAMMAD KHAN. (dead)
  - Lashkar Khan I (dead)
    - Karam Khan. (dead)
      - Lashkar Khan II. (dead)
        - Sardar Karam Khan II. (dead)
          - Sardar Mitha Khan. (dead)
            - Sardar Nasir Khan (dead).
              - Lashkar Khan III (died 1926).
      - Sardar Alam Khan (dead)
        - Muhammad Khan (dead).
          - Alam Khan II (dead).
            - Sardar Muhammad Khan III (died childless).
      - Sardar Mazar Khan I (dead).
        - Sardar Bakhshan Khan (died 1860).
          - Sardar Mazar Khan II (died 1900).
            - Sardar Muhammad Massu Khan (died 1927).
              - SARDAR HAJI MUHAMMAD KHAN (born 1882).
                - Muhammad Afzal Khan (born 1905).
                - Muhammad Azam Khan (born 1916)
                - Allah Bakhsh Khan (born 1920).
                - Muhammad Akbar Khan (born 1923).
                - Nur Muhammad Khan (born 1927).
                - Muhammad Akram Khan (born 1932).
                - Faiz Muhammad Khan.
            - Khan Bahadur Sardar Gulzar Khan (died 1928).
              - Two generations.
            - Sardar Bahadur Khan.
            - Sardar Pir Bakhsh Khan (born 1875).
              - Two generations.
          - Sardar Khan (dead).
            - Three generations.
        - Sardar Massu Khan (dead).
    - Mubarik Khan (dead).
  - Sardar Fateh Khan (dead).

The Lunds of Tibbi, so called to distinguish them from the northern or Sori Lunds, are Rind Baluches, and settled in the hills adjoining their present location under their chief, Jaru Khan, in the time of the great Mir Chakar, already mentioned. The tribe consists of three sections—Lunds, Rinds and Khosas, who have coalesced into one small Tuman, which has managed to keep itself independent of the Legharis on the north and the Gurchanis on the south. The Tumandar's family belongs

to the Maharani section of the Lunds proper. The lands they first occupied were adjacent to the Sigri, Gati and Chani torrents, whence they gradually spread into the plains they now occupy as far as the town of Tibbi and began to plunder the people of Harrand. They were on this account frequently attacked by the governors of Harrand, and would take refuge in the hills, issuing forth and re-occupying their lands when able to do so. At last, in the time of Sardar Mewa Khan, peace was made through the instrumentality of Sultan Taib of Panah Ali, and the Lunds obtained a rent-free grant of their lands and of the perennial stream from the Kaha river which waters them. In return, Mewa Khan exerted himself in repressing raids and robberies, and handed over offenders to the Government for punishment. It is said that a section of the tribe, finding their former means of livelihood thus stopped, emigrated to Hyderabad in Sindh, where their descendants are living. In Mewa Khan's time a raid in force was made into the plains by a Pathan tribe. They collected a large booty and made their way back to the hills. Mewa Khan with three hundred men pursued and defeated them, killing one hundred and sixty, and recovering the stolen property and an immense number of arms. In reward for this service the governor bestowed on Mewa Khan the *jagir* of Muhammadpur and half the perennial waters of Harrand. Mewa Khan then founded the present town of Tibbi Lund near Harrand. In Lashkar Khan's time the prosperity of the Tibbi Lunds stirred up the envy of their more powerful neighbours, and a combination of the Mari, Bughti and Gurchani tribes was formed to attack Tibbi Lund with four thousand men. The Lunds could only muster fifteen hundred all told; but Lashkar Khan scorned to remain behind walls, and attacked them in the open, inflicting a severe defeat on them, and killing three hundred men. Islam Khan, the Bughti chief, asked for terms on the field of battle, and was spared with three hundred men. They were hospitably entertained in Tibbi Lund, and their wounds dressed, after which they were escorted back to the hills. The Bughtis still cherish the memory of this kind treatment.

This victory made Lashkar Khan famous, and he became the theme of warlike ballads which are still sung by the Baluches. On his death his son, Karam Khan, became Tumandar, and entered into a matrimonial alliance with a daughter of Muhammad Khan, Nakhani Gurchani, who had quarrelled with the Gurchani chief. Karam Khan was succeeded by his son, Lashkar Khan II, in whose time the Gurchani chief joined the Lagharis in a combined attack on Tibbi Lund. Lashkar Khan, rivalling the action of his grandfather and namesake, sallied out and attacked them in the open; but without the same success, for he and

a hundred men who were killed on the spot, and his brother, Mazaru Khan, an ancestor of the present chief, was severely wounded. Lashkar Khan's son, Karam Khan II, was then a minor, and Mazaru Khan administered the tribe, making peace with the Gurchanis.

The smouldering animosity of the Gurchanis soon broke out again. Ghulam Muhammad Khan, the Gurchani chief, who had given his daughter in marriage to Sadiq Muhammad, Nawab of Bahawalpur, instigated the latter to attack the Lunds. He accordingly sent an army of seven thousand men with six guns under Shaikh Muhammad; but Karam Khan made his submission and purchased peace with a lakh of rupees, which he raised with great difficulty. Hostilities soon broke out again between the Lunds and Gurchanis; and Karam Khan applied to Mir Bahram Khan, the Mazari chief, who came to his assistance with an army of two thousand men. The Gurchanis retreated into the hills, and were followed by the Mazaris and Lunds. Bahram Khan, who was connected by marriage with the Gurchanis, wished to arrange terms of peace; but he was frustrated by the impetuosity of his tribesmen, who attacked the Gurchanis, and killed Musa Khan, cousin of the chief, with seventy men. The Mazaris and Lunds plundered the Gurchani country and then separated. Shortly afterwards the Gurchanis in revenge attacked the Mazaris and Lunds, killing Massu Khan, uncle of Sardar Mazar Khan.

On Karam Khan's death his cousin, Muhammad Khan, was made chief. In his time Maharaja Ranjit Singh seized the Harrand Dajil country from the Khan of Kelat. The Lunds joined the Gurchanis in attacking the fort of Harrand, killing the governor, Harsa Singh, under circumstances already narrated. The Lunds after this were driven to the hills, and Muhammad Khan was forced to take refuge in Bahawalpur, where he received a *jagir* from the Nawab. Mitha Khan, son of Karam Khan, then became Tumandar; and after some negotiations the tribe made peace with the Sikhs, and received back their *jagir* from Diwan Sawan Mal. Mitha Khan and his cousin, Alam Khan, were killed on the slopes of Mount Mari while pursuing a band of Mari and Lashari thieves. On their death Bakhshan Khan, son of Mazaru Khan, became chief. He was present at the siege of Multan. He died in 1860, and was succeeded by his son, Sardar Mazar Khan.

In 1867 the Harrand raid, described in another chapter, took place. Sardar Mazar Khan and his tribe, to the number of three hundred men, assisted in repelling the attack, and Sardar Khan, brother of the chief, received severe wounds, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards. In reward for their services Government bestowed on Sardar

Mazar Khan and the son of Sardar Khan the *jagir* of *Mauza* Muhammadpur amounting to Rs. 800 per annum, with a right of realising in kind. This sum, Rs. 100, was confirmed at settlement, and the mode of realisation recorded.

Sardar Mazar Khan was a fine specimen of a frontier chief, a man of keen intelligence, strong will, and in appearance a typical Baluch. He was fairly educated and exercised the powers of an Honorary Magistrate. He was a Provincial Darbari. He died in 1900 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sardar Massu Khan, to the Tumandari. He inherited his father's *jagir* and property and was granted his seat in Provincial Darbars. He was also an Honorary Magistrate and a Munsif. He died in 1927. Sardar Mazar Khan's a second son, Gulzar Khan, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan and retired on pension in 1917. He earned the titles of Khan Sahib and Khan Bahadur and several medals, and died in 1929. The third son of Sardar Mazar Khan is Sardar Bahadur Khan who was a Sub-Inspector of Police for some time.

Sardar Haji Muhammad Khan, the present chief, is an Honorary Magistrate and a Sub-Judge. Like his father, Sardar Massu Khan, he is also a Provincial Darbari. He receives the same *inams* from Government as were enjoyed by his father. These are as follows:—

			Rs.
Jagir	...	...	2,400 per annum.
Pass allowances	...	...	300 per annum.
Sillahdari	...	...	216 per annum.

The annual income from other sources is estimated at Rs. 3,800, and the total income of the Tumandar is about Rs. 7,000 a year.

RAHIM DAD KHAN SADOZAI.

- HAJI SHARIF KHAN (dead).
  - Abdur Rahim Khan (dead).
    - Ahmad Khan (dead).
  - Haji Muhammad (dead).
    - Abdul Ghafur (dead).
      - Ghulam Qadir Khan (dead).
      - Khan Bahadur Khan (dead).
        - Five sons.
      - Ghulam Mustafa Khan (dead).
        - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (dead).
          - Rab Nawaz Khan (dead).
            - Sher Muhammad Khan (dead).
          - Mir Baz Khan (dead).
          - Karim Dad Khan (died 1923).
            - Maula Dad Khan (died 1922).
              - Two sons.
            - RAHIM DAD KHAN (born 1888).
              - Faiz Dad Khan (born 1925).
              - Karim Dad Khan (born 1929).
            - Allah Dad Khan (born 1891).
              - Ahmad Nawaz Khan (born 1936).
            - Khuda Dad Khan (born 1904).
          - Abdul Khaliq Khan (died 1909).
          - Ghulam Qasim Khan (dead).
            - Muhammad Aslam Khan (dead).
        - Ghulam Sarwar Khan (dead).
          - Abdullah Khan (born 1893).
          - Lutfullah Khan (dead).
      - Ghulam Murtaza Khan (died 1883).
        - Khan Sahib Allah Bakhsh Khan (died 1925).
          - Two generations.
    - Said Ullah Khan (dead).
      - Three generations.
    - Abd-us-Shakur Khan (dead).
      - Two generations.
    - Abdul Karim Khan (dead).
      - Four generations.
    - Abdullah Khan (dead).

The Dera Ghazi Khan branch of the Sadozais are descended from Haji Sharif Khan, who was appointed Nawab of Multan, and afterwards of Dera Ghazi Khan, by Ahmad Shah Durrani. He held a *jagir* valued at Rs. 25,000 per annum. He left two sons, Abd-ur-Rahim Khan and Qazi Haji Muhammad, of whom the former succeeded him as Nawab, while Haji Muhammad became Qazi of Dera Ghazi Khan. They took the proceeds of the *jagir* in equal shares. Ahmad Khan succeeded his father as Nawab at Dera Ghazi Khan, but died childless while making a pilgrimage to Mecca. Abdul Ghafur succeeded his father as Qazi of the city, and enjoyed his *jagir* as long as the Durrani rule lasted, but on the coming of the Sikhs most of his revenues were attached. He continued to hold a *jagir* worth Rs. 4,030 per annum, and his sons, Ghulam Mustafa Khan and Ghulam Murtaza Khan, received the same amount. Under British rule the allowance of Rs. 750 from the *dharamarth* of Mankera was commuted into a cash-grant of Rs. 500 and a *jagir* of Rs. 1,000 in Multan. Two wells at Multan and two at Dera Ghazi Khan were also released to them. The cash allowance was stopped on the death of his brothers; but the Multan *jagir* was continued to the heirs on the understanding that the lands were to come under a light assessment on Allah Bakhsh Khan's death. The Dera Ghazi well-lands had already been lightly assessed. In 1874 a lease of one thousand acres, from the *rakhs* of Mandoswala, Jhok Yar Shah and Chabri, was granted to Ghulam Mustafa Khan in consideration of his services as Risaldar under Sir Herbert Edwardes. He died before taking possession; but in 1878 it was renewed to his son, Ghulam Muhammad Khan, free for ten years. The land was next held by the sons of Ghulam Muhammad. Ghulam Muhammad Khan served in the police and held the post of Inspector for some years. One of his sons, Karimdad Khan, was Ocrtoi *Darogha* in Dera Ghazi Khan in 1923.

Allah Bakhsh Khan was at the head of the family in 1909. He held a good position in Dera Ghazi Khan. He was a member of the District Board and the Municipal Committee and was an Honorary Magistrate of the Town Bench of Dera Ghazi Khan. He was a Divisional Darbari, was granted the title of Khan Sahib in 1884 and was also a Departmental Sub-Registrar in the Tahsil. Khan Sahib Allah Bakhsh Khan died in 1925.

The present head of the family is Rahim Dad Khan, who is also a Sub-Registrar, Honorary Magistrate and a Municipal Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan. Allah Dad Khan and Khuda Dad Khan are *Zamindars*. 'Abdullah Khan, a retired head-constable, is a *jagirdar* of the Multan district.

MUHAMMAD AZIM KHAN NUTKANI.

- MUHAMMAD MASSU KHAN, I. (dead)
  - Ali Akbar Khan. (dead)
    - Muhammad Asad Khan (dead)
      - Azim Khan. (dead)
        - Muhammad Massu Khan, III (died 1897).
          - Muhammad Khan (died 1930).
            - MUHAMMAD AZIM KHAN (born 1900).
              - Allah Nawaz Khan (born 1930).
              - Mushtaq Hussain (born 1933).
              - Altaf Hussain.
          - Imam Bakhsh Khan (born 1879).
            - Muhammad Massu Khan (born 1900).
              - Imamdad Hussain (born 1919).
              - Aman Ullah.
          - Faiz Ullah Khan (born 1896).
            - Majid Ullah.
            - Karim Ullah.
        - Fateh Muhammad Khan (died 1919).
          - Ghulam Muhammad Khan (dead).
            - Haq Nawas Khan.
              - Manzur Hussain.
        - Muhammad Zaman Khan (died 1924).
          - Two generations.
      - Zulfiqar Khan. (dead)
        - Three generations.
      - Ali Gauhar Khan (dead).
      - Muhammad Raza Khan. (dead)
        - Three generations.
      - Ali Akbar Khan. (dead)
        - Three generations.
  - Lal Khan. (dead)
    - Haji Muhammad Massu Khan, II (died 1882).
    - Muhammad Khan, I (dead).

The Nutkani Rind Baluches trace their descent from a common ancestor, Notak, from whom they take their name of Nutkani. The Tumandarship has always followed the Karatni branch. Like the other

Baluches of the district, the Nutkanis accompanied the Emperor Humayun to Delhi, and afterwards settled down in the Sangarh country and in the adjoining hills now held by the Bozdars. They still occupy the lands between the hills and the Indus irrigated by the Sangarh torrent. There is nothing recorded regarding the history of the family until the time of Massu Khan I, who built the forts of Mangrota and Mahoi, and subdued the whole of Sangarh between Vehoa and Ahmadani. He married daughters of the chiefs of the Lunis and of the Ustaranas, thus entering into alliance with the two most powerful of the neighbouring Pathan tribes.

In Massu Khan's time there were frequent wars with the Kulachis of the Makalwad, and the Jistkanis of Leiah. He was succeeded by his son, Ali Akbar Khan, who was at constant war with the Khosas, Lagharis and Bozdars. On Ali Akbar Khan's death there ensued a fierce rivalry between his son, Asad Khan, and his brother, Lal Khan, in which most of the surrounding tribes were involved. Lal Khan was supported by the majority of his own tribe and by the Ustaranas, while Asad Khan received help from the Khosas, Qaisranis and Lunis. Lal Khan was at first successful, and defeated the Khosas in the Sangarh pass, killing their chief, Barkhudar Khan. Ultimately, however, the Khosas won a victory and drove Lal Khan out of the country, setting up Asad Khan as Tumandar.

Lal Khan fled in the direction of Kandhar, and having given his daughter in marriage to Tabar Khan, younger brother of Dost Muhammad Khan, obtained a *sanad* recognising him as Tumandar. Armed with this he returned to Sangarh and for a time re-established himself there. A second time he had to flee the country, and Asad Khan again became chief; and as he was allied by marriage with the Khosa and Laghari chiefs, his position became a strong one. When Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of Dera Ghazi Khan, and Nawab Sadiq Muhammad of Bahawalpur held the farm of the district, Lal Khan made friends with the Nawab, whom he persuaded to attack his old enemies, the Khosas. But Lal Khan himself was killed in the war, and Asad Khan was left for a time without a rival. He bought off the Nawab by giving him two of his daughters in marriage. He himself had married wives belonging to the chief families of the Laghari, Qaisrani, Kulachi and Luni tribes, and his sister was married to Kaura Khan. These numerous alliances made him one of the most powerful chiefs in the neighbourhood.

When the farm of the district was taken away from the Nawab of Bahawalpur and General Ventura was put in charge, Asad Khan refused to come in, or as the Nutkanis say, delayed in paying the *nazrana*

due by him. In any case, a Sikh army under Kharak Singh marched against them, and Haji Muhammad Khan, son of Lal Khan, was encouraged to claim the Tumandarship. Asad Khan fled to the Bozdar hills, and remained there for some time, while Haji Muhammad Khan joined Kharak Singh's army. The arrangement, however, broke down, for the Haji would not undertake to pay the heavy annual *nazrana* demanded. Thus, no one was recognised as Tumandar of the Nutkani tribe, which has ever since remained without an acknowledged chief.

Asad Khan was afraid to venture into the plains, but he deputed his son, Zulfiqar Khan, after some time, with a *nazrana* of Rs. 25,000, to sue for terms. He was sent as a prisoner to Lahore, but was ultimately released by the Maharaja. Asad Khan himself shortly afterwards paid a visit to the Sadozai Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan at Dera Ismail Khan, and while there, was arrested and sent to Lahore. When Diwan Sawan Mal became governor he called him to Multan, and granted him an annual allowance of Rs. 4,000.

When the Multan war broke out Asad Khan entered into negotiations with Edwardes, but declared he could not join him, as this would imperil the safety of his family who were at Multan. At that time Haji Muhammad Massu Khan had joined Edwardes, and his brother, Muhammad Khan, was in consequence treacherously killed by the Sikhs at Harrand. Later on Asad Khan joined the army of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, then advancing against Mul Raj. After the war he did not return to Dera Ghazi Khan, but remained with the Nawab, to whom he was related by marriage, receiving a pension of Rs. 3,600 from the revenues of Bahawalpur. His eldest son, Azim Khan, went to Khairpur and obtained a *jagir* from Mir Ali Murid; but after the Multan war he returned to Sangarh. Haji Muhammad Massu Khan died childless in 1882, and thus left Muhammad Massu Khan III, son of Azim Khan, as the undoubted head of the family. The other sons of Asad Khan remained in the Bahawalpur State, where they held various posts. Ali Gauhar Khan was *Mashir-i-Mal* or finance minister. Ali Akbar Khan held a *muafi* there till his death when his son, Ahmad Khan, returned to Dera Ghazi Khan. Muhammad Massu Khan was appointed a Deputy Inspector of Police in the district in 1870, and was promoted to the rank of Inspector. He was a man of excellent character and was highly respected throughout the district. He held a seat in Darbar and enjoyed a pension of Rs. 360.

He died in 1897 and left two sons, Muhammad Khan and Imam Bakhsh. The former was looked upon as his father's successor and was made a Divisional Darbari. Unfortunately he turned a lunatic and his younger brother, Sardar Imam Bakhsh, a Subedar of the Baluch Levy,

was regarded as the head of the family and occupied the seat in Darbars. His income from all sources was about Rs. 4,000 per annum. But when Muhammad Khan's son, Muhammad Azim Khan, became major he came to be regarded as the head of the family. He was granted five squares of land in the Lower Bari Doab colony. He is a man of literary tastes and is connected by marriage with other chiefs of this district.

Haji Muhammad Massu Khan, who died in 1882, was a man of great shrewdness of character, and possessed considerable influence in his district. He showed his enterprise by digging a canal, now known as the Massuwah, in the north of his *ilaqa*, which was ultimately purchased by Government for Rs. 25,000 in addition to the proprietary rights in the State *rakhs* of Mari and Mor Jhangi, which was transferred to him free of revenue during the currency of the Settlement. In 1870 he made a pilgrimage to Mecca. He left his property by will to Ali Akbar Khan, to whose sons and descendants it now belongs.

HAFIZ GHULAM SAID-UD-DIN OF TAUNSA.

- MUHAMMAD UMAR. (dead)
  - Muhammad Ibrahim. (dead)
    - Abdur Rahman. (dead).
      - Four generations.
  - Abdul Wahab. (dead)
    - Muhammad Zakaria (died 1850).
      - Muhammad Suleman (died 1814).
        - Darwesh Muhammad (died 1814).
        - Gul Muhammad (died 1843).
          - Mian Allah Bakhsh (died 1901).
            - Mian Ghulam Muhammad (died 1849).
            - Mian Ghulam Ahmad (died 1849).
            - Mian Muhammad Musa (died 1905).
              - Mian Muhammad Hamid (died 1931).
                - Darwesh Muhammad.
                - GHULAM SAID-UD-DIN (born 1909).
                - Muhammad Musa Abdul Wahab.
                - Khawaja Khan Muhammad (born 1912).
                - Khawaja Muhammad Yusuf (born 192(.).
              - Gul Muhammad.
              - Ghulam Zakaria (born 1895).
                - Two sons.
              - Muhammad Abdullah (born 1899).
              - Muhammad Yusuf.
            - Mian Ahmad (died 1878).
            - Mian Mahmud (died 1929).
              - Two generations.
          - Khair Muhammd (died 1894).
            - Two generations.
      - Muhammad Yusuf (dead).

The family of the Mian Sahib of Taunsa are said to be of Barakzai origin, but they have generally been known as Jafars, from the small Afghan tribe of that name resident in Drug, whence they came into the plains. Muhammad Suleman came to Taunsa in 1796, and became the disciple of Shah Khwaja Nur Muhammad. He secured a great reputation for holiness, and had a large following. He was protected by the Nutkani chiefs, and afterwards by the Nawab of Bahawalpur. His shrine at Taunsa was built by the Nawab at a cost of Rs. 85,000, and it forms the centre of a large group of buildings, covering several acres, which have been erected by various wealthy *murids*. Ghulam Mustafa Khan Sadozai of Multan built two dwelling-houses and a *serai* where visitors are lodged without charge. Mian Allah Bakhsh, great-grandfather of the present Mian, commonly known as the Pir or

Mian Sahib of Taunsa Sharif, was a man of energy and intelligence. He had a great taste for architecture, clock-work, and mechanics, and spent most of the large income he derived from his *murids* in enlarging and embellishing the shrine and the buildings around it. He replaced the old dome of yellow Multan tiles by one of white marble, and built a beautiful little mosque close to the tomb. He lived a retired life, seldom leaving the enclosure round the shrine, but was always pleased to receive visitors and show them over the buildings. He was allowed to nominate a member of his family to represent him in Darbar.

This seat was held for many years by Mian Qadir Bakhsh, who died in 1887 being succeeded by his brother, Mian Khair Bakhsh, who died in 1890. After this the seat remained vacant for some time. Mian Allah Bakhsh died in 1901 and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad Musa, who died in 1905 and was in turn succeeded by his son, Muhammad Hamid. On the death of Mian Allah Bakhsh a quarrel arose between Mian Muhammad Musa and his younger brother, Mian Mahmud, son-in-law of Nawab Abdullah Khan Alizai of Dera Ismail Khan, about the property left by their father and the income of the shrine. This quarrel took a serious turn and was ultimately decided in 1913 in favour of Hazrat Mian Hamid Sahib, who was declared *Sajjada Nashin* of the shrine at Taunsa.

Hazrat Mian Hamid Sahib died in 1931, leaving three sons, namely, Hafiz Ghulam Said-ud-din, Khawaja Khan Muhammad and Khawaja Muhammad Yusaf. Of these the first named is now the *Sajjada Nashin* of the shrine, and the representative of the family. He is a man of considerable literary tastes and has an intimate knowledge of the holy Quran, and of Muslim theology and is a *Hafiz*. He enjoys great reputation for holiness. Though a man of retiring habits he has a wide following and a large income from his disciples, which is mostly spent either on the entertainment of his *murids* or in charity to the poor.

GHAZI KHAN, MIRANI.

- HAJI KHAN (dead.
  - GHAZI KHAN (dead)
    - Nine generations.
      - Chakar Khan. (dead).
        - Kamal Khan (dead).
          - Mubarik Khan (dead).
            - Mir Alam Khan (dead).
              - Ghazi Khan II (died 1772).
              - Ali Gauhar dead).
                - Muhammad Hussain (dead).
                  - Shah Muhammad Khan (died 1835).
                    - Ahmad Khan (died 1875).
                    - Mahmud Khan (died 1900).
                  - Muhammad Amir (died 1832).
                  - Ghulam Hassan Khan (died 1855).
                    - Two generations.
                - Umaid Ali Khan (dead)
                  - Six generations.
        - Sultan Khan (dead).
        - Adu Khan (dead).

- Allah Bakhsh Khan (died 1892).
- Mir Alam Khan.
- Ghulam Haidar Khan (died 1919).
  - GHAZI KHAN (born 1892).
  - Shah Muhammad Khan (born 1897).
    - Three sons.
- Ghulam Sarwar Khan (born 1877).

The Mirani family was one of the most important in the past annals of Dera Ghazi Khan. For nearly three hundred years they ruled the greater part of what is now the Dera Ghazi Khan district; and the city of Dera Ghazi Khan was founded by one of them in the reign of Emperor Akbar. They are a branch of the Dodai tribe, whose legendary origin has been touched upon in the history of the Gurchani Tumandars. Doda is said to have been the son of Mir Bhanga, ruler of Siestan, who is possibly identical with the Bhorangsen of Gurchani genealogy. Doda's son, Mundo, was Mir or governor at the Court of Rani Raja of Thata in Sindh; and hence a fanciful derivation is made for the name Mirani, which is interpreted as the equivalent of Mir-i-Rani.

The actual history of the family begins with the arrival of Sohrab Khan, the Dodai chief, at the court of Sultan Hussain Langah of Multan, about 1480. The country along the Indus from Din Kot in Karor is said to have been given to his people, and no doubt their possessions really extended much further south than Karor. Among his followers was Haji Khan, who obtained the lower Derajat as his portion, and founded the city of Dera Ghazi, which was extended and enlarged by his son, Ghazi Khan, who gave it its present name. Mr. Fryer states that Ghazi Khan I died in 1494. There are still some inscriptions in enamelled tiles on his tomb at Churatta, from which we know that it was built in the reign of Akbar; and this is confirmed by the style of the architecture. It is octangular with towers at the corners, and is decorated with courses of glazed tiles of fine quality. The tomb was probably erected by the Ghazi Khan in power at the commencement of Akbar's reign, who, in company with Ismail Khan and Fateh Khan, made his submission to Sultan Sher Shah at Bhera in 1540.

In addition to giving his name to the city, Ghazi Khan is said to have built the Khanwali mosque, and to have dug the Kasturi Canal, which waters the lands around. The fort, of which traces still remain, was commenced by him, and he laid out the Naulakha Bagh, the site of which is now occupied by the district courts. He is also reputed to have founded the town of Kinjhar in Muzaffargarh. He was succeeded by his son, Haji Khan, founder of the town of Hajipur, now the residence of the Serai family. Jahan Khan, his son, gave his name to a village in Muzaffargarh. Sanjar Khan, his successor, founded the village of Sanghar in the Sanghar. Similarly, Alam Khan founded *mauza* Alam Khan; Daud Khan founded Kot Daud, and Gadai Khan, the large village of Gadai. All these villages are in the Dera Ghazi Khan Tahsil. Ghazi Khan II built the still existing tomb of the saint at Pir Adil; and his own tomb exists also close to the shrine. On the death of Chakar Khan the power of the Miranis decreased. Kamal Khan succeeded him; but all his sons appear to have enjoyed possession rather on the left than the right bank of the Indus. Kamal Khan is the reputed founder of Leiah, Sultan Khan of Kot Sultan, and Adu Khan of Kot Adu in Muzaffargarh. The majority of the Miranis are now settled in Dera Ismail Khan. They are also to be met with in the neighbourhood of Garh Maharaja in Jhang. Their settlement in the Sindh Sagar Doab is probably synchronous with the foundation of Leiah, Kot Sultan and Kot Adu.

The rule of the Miranis was, on the whole, peaceful and prosperous. The country was developed, and canals were extended by them. Up to the time of Nadir Shah's invasion they were undisturbed, except towards

the close of Aurangzeb's reign, when they rebelled and were punished by Prince Mauz-ud-din, afterwards Emperor Jahandar Shah. At that time the Kalhoras, who were destined to supplant the Miranis, were establishing their power in northern Sindh. Nadir Shah in 1737 annexed the Derajat to his dominions, but maintained the Miranis as governors; and the same course was followed by Ahmad Shah Durrani, until the capture of Dera Ghazi by the Kalhoras in 1769. Mahmud Khan Gujar, who had been *Wazir* of the last Ghazi Khan, was continued as governor, and had power for upwards of thirty years, both over Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh. He bore the title of Janesar Khan. Ghazi Khan II died in 1772. He was an incompetent man and given to drink, and the real power was wielded by *Wazir* Mahmud Khan.

The family have long since sunk into insignificance as far as their property and position goes, although they are still respected by the people for the sake of antiquity. Haji Khan Mirani fought under Edwardes during the seige of Multan. Mahmud Khan, the grandfather of the present head of the family, practised as a *hakim* or physician in the city of Dera Ghazi Khan, and enjoyed a small lease of Government land. His son, Ghulam Haidar, father of the present representative of the family, was also a physician as his father was, but in poor circumstances, though he had inherited the land leased by Government to his father. Another son of Mahmud Khan, Mir Alam Khan, adopted Christianity. His son, Mr. Joseph Edwin, is employed in the Railway Department. The present head of the family, Ghazi Khan, succeeded his father, Sardar Ghulam Haidar Khan, who died in 1919. Ghazi Khan after serving the police department and the Baluch Levy for a few years resigned on account of ill-health. He then adopted the medical profession. Shah Muhammad Khan, the younger brother of the present head, was a signal-man in the Baluch Levy. He served in the Afghan War in 1919 and secured a badge as a reward for his services. He later resigned his post and settled down at Jhang.

Another branch of the family, descended from Ali Gauhar Khan, younger brother of Ghazi Khan, settled at Jhang. Of these Ghulam Muhammad Khan was a Jamadar in the army of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and was given the title of *Sarkar*. His two sons, Allah Dad Khan and Maula Dad Khan, were employed in the *Katar Paltan* after the conquest of Multan. The former was killed at Machhiwala. Allah Dad and Mir Dad, sons of the latter, served in the Police. Allah Dad rose to be a Sub-Inspector and attended the Coronation Darbar of 1911. He died in 1918. Mir Dad died of a railway accident in 1917.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA YADEVINDRA SINGH MOHINDER BAHADUR OF PATIALA.

- PHUL (died 1652).
  - Tiloka (died 1687) (ancestor of the families of Nabha and Jind).
  - Rama.
    - Dunna (ancestor of the Bhadaur family).
    - Suba.
      - Jodh.
    - Raja Ala Singh (died 1765).
      - Sardul Singh (died 1753).
        - Himmat Singh (died 1774).
        - Raja Amar Singh (died 1781).
          - Budh Singh.
          - Maharaja Sahib Singh (died 1813).
            - Maharaja Karam Singh (died 1845).
              - Maharaja Narendra Singh, K.C.S.I. (died 1862).
                - Maharaja Mohendra Singh, G.C.S.I. (died 1876).
                  - Maharaja Rajindra Singh, G. C. S. I. (died 1900).
                    - Maharaja Bhupendra Singh (died 1938).
                      - MAHARAJA YADEVINDRA SINGH (born 1913).
                  - Kanwar Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I. (born 1873).
              - Dip Singh (died 1862).
            - Jit Singh.
      - Two other sons.
    - Three other sons.
  - Five other sons.

Area	..	..	.. 5,942 square miles.
Population	..	..	.. 1,625,520.
Revenue	..	..	.. Rs. 1,50,18,000.

TROOPS.

I. *Indian States Forces*:—

(1) 1st Patiala (Rajindra) Lancers	475
(2) 2nd Patiala Lancers	212
(3) 1st Patiala Infantry (Rajindra Sikhs)	772
(4) 2nd Patiala Infantry	772
(5) 3rd Patiala Infantry	199
(6) 4th Patiala Infantry	199
(7) Patiala Transport Train	91

II. *Other Military Forces*:—

Artillery	90

The family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1752, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, afterwards Raja. He was a Sidhu Jat Sikh, descended from Rama, second son of Phul, the common ancestor of the chiefs of Patiala, Jind and Nabha, and the Sardars of Laudgharia, Malaudh, Jiundan and Bhadaur. Phul was a descendant of Baryam, who was granted the *chaudrayat* or office of revenue collector of the country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in A.D. 1526. Phul was continued in this office by the Emperor Shah Jahan. Going back beyond Phul, in the same line, we find the houses of Faridkot, Atari, Kaithal, Jhumba, Sidhowal and Arnauli, all springing from Sidhu, a scion of the royal Rajputs of Jaisalmer. Sidhu's children are thus spread all over the Eastern Punjab; and their blood is the oldest and the bluest in the province south and east of the Sutlej, save and excepting the chiefs of the Simla hills.

Sardar Ala Singh, grandson of Phul, was a contemporary of Ahmed Shah, the Durrani monarch of Afghanistan. He joined the Sikh combination against the new Muslim power, but suffered defeat at the King's hands in common with the chief of Nabha, the Singhpurias, the Ahluwalias and others of the Khalsa. The decisive battle was fought at Barnala, then the chief town in Patiala, in 1762, and the Sikhs are said to have left twenty thousand of their number on the field. Barnala was plundered, and Ala Singh was led captive before Ahmad Shah, who granted him his liberty on payment of a ransom of four lakhs of rupees. But the Barnala disaster proved the making of Ala Singh, for Ahmad Shah had no desire to push matters to extremities, and in order to conciliate the Sikhs, presented Ala Singh with a dress of honour, conferred

upon him the title of Raja, and installed him as chief in the group of villages around his home. After the King had returned to Kabul the Sikhs again gathered and, attacking Sirhind, slew the governor and captured the place after a bloody battle with the royal troops. Ala Singh was foremost in the fight, and received as his reward the town of Sirhind and the villages in the neighbourhood. He made no attempt to rebuild the place, which was regarded as accursed by the Sikhs after the murder there of the sons of Guru Gobind Singh, but removed most of the inhabitants to the new town of Patiala, where he soon afterwards built a masonry fort.

Ahmad Shah subsequently conferred the title of *Raj-i-Rajgan Bahadur* on Ala Singh's grandson, Amar Singh, who succeeded his grandfather on the *gaddi*. Raja Amar Singh made Patiala the most powerful state between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812, it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in the Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh, who succeeded Amar Singh, was almost an imbecile, but the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife, Rani Aus Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the Patiala chief in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. Afterwards, for services rendered to the British in the Gurkha war of 1814, Maharaja Karam Singh was awarded portion of the hill states of Keonthal and Bhagat, with a revenue of Rs. 35,000, under a *nazrana* payment of Rs. 2,80,000. A re-arrangement of territory was effected on a small scale in 1830, when the present station of Simla was being formed; the Maharaja receiving three villages of the British *pargana* of Barauli, near Sabathu, in lieu of some lands lying under the Jakko hill. Again, after the first Sikh War, the Maharaja Narendra Singh's assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the confiscated Nabha territory. After 1857 Narendra Singh's splendid services were rewarded with the gift of sovereign rights in the Narnaul division of the forfeited state of the Jhajjar Nawab, assessed at a revenue of two lakhs on condition of political and military support in times of general danger or disturbance. He was also permitted to purchase the Kanaud *pargana* of Jhajjar and the *taaluqa* of Khamaon in perpetual sovereignty in liquidation of loans advanced to the British Government during the Mutiny. In addition, the Maharaja was granted administrative jurisdiction over Bhadaur, and the right of escheats and reversion to lapsed estates therein, receiving the annual sum of Rs. 5,265, previously paid into the Imperial treasury by the Bhadaur Sardars.

Narendra Singh was made a K.C.S.I. in 1861, and died in 1862 after a reign of 17 years at the early age of 39. He was succeeded by Maharaja Mohendra Singh, G.C.S.I., who ruled for fourteen years, during the first eight of which, while he was a minor, the administration was carried on in his name by a Council of Regency. The most important state measure adopted in Maharaja Mohendra Singh's time was the sanctioning of the Sirhind canal project for carrying off the Sutlej waters at Rupar, in the north of the Ambala district, and distributing them over an immense area of the southern Punjab, including considerable portions of Patiala, Jind and Nabha States, and the British districts of Ludhiana and Ferozepore. The canal was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in 1882, and now commands a total area of over 8,000 square miles. A sum of one crore and 15 lakhs of rupees had been contributed by the Patiala State up to the end of 1901 towards the cost of construction, based upon the approximate benefit accruing to the State. The British Government undertook to provide funds for two-thirds of the work, and the charges for the remaining third share were borne by the States of Patiala, Jind and Nabha in certain fixed proportions. Maharaja Mohendra Singh will long be remembered for his liberality in measures connected with the improvement and general well-being of the country. He made a handsome donation of Rs. 70,000 to the University College, Lahore; and in 1873 he placed ten lakhs of rupees at the disposal of Government for the relief of the famine-stricken people of Bengal. In 1875 he was honoured by a visit from His Excellency Earl Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General; and the opportunity was taken of founding the present admirable institution known as the Mohendra College for the promotion of higher education in the State. Mohendra Singh died suddenly in 1876, and was succeeded by Maharaja Rajendra Singh, who was born in 1872. During his minority, which ceased in 1890, the administration was carried on by a Council composed of three officials, under the presidentship of the late Sardar Sir Deva Singh, K.C.S.I. The finances were carefully watched, and considerable savings effected, from which have been met the charges in connection with the Sirhind canal and the broad gauge line of railway between Rajpura and Patiala. An extension of this line joining the Rajputana-Ferozepore system at Bhatinda was completed in 1889.

The Patiala State contributed a contingent of eleven hundred men of all arms for service beyond the frontier during the Kabul War of 1879. They were employed in keeping open the lines of communication between Thal and Paiwar in the Kurma Valley, and proved themselves excellent soldiers, maintaining an exemplary discipline during

the whole period of absence from their homes. Their services were recognized by the bestowal upon Sardar Deva Singh of the Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India. Bakhshi Ganda Singh, commanding the troops, was honoured with the Companionship of the same Order. Further, the Maharaja was exempted for life from the presentation of *nazars* in Darbar in recognition of services rendered on this occasion by his State.

Towards the end of 1887 the Council of Regency, on behalf of the minor Maharaja, most loyally offered to place the whole resources of the State at the disposal of the Imperial Government in the event of the outbreak of a war on the North-West frontier. This generous offer took a practical form later on in an engagement to maintain for service, side by side with British troops, a specially trained corps numbering six hundred cavalry and one thousand infantry, fully equipped and ready to take the field at a moment's notice. Similar proposals were received about the same time from the other leading States of the Punjab and were accepted by the Supreme Government, and acknowledged by His Excellency the Viceroy at a Darbar held at Patiala in November, 1888.

The Maharaja's marriage with a daughter of Sardar Kishan Singh of Patiala was celebrated with great pomp in November 1888. The festivities were honoured with the presence of Their Excellencies the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and a large number of officials and friends of the Maharaja and his family.

Maharaja Sir Bhupendra Singh, the late ruler, was born on the 12th October 1891 and succeeded to the *gaddi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Rajendra Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. Maharaja Sir Rajendra Singh was only 28 years of age when he died. He was a loyal chief, gifted with many amiable qualities, but during his reign the finances and administration of the State fell into confusion. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Sir Bhupendra Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College, was conducted by a Council of Regency, composed of three members under the presidentship of the late Sardar Bahadur Gurmukh Singh, C.S.I. The Maharaja married in 1908 the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurman Singh of Sangrur, Commander-in-Chief of the Jind State Forces.

Kanwar Ranbir Singh, brother of Maharaja Rajendra Singh and uncle of the late chief, married, in 1889, a daughter of Sardar Lehna Singh of Karamgarh in Patiala. On 1st January 1903, the Kanwar

Sahib was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India for his services to the Patiala State, and in November of the same year he was appointed a member of the Provincial Legislative Council and in January 1910 he was appointed to the Imperial Legislative Council.

Maharaja Sir Bhupendra Singh was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in 1905. With effect from 1st October 1909, the resignation of the Council was accepted and the Maharaja began to rule the State. On 3rd November 1910 he was formally invested with full powers by His Excellency Lord Minto. He paid a visit to Europe during the year 1911 and was subsequently present at the Imperial Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in the same year, when he was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. He attended the ceremonies connected with the State entry of His Excellency the Viceroy into Delhi on 23rd December 1912.

On the outbreak of the War in 1914, Maharaja Sir Bhupendra Singh placed his individual services and all the resources of his State unreservedly at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India. He was permitted to proceed to the front, and was appointed honorary Lieutenant-Colonel, but owing to illness had to return from Aden. Later on, however, he visited the allied fronts. For services in connection with the War he received on 1st January 1918, the G.B.E., and his personal salute was raised to 19 guns. The Maharaja went to England in 1918, was appointed a Major-General and attended the Imperial War Conference as a representative of the Indian States. He was also appointed an honorary Colonel of the 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs and of the newly raised 1-140th Patiala Infantry. While in Europe he was invested by the King of the Belgians with the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold. The President of the French Republic conferred on him the dignity of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, the King of Italy the Order of the Crown of Italy and the Sultan of Egypt the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile.

The active assistance rendered by the Maharaja and the Darbar in connection with the War was in every way worthy of the high traditions of the State. The services of the Rajindra Lancers were utilised in Egypt and Mesopotamia and of the Imperial Service Infantry in Egypt, Gallipoli and Palestine. The State also supplied over 1,000 men for the transport service. Over 37,000 Patiala men served in the war, a total four times as great as that of any other State in the Punjab. In addition to contributing generously to the various War funds, the Maharaja refused to accept from the Government of India reimbursement of the extra expenditure amounting to nearly 22 lakhs incurred by him on maintaining his Imperial Service Troops on active service.

The State troops rendered valuable services during the Punjab disturbances of 1919 and the 3rd Afghan War, in which the Maharaja himself proceeded on service as Special Service Officer on the staff of Sir Arthur Barrott, and remained on duty till an armistice was asked for by the Amir. He was created a G.C.S.I. and a permanent local salute of 19 guns was given to the State on 1st January 1921. He was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order on the 17th March 1922, and was later appointed as Aide-de-Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. In 1925 this Chief represented India at the Assembly of the League of Nations. In 1917 the Ruler of Patiala was exempted in perpetuity from the presentation of *nazars* at Viceregal Darbars.

The State was in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Political Agent, Phulkian States, from 1901 until the establishment of the Punjab States Agency in 1921 when it was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

The construction of the Sirhind-Rupar Railway, which is owned by the Patiala Darbar, was sanctioned by the Railway Board in 1926, and the line was opened for traffic with effect from the beginning of 1928.

In 1928 Maharaja Sir Bhupendra Singh went to Europe in connection with the presentation of the Princes' case before the Indian States Committee. He was also selected as one of the representatives of the Princes at the Round Table Conference. He attended the conference in person in 1930, but at its resumed sittings held in 1931-32 deputed his Prime Minister, Khan Bahadur Nawab (now Sir) Liaqat Hyat Khan, O.B.E., to represent him. He was promoted to the rank of honorary Lieutenant-General in the Indian army in 1931. In April 1932, one of his daughters was married to the Maharaja of Patna. In March 1933, the Yuvraj Yadavinder Singh (then Heir-Apparent) was married into the family of Serai Kaila. Maharaja Sir Bhupendra Singh was the recipient of the honorary degree of LL.D. of the Punjab University on the occasion of its special Jubilee Convocation held in December 1933. In 1934 he celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his Investiture with ruling powers. In March 1935 he proceeded to England to attend the Silver Jubilee celebrations of His late Majesty the King-Emperor and remained in Europe for medical treatment until October of that year. Maharaja Sir Bhupendra Singh died in 1938 and has been succeeded by his son, the present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Yadavinder Singh, who promises to be a good ruler.

The Maharaja of Patiala ranks first in the precedence list of the Indian States in the Punjab and is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The late Maharaja had been its Chancellor on different occasions for several years.

MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB BAHADUR NAWAB AL-HAJ SIR SADIQ MUHAMMAD KHAN V. ABBASI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., LL.D., OF BAHAWALPUR.

- SADIQ MUHAMMAD KHAN I (died 1746).
  - Bahawal Khan I (died 1749).
  - Mubarak Khan.
  - Fateh Khan.
    - Bahawal Khan II (died 1809).
      - Wahid Bakhsh Khan, *alias* Mubarik Khan (died 1809).
      - Sadiq Muhammad Khan II (died 1825).
        - Bahawal Khan III (died 1852).
          - Haji Khan, *alias* Fateh Khan (died 1858).
            - Bahawal Khan IV (died 1866).
              - Sadiq Muhammad Khan IV (died 1899).
                - Muhammad Bahawal Khan V (died 1907).
                  - NAWAB SIR SADIQ MUHAMMAD KHAN V (born 1904).
                    - Muhammad Abbas Ali Khan (born 1924).
                    - Muhammad Harun Rashid (born 1924).
                    - Muhammad Mamun Rashid (born 1924).
                    - Muhammad Abdullah Khan (died 1927).
                - Haji Khan (born 1893).
              - Fateh Khan (dead).
            - Mahabbat Khan.
              - Six sons.
          - Muhammad Khan.
            - Two generations.
          - Sadiq Muhammad Khan III (died 1861).
          - Two other sons.
          - Abdullah Khan (died 1863).
            - Two generations.
        - Azim Yar Khan.
          - Two sons.
        - Jafar Khan.
          - Two generations.
      - Khuda Yar Khan (died 1811).
      - Four other sons.
    - Sardar Khan.
      - Three generations.

Area	..	..	..	16,434 square miles.
Population	..	..	..	984,612.
Revenue	..	..	..	Rs. 35,63,000.

TROOPS.

Indian State Forces:—

(1) His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur's Own Body Guard Lancers	...	96
(2) 1st Bahawalpur Infantry (Sadiq Battalion)	...	382
(3) 2nd Bahawalpur Infantry (Haroon Battalion)	...	361

The Bahawalpur State lies to the south-west of the Punjab and to the north-east of Sindh. It is bounded on the north by the Sutlej, on the west by the Indus and on the south by the States of Bikaner and Jaisalmer and the province of Sindh. Its extreme length is about 300 miles and mean breadth about 50 miles.

The dominant race are the Daudputras, to which tribe the ruling family belongs. They claim as their ancestor Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet, from whom the present Nawab is said to be the sixtieth in direct descent. Tradition asserts that the children of Abbas emigrated, on the death of the last Khalifa, *via* Khorasan and Makran to Rori-Bhakar in Sindh. The earliest records show them settled there and prosperous, having dug themselves canals from the Indus. Amir Channi Khan, thirty-sixth in descent from Abbas, had two sons, Daud Khan and Mehdi Khan. From the former sprung the line of Abbasi Daudputras who founded the Bahawalpur State, while Kalhora, son of Mehdi Khan was the founder of the Kalhora dynasty of Sindhian kings. The title of Nawab was conferred on Sadiq Muhammad Khan I by the Emperor Nadir Shah in 1739, who also granted to him a large part of the territory now included in the Bahawalpur State. But the State remained for many years a confederation of several petty principalities, each of whose rulers enjoyed administrative as well as proprietary rights, under the nominal suzerainty of the Nawab. Bahawal Khan II, grandson of Sadiq Muhammad Khan, was the first chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand.

Notwithstanding a severe check received in 1788 from Timur Shah, the Durrani King of Kabul, whose army occupied Bahawalpur for a time, Bahawal Khan gradually consolidated his power and exercised sovereign rights for many years over portions of Multan and the neighbouring districts. In 1802, with the permission of Shah Muhammad of Kabul, he started a mint at Bahawalpur and struck coins bearing the name of the State. In the time of his successor, however, the power of the State gradually declined before the rising influence of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and its territory was considerably diminished. Bahawal Khan III, who succeeded to the chiefship in 1825, took the only course that was possible to secure his dominions from the Sikhs,

and obtained recognition of his independence in a treaty made with the British Government in 1833, thus saving his country from the fate of Multan and other Muslim estates in the western Punjab. In 1838 this same Bahawal Khan loyally repaid our protection by services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan; and he was rewarded with the grant of the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara. A fresh treaty was made with him in this year, when he again came under the protection of the British Government, which recognised his position as an absolute ruler. In 1848, he once more rendered valuable assistance in connection with the Multan Rebellion, which led to the Second Sikh War. His army, co-operating with the irregular levies under Edwardes, defeated the troops of Mul Raj and hemmed the rebels inside the walls of Multan until the arrival of the British under General Whish. These services secured him in reward a life-pension of Rs. 1,00,000 in addition to a lump sum of Rs. 8,00,000 for the services of his troops.

In 1850, Nawab Bahawal Khan proposed to supersede his eldest son in favour of his son, Saadat Yar Khan. To this Government made no objection, holding that the matter was one entirely within the Nawab's own option. The heir-elect duly succeeded in 1852, but was shortly afterwards ousted by the eldest son, Nawab Fateh Khan, who had a powerful backing amongst the minor Daudputra chiefs. Saadat Yar Khan appealed in vain to the Governor-General, who informed him that the British Government was only bound to protect the actual chief against external enemies. Fateh Khan was thus duly recognized as Nawab. His deposed brother was granted an asylum in British territory, and an allowance of Rs. 19,200 per annum was assigned for his maintenance; he agreeing to relinquish for ever on his own part and that of his heirs all claims to the principality of Bahawalpur. But the promise was violated within the same year by the ex-Nawab, who was encouraged in his misconduct by the intriguing Daudputra Sardars. They well remembered the ease with which they had carried out the late revolution, and hoped by constant interference to lessen the authority of the ruling family, and thus increase their own power. On this occasion, however, they miscalculated the energies of the Supreme Government, Saadat Yar Khan was promptly confined in the Lahore fort, and half his allowances were stopped until such time as he should show himself worthy of enjoying them. He died in 1861, leaving no issue.

In 1863, the Daudputras organised an insurrection against the authority of the Nawab Bahawal Khan IV. The rebellion was speedily crushed; but it broke out again in the autumn of 1865, and also in March of the following year, on each occasion without success. Just

after he had crushed this last rising, the Nawab suddenly died, not without suspicion of foul play. Further disorders followed, and it was finally decided to place the administration in British hands during the minority of Sadiq Muhammad Khan IV, then a minor, under the mother's care. There appeared to be no other means of keeping the insubordinate Sardars in check, as they had come to believe their personal interests would be better served by a practical dissolution of the dynasty.

Accordingly, in July 1866, the management of the State was assumed by the Commissioner of Multan, and shortly afterwards by a regular Political Agent, invested, under the general supervision of the Punjab Government, with full powers for the reorganization and administration of the State. The principles laid down for this officer's guidance were to govern, as far as possible, through the local agency, and to organise affairs on such a basis that when the Nawab reached the age of eighteen years the administration might be handed back to him in a form likely to continue efficient in the hands of his own people. The State was in the last stage of exhaustion when Colonel Minchin took over the duties of Political Agent in 1867; and it is said there were but two men of position and influence left in the country. The others had been either killed off or had died in exile, and their families were in poverty owing to the confiscation of their estates. There was no executive staff worthy of the name, and no officials who could be entrusted with positions of responsibility. The treasury was empty; the salaries of the servants of all grades were hopelessly in arrears; the army was starving and mutinous; the canals neglected and falling into decay; and a considerable portion of the proprietary body had abandoned their holdings, and were cultivating in the adjoining districts as yearly tenants.

Affairs rapidly improved under British management. Every department was thoroughly reorganized, and within a few years the State was once more in a flourishing condition. The Nawab attained his majority in November 1879, and he was duly invested with full powers in the same year by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. His Honour took the opportunity of noticing the improvement which good government had effected. The revenue, none of which could be collected in 1865, rose in the first year of settled administration to Rs. 14 lakhs, and at the time of the Nawab's installation had reached Rs. 20 lakhs. Roads, bridges, and public buildings had been constructed, the ancient canals had been enlarged and repaired, and new ones projected and carried out, adding a quarter of a million of acres to the irrigated area. The Indus Valley railway, now a portion of the

North-Western system, had also been through the State for a length of one hundred and fifty miles, constructed entirely at the cost of the Supreme Government.

The Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan after his investiture carried on the administration, assisted by a council of experienced officials of his own State. Bahawalpur took an active share in the preparations for the Second Afghan War, and especially in assisting the Quetta Column under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart. More than twenty thousand camels were made over to the transport department, in addition to large numbers of bullocks and ponies. Five hundred men of the State infantry and one hundred *sowars* were stationed at Dera Ghazi Khan, and did useful service in strengthening the frontier posts which were vacated by our regular regiments. The Nawab again made loyal offers of assistance in connection with the operations in Egypt and the Sudan; and he joined with the other ruling chiefs of the Punjab in organising and equipping a special force, consisting at first of 150 cavalry and 400 infantry, for employment beyond the limits of his State, whenever they may be required for Imperial Service.

In recognition of these services the Nawab received the Grand Cross of the Star of India on the occasion of Lord Ripon's visit to the State in 1880. He died in 1899 after a reign of twenty years, the latter years of which cannot be regarded as satisfactory. His extravagance starved the administration and he left a large amount of personal debts. These were paid off during the administration of the State by Colonel L. J. H. Grey, C.S.I., who was appointed Superintendent during the minority of Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V.

The latter was only sixteen years old when his father died. He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903, and in the same year the State was added to the Pulkhian States Agency. He was invited by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in 1905. During the short period of his reign the late Nawab proved himself an energetic and capable administrator, and his early death at Aden in February 1907, while returning from a pilgrimage to Mecca, was a great loss to the State. He was succeeded by his infant son, Sadiq Muhammad Khan V, who was born in 1904. A Council of Regency consisting of five members was appointed on 26th July 1907, but in 1909 this number was reduced to four.

The Khanpur Chachran line of railway, the construction of which at the expense of the Bahawalpur State had been sanctioned in 1909, was completed in another two years and the line was opened in 1911. The Bahawalnagar Fort Abbas Kut-Al-Imara railway has also been

constructed at the expense of the State. The Nawab was present at the Imperial Coronation Darbar held in Delhi in 1911. Major H. M. Mackenzie, I.M.S., acted as guardian to His Highness for some time from that year onwards. In 1913, the Nawab went to England for the benefit of his health, and returned to his State in the beginning of 1914 to celebrate his birthday. He again left for England to spend there the summer of that year and returned in December 1914. His Highness received his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

On the outbreak of the War in 1914 the ruler was a minor but the State offered all their troops for service. Half of the escort of the Imperial Service Camel Corps was accepted and sent to Egypt, and later the other half was sent to Basra. The State contributed generously to War funds and refused to accept reimbursement of the additional expenditure amounting to Rs. 2½ lakhs incurred on the maintenance of its troops on active service.

In 1913 the State was removed from the Phulkian States Agency and included in a newly established Bahawalpur Agency. But this Agency was abolished in 1921 on the establishment of the Punjab States Agency, by which the State was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. His Highness was granted a commission as an honorary Lieutenant in the Indian army in 1921 and attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. In 1922 he attended the meeting at Delhi on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whom he gave an ' At Home ' later at Lahore. The Nawab had the honour of being attached as an honorary Aide-de-Camp to the suite of His Royal Highness and was conferred upon the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order in this connection. From 1919 to 1923 His Highness received training in administration under Mr. R. C. Bolster, I.C.S., and in the later year he was appointed as the head of the Council of Regency. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1924 by His Excellency the Viceroy. At the same time he was gazetted as an honorary Captain and attached to the 21st King George's Own Central India Horse. His Highness's son and heir (Sahibzada Muhammad Abbas Ali Khan) was born on the 22nd March 1924. The dignities of Knight Commander of the Star of India and Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire, were conferred on His Highness in 1929 and 1931, respectively. In the following year he was promoted to the rank of a Major. He paid several visits to England from 1924 to 1935. At its special Jubilee Convocation the Punjab University conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1933 and in the same year His Highness celebrated the 100th

anniversary of the signing of the first treaty between the Hon'ble the East India Company and the Ruler of Bahawalpur. In 1935 he went on a pilgrimage to Hedjaz.

The State has joined as a partner with the Punjab and Bikaner in the Sutlej Valley Project whereby the waters of the Sutlej river are being utilized to provide perennial and non-perennial irrigation to large areas. It is now estimated that an area of about 900,000 acres of waste land belonging to the State may eventually be brought under cultivation by this project.

The Nawab ranks second among the ruling chiefs of the Punjab, and is entitled to a salute of 17 guns and enjoys the status of being received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy. He is a member of the Chamber of the Princes.

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH, RAJINDRA BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., OF JIND.

PHUL (died 1652).

- Tiloka.
  - Gurditta, ancestor of the Nabha family (died 1754).
  - Sukhchain (died 1751).
    - Alam Singh (died 1764).
    - Raja Gajpat Singh (died 1789).
      - Mahar Singh (died 1771).
        - Hari Singh (died 1781).
      - Raja Bhag Singh (died 1819).
        - Raja Fateh Singh (died 1822).
          - Raja Sangat Singh (died 1834).
        - Partab Singh (died 1816).
        - Mahtab Singh (died 1816).
      - Bhup Singh (died 1815).
        - Karam Singh (died 1818).
          - Raja Sir Sarup Singh, G.C.S.I. (died 1864).
            - Randhir Singh (died 1848).
            - Raja Sir Raghbir Singh, G.C.S.I. (died 1889).
              - Balbir Singh (died 1883).
                - **MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH,** G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (born 1879).
                  - Tikka Rajbir Singh (born 1918).
                  - Kanwar Jagatbir Singh (born 1925).
        - Basawa Singh (died 1830). (Ancestor of the present ruling family of Nabha.)
    - Bulaki Singh from whom have descended the Dayalpuria Sardars.
- Rama, ancestor of the Patiala and Badhaur families.
- Raghu, ancestor of the Jiundan family.
- Chanu
- Jhandu.
- Takhat Mal.

(Chanu and Takhat Mal:) Ancestors of the Laudgarhia fami y.

Area	..	..	.. 1,299 square miles.
Population	..	..	.. 324,676.
Revenue	..	..	.. Rs. 24,00,000.

TROOPS.

Indian State Forces:—

(*i*) Jind Body Guard	...	...	25
(*ii*) Jind Infantry	...	...	656
(*iii*) Jind (2nd line) Infantry	...	...	177

The ruling family of Jind has a common ancestor with that of Patiala, in the celebrated Sidhu Jat, Phul, from whom so many of the best houses in the Punjab have sprung. Raja Gajpat Singh, founder of the Jind dynasty, was a great-grandson of Phul. His daughter, Bibi Raj Kaur, married Sardar Mahan Singh, Sukarchakia, and became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore. Gajpat Singh took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763, against Zain Khan, Afghan Governor of Sirhind, and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil, including the districts of Jind and Safaidon. His rebellion was condoned by the court of Delhi, and he was appointed revenue farmer of the villages in his possession. In 1767, his accounts were a lakh and a half in arrears, and the local governor put pressure upon him for settlement by sending him a prisoner to Delhi. He ultimately discharged the demand and was taken into favour, receiving the title of Raja in a Royal *farman* under the seal of the Emperor Shah Alam in 1772. From this time Gajpat Singh assumed the style of an independent prince, and coined money in his own name. His position on the north-western corner of the Rohtak country made it easy for him to invade Gohana and Hissar whenever the Mahrattas happened to have their hands full elsewhere; and he and his son, Bhag Singh, ultimately farmed these territories as lessees of the Mahrattas, and held them until the beginning of the last century. Raja Bhag Singh, who succeeded on his father's death in 1786, shrewdly held aloof from the combination against the English, and when Scindia's power was ultimately broken and that chief was obliged, under the treaty of 30th December 1803, to surrender his possessions west of the Jumna, Lord Lake rewarded Bhag Singh by confirming his title in the Gohana estates. He afterwards accompanied Lord Lake as far as the Beas in his pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar, and he was sent as an envoy to his nephew, the Maharaja Ranjit Singh, to dissuade him from assisting the fugitive Prince. The mission was successful. Holkar was compelled to leave the Punjab, and Bhag Singh received as his reward the *pargana* of Bawana to the south-west of Panipat.

In 1806 Bhag Singh invited his nephew, Maharaja Ranjit Singh, to assist him in settling certain disputes as to land that had arisen between the chiefs of Patiala, Nabha and Jind. Ranjit Singh advanced with a large force as far south as Thanesar, but did little to effect a settlement between the Phulkian chiefs. He, however, conferred on his uncle, Raja Bhag Singh, a number of villages near Ludhiana, Jhandiala and Jagraon taken from the Muslim Rajputs of Raikot with a revenue of about Rs. 23,000 a year. In 1807 Ranjit Singh conferred more territory chiefly near Morinda in Sirhind of an annual value of Rs. 19,000 on his uncle. Raja Bhag Singh died in 1819 after ruling 30 years, and was succeeded by his son, Fateh Singh, who died in 1822. His son, Sangat Singh, was a boy of only eleven years and during his minority the affairs of the State fell into the utmost confusion, lawlessness and disorder prevailed and the chief was obliged for a period to desert his capital and make over the administration to foreign hands. Matters, however, mended after his death, in 1834. Sangat Singh had no son and the question of escheat arose in the absence of direct heirs, though the collateral claimants were many. Orders were finally passed, in 1837, in favour of Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, as the nearest male heir. But he was held to have no right to succeed to more territory than was possessed by his great-grandfather, Gajpat Singh, through whom he derived his title. This consisted of Jind proper and nine other *parganas* containing 322 villages, having a revenue of Rs. 2,36,000. Estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 were resumed by the British Government as escheats including the acquisitions of Raja Bhag Singh in and near Ludhiana, Panipat, Hansi and Hissar. When Kaithal was resumed in 1843 the Mahalan Ghabdau *pargana*, was given to Jind in exchange for a part of Safaidon.

Raja Sarup Singh's behaviour during the First Sikh War was satisfactory. His contingent served with the British troops, and every assistance was rendered in the matter of carriage and supplies. Later on a detachment of Jind troops accompanied an expedition to Kashmir where the Governor, Imam-ud-din Khan, was in revolt against Maharaja Gulab Singh. Jind received in reward a grant of land of the annual value of Rs. 3,000. To this another grant, yielding Rs. 1,000 was shortly afterwards added in consideration of the abolition of his State transit dues. In 1847, the Raja received a *sanad*, the British Government engaging never to demand from him or his successors tribute or revenue, or commutation in lieu of troops; the Raja on his part promised to assist the Government with all his resources in case of war, to maintain the military roads, and to suppress *Sati*, slave dealing, and infanticide in his territories.* When the Second Sikh War

*Griffin's *Rajas of the Punjab.*

broke out in 1849, Raja Sarup Singh offered to lead his troops in person to join the British army at Lahore. He was warmly thanked for the offer and the loyalty which had prompted it, but his services were declined as they were not needed.

Raja Sarup Singh's loyalty was again conspicuous during the Mutiny. He occupied the cantonment of Karnal with 800 men, and held the ferry over the Jumna at Bhagpat, twenty miles north of Delhi, thus enabling the Meerut force to join Sir H. Barnard's column. The Raja was personally engaged in the battle of Alipur on the 8th of June, and received the congratulations of the Commander-in-Chief, who presented him with one of the captured guns. His contingent ultimately took a prominent part in the assault on Delhi, scaling the walls with the British troops, and losing many of their number in killed and wounded. Raja Sarup Singh was the only chief who was present in person with the army at Delhi, and he was further active throughout in sending supplies to the besieging force and in keeping open the lines of communication and preserving order in the districts adjoining his State. After the fall of Delhi the Raja sent 200 men with General Van Cortlandt to Hansi, 110 more with Colonel R. Lawrence to Jhajjar, while 250 remained to garrison Rohtak. The Governor-General Van Cortlandt to Hansi, 110 more with Colonel R. Lawrence to port of the Raja of Jind called for the marked thanks of the Government. These splendid services received a fitting reward in the bestowal upon him of the Dadri territory covering nearly 600 square miles, forfeited for disloyalty by the Nawab of Bahadurgarh. He was also given thirteen villages, assessed at Rs. 1,38,000, in the Kalaran *pargana* close to Sangrur, where the Raja now has his capital, and a house at Delhi valued at Rs. 6,000, together with additional honorary titles, was conferred on him. His salute was raised to eleven guns; and, like the other Phulkian chiefs, he received a *sanad* granting to him the power of adoption in case of failure of natural heirs, and legalizing the appointment of a successor by the two other Phulkian chiefs in the event of the Raja dying without nominating an heir.

Raja Sarup Singh died in 1864. He is described as "in person and presence eminently princely. The stalwart Sikh race could hardly show a taller or a stronger man. Clad in armour, as he loved to be, at the head of his troops, there was perhaps no other Prince in India who bore himself so gallantly and looked so true a soldier. The British Government has never had an ally more true in heart than Sarup Singh, who served it from affection and not from fear."*

**Rajas of the Punjab*, page 374.

The Raja had been nominated a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India a few months before his death. He was succeeded by his son, Raghbir Singh, who was in every way worthy of his father. Immediately after his installation he was called upon to put down a serious insurrection in the newly-acquired territory of Dadri. The people objected to the new revenue assessment which, though based upon the English system, was much heavier than that prevailing in the neighbouring British districts. Fifty villages broke into open revolt, the police station of Badrah was seized, and rude entrenchments were thrown up outside some of the villages, while the semi-civilized tribes of Bikaner and Sheikhawati were invited to help, on promise of plunder and pay. Raja Raghbir Singh lost no time in hurrying to the scene of the disturbance with about two thousand men of all arms. The village of Charki, where the ringleaders of the rebellion had entrenched themselves, was carried by assault, two other villages were treated in like manner and within six weeks of the outbreak the country was again perfectly quiet.

Raja Raghbir Singh rendered prompt assistance to the British Government on the occasion of the Kuka rising in 1872. In 1876 Raja Raghbir Singh was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India and in the following year he received the honourable title of "Councillor of the Empress" and two guns were added to his salute as a personal distinction. He gave further proof of his loyalty when the Second Afghan War broke out in 1878 by furnishing a contingent of 700 troops for service in the field. These troops were employed in the Kurram Valley and aided the British army in holding the posts beyond our border. The honorary title of *Raja-i-Rajgan* was conferred on the Raja of Jind in perpetuity, and the officers of the contingent were suitably rewarded.

Raghbir Singh was a most able and enlightened ruler, and indefatigable in his efforts to promote the prosperity of his people. He was especially interested in the development of local arts and industries which he did much to encourage. He died in 1887 while still in the prime of life. His only son, Balbir Singh, had predeceased him, and he was succeeded by his grandson, Ranbir Singh, the present ruler, who was born in 1879. A Council of Regency was appointed to carry on the administration of the State during the minority of the young Raja, who was given full powers in November 1899. The Jind Imperial Service Infantry served in the Tirah Expedition in 1897-98.

The Ludhiana Dhuri-Jakhal line of railway constructed at the expense of the Jind and Malerkotla States was opened for traffic in

1901. Earlier the Jind-Panipat Railway, the construction of which was commenced in 1913 was financed by the Jind State. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in 1905. He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India in 1909, and a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1916. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction at the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1911.

On the outbreak of the War in 1914 the Maharaja placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government. Over 8,000 men belonging to the State together with the Jind Imperial Service Infantry served during that campaign. They rendered excellent service in East Africa where it remained for 3½ years. Besides His Highness contributed generously to War funds and to various movements which aimed at alleviating distress caused by the War. He also sacrificed his claim to the extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 4,89,630 incurred by the Darbar on their troops while on active service. For all these services the permanent salute of the Maharaja was raised from 11 to 13 guns and the title of *Rajendra Bahadur* was conferred upon him as an hereditary distinction in January 1918, when he was also gazetted an honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and granted a personal salute of 15 guns. A permanent local salute of 15 guns was granted to him in January 1921, while he was promoted to the rank of a Colonel in January 1926.

The State was in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Political Agency, Pulkhian States, until the establishment of the Punjab States Agency in 1921. In the latter year it was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The Maharaja of Jind ranks third in the order of precedence in the Punjab; and he is a member of the Chamber of Princes and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He has a son and heir who was born on the 25th September 1918.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA PARTAP SINGH BAHADUR OF NABHA.

- PHUL (died 1652).
  - Tiloka (died 1687).
    - Gurditta (died 1754).
      - Suratya (died 1752).
        - Kapur Singh (died 1766).
        - Hamir Singh (died 1783).
          - Raja Jaswant Singh (died 1840).
            - Ranjit Singh (died 1832).
            - Raja Davendra Singh (died 1865).
              - Raja Bharpur Singh (died 1863).
              - Raja Bhagwan Singh (died 1871).
    - Sukhchain (died 1751).
      - Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind (died 1789).
        - Raja Bhag Singh of Jind (died 1819).
          - Raja Fateh Singh of Jind (died 1822).
            - Raja Sangat Singh of Jind (died 1834).
        - Bhup Singh (died 1815).
          - Karam Singh (died 1818) (from whom is descended the present Raja of Jind).
          - Basawa Singh (died 1830).
            - Sukha Singh (died 1852).
              - Harnam Singh (died 1856).
              - Raja Sir Hira Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (died 1911).
                - Maharaja Ripudaman Singh (severed connection with the State from 9th July, 1923) (born 1883).
                  - **MAHARAJA PARTAP SINGH BAHADUR** (born 1919).
            - Bhagwan Singh (died 1852).
              - Three generations.
  - Five other sons.

Area	..	..	.. 947 square miles.
Population	..	..	.. 2,87,574.
Revenue	..	..	.. Rs. 28,26,000.

TROOPS.

I. *Indian State Forces*:—

Nabha Akal Infantry	...	...	...	482

II. *Other Military Forces*:—

Artillery	...	...	...	... 4

The ruling family is of the same stock as those of Patiala and Jind, being Sidhu Jat Sikhs, descendants of the illustrious Phul. The foundations of the house were laid by Hamir Singh who added considerably to the estates of Kapurgarh and Sangrur, which he had inherited from his ancestor, Tiloka. Hamir Singh founded the town of Nabha in 1755, and in 1763 having joined Raja Ala Singh of Patiala and other Sikh chiefs in the great battle of Sirhind, when Zain Khan, the Muslim Governor, was slain, he obtained the *pargana* of Amloh as his share of the spoil. Thereafter Hamir Singh struck coin in his own name and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler. In 1774 Raja Gajpat Singh of Jind invaded Nabha territory, took Hamir Singh prisoner by treachery and captured the town of Sangrur, now the capital of Jind.

On Hamir Singh's death in 1783, his son, Jaswant Singh, succeeded him under the guardianship of his step-mother, Rani Desu. This lady held her own bravely against Jind with the assistance of her son-in-law, Sardar Sahib Singh Bhangi of Gujrat, and succeeded in recovering most of the territory that had been seized by Gajpat Singh. After her death in 1790 the relations between the Jind and Nabha States improved, and both united against a common enemy in the person of George Thomas, the English adventurer who ruled the country about Hansi and Hissar. On the expulsion of Thomas by the Mahratta army under General Perron, the Sikh states consented to pay tribute to the Mahrattas, the share due from Nabha being fixed at Rs. 9,510 per annum.

Raja Jaswant Singh sided with the British in the Mahratta wars, and when Holkar was advancing on Lahore and halted at Nabha, refused to assist him. In return he was assured by Lord Lake that so long as his disposition towards the British remained unchanged his possessions would not be curtailed, nor any demand made on him for tribute. He was formally taken under the protection of the British in May 1809 with the other Cis-Sutlej chiefs. The revenues of Nabha in those days barely reached one and a half lakhs. The Raja always proved a faithful ally of the British, and aided the British without

stint when his assistance was required. He furnished supplies for Ochterlony's Gurgha campaign in the Simla hills and also helped in the Bikaner affair of 1818. At the time of the Kabul campaign of 1838 he offered the services of his troops to the Governor-General and advanced six lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the expedition.

Raja Jaswant Singh was succeeded in 1840 by his son, Davendra Singh, who unfortunately for the State was ruler during the First Sikh War. In consequence of his conduct at that time, nearly one-fourth of his possessions were confiscated, and he was removed from his State at the end of the campaign; the succession passing to his eldest son, Bharpur Singh, then a boy of seven years. The ex-Raja died at Lahore in 1865.

Raja Bharpur Singh attained his majority a few months after the outbreak of the Mutiny. He acted throughout with exemplary loyalty, performing services not less distinguished than those of the other chiefs of the Punjab. He held charge of the station of Ludhiana and of the neighbouring Sutlej ferries at the commencement of the outbreak, and a Nabha detachment of 300 men took the place of the Nasiri battalion which had been detailed to escort a siege train from Phillaur to Delhi, but had refused to march. Another detachment of 150 Nabha troops assisted the British Deputy Commissioner in opposing the Jullundur mutineers at Phillaur and prevented their crossing the river. The Raja also despatched a small contingent to Delhi, which did good service at the siege. He further recruited many soldiers from amongst his own subjects, furnished supplies and carriage, arrested mutineers, and performed every service required of him with the utmost loyalty and good-will. His services were rewarded with the grant of the divisions of Bawal and Kanti, assessed at over a lakh of rupees, in the confiscated territory of Jhajjar, on condition of military and political service in times of general danger and disturbance. Like the other Phulkian chiefs he was also formally granted the power of life and death over his subjects, the right of adoption, and the promise of non-interference by the British in the internal affairs of his State. The Raja was subsequently allowed to purchase a portion of the Kanaud sub-division of Jhajjar, in liquidation of a loan made by him to the Government. He was an enlightened prince who devoted all his energies to the well-being of his people and a career of the highest promise was cut short by his early death in 1863. The chiefship then devolved upon his brother, Bhagwan Singh, who, under the rules in force, was required to pay a succession *nazrana,* he being neither a direct heir nor an adopted son of the late Raja. He died in 1871 leaving no sons, and there was no near relative who could claim the chiefship.

It, therefore, became necessary to elect a successor under the terms of the *sanad* of 1860, granted to the Phulkian States, which provided that in the event of failure of male issue an heir should be selected from amongst the members of the Phulkian family by the two remaining chiefs and by a representative of the British Government acting jointly. The choice fell upon Sardar Hira Singh, head of the Badrukhan house, and second cousin of Raja Raghbir Singh of Jind; and the appointment was confirmed and recognised by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India. Raja Hira Singh was installed on the 10th August 1871, by the Commissioner of Delhi representing the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

He governed his State with great energy and ability, while he gave repeated proofs of his unswerving loyalty and friendship to the sovereign. In 1872, when trouble was raised by the Kukas, he at once despatched a force to quell the disturbance at the request of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Governor-General expressed his entire satisfaction at the conduct of the Nabha troops. Raja Hira Singh also sent a force of two guns, 200 cavalry and 500 infantry for service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80, and these troops did excellent service in the Kurram Valley throughout the first phase of the campaign. In recognition of this the Grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred on the Raja in 1879, and in 1893 he was given the title of *Raja-i-Rajgan*. His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1887 and to 15 guns in 1898. At the Delhi Coronation Darbar in January 1903, he was invested with the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire and was also appointed honorary Colonel of the 14th Sikhs.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905, and he was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra on the occasion of the Amir's visit in January 1907. He was invited to the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911, but owing to illness, which ended in his death, was unable to do more than attend the private reception of His Imperial Majesty. The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him as a hereditary distinction on the day of the Darbar.

The Raja's only son and heir, Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh, was for two years an additional member of the Governor-General's Legislative Council. He went to England in 1910, and was in France at the time of the death of his father and returned to India soon afterwards and he was formally installed on the *gaddi* by the Political Agent in December 1912. He was present at the State entry of the Viceroy into Delhi at just about the same time.

On the outbreak of the War in 1914, Maharaja Ripudaman Singh offered his Imperial Service Troops, but as they were reported not fit for active service, the offer had to be declined by Government. In 1917-18 His Highness made contributions to various War funds and also gave special donation of 3 lakhs of rupees towards the expenses of the expeditionary forces and 2½ lakhs for the construction of additional aeroplanes for the defence of London. In 1921 the permanent salute of the State was raised to 13 guns and a local salute of 15 guns was also granted to His Highness. The State remained in political relations with the Punjab Government until 1921 when it was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

In 1923 the Government of India appointed a special Commissioner to enquire into certain disputes between the Patiala and Nabha States. As a result of the Commissioner's findings Maharaja Ripudaman Singh agreed to sever his connection with the administration of the State upon certain conditions. This offer the Government of India accepted, and the Maharaja accordingly left Nabha on 9th July 1923. The administration of the State was entrusted to an administrator appointed by the Government of India. In 1928, owing to the proved disloyalty of Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, the Government of India decided to deprive him of his titles and privileges, to reduce his allowance, and to detain him in Kodaikanal in the Madras Presidency. The present ruler, Maharaja Partap Singh, who was born in 1919, succeeded him. A Council of Regency consisting of a President and three members was appointed to act during his minority.

Maharaja Partap Singh paid a visit to England in 1932 and towards the end of that year finally left the Woodstock College, Mussoorie and received further tuition from Mr. A. G. Dix, I.E.S. He proceeded again to England in 1934, being admitted into Badingham College near Leatherhead, where he still is. Mr. J. Kelly, the late Principal of the Aitchison College, Lahore, is acting as his tutor there.

Nabha ranks 4th among the States in the Punjab. The ruler of Jind enjoys precedence over Nabha on public occasions, but a return visit by the Viceroy to Nabha precedes such a visit to Jind.

COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., OF KAPURTHALA.

- SADHU SINGH.
  - Gopal Singh.
    - Dewa Singh.
      - Gurbakhsh Singh.
        - Kirpal Singh.
          - Ladha Singh.
            - Sardar Bhag Singh (died 1801).
              - Sardar Fateh Singh (died 1836).
                - Raja Nihal Singh (died 1852).
                  - Raja Randhir Singh, G.C.S.I. (died 1870).
                    - Raja Kharak Singh (died 1877).
                      - MAHARAJA JAGATJIT SINGH, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. G.B.E., (born 1872).
                        - Tikka Raj Paramjit Singh (born 1892).
                        - Maharaj Kumar Mahajit Singh (died 1932).
                        - Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh (born 1893).
                        - Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh (born 1896).
                        - Maharaj Kumar Ajit Singh (born 1907).
                    - Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E. (died 1930).
                      - Kanwar Raghbir Singh, C.B.E. (born 1876)
                      - Kanwar Rajendra Singh (died 1883).
                      - Kanwar Sir Maharaj Singh, C.I.E. (born 1878)
                      - Kanwar Shamsher Singh (born 1879).
                      - Kanwar Indarjit Singh (died 1914).
                      - The Hon'ble Kanwar Dalip Singh (born 1885).
                      - Kanwar Jasbir Singh (born 1889).
                  - Sardar Bahadur Kanwar Bikrama Singh, C.S.I. (died 1887).
                    - Sardar Partap Singh, C.S.I. (died 1911).
                      - Jasjit Singh (born 1893).
                        - Prithvijit Singh (born 1912).
                        - Manjit Singh (born 1918).
                        - Ranjit Singh (born 1922).
                      - Madanjit Singh (born 1898).
                    - Raja Sir Daljit Singh (born 1879).
                  - Kanwar Suche Singh (died 1901).
                    - The Hon'ble Raja Charanjit Singh (born 1883).
                      - Two generations.
                - Sardar Amar Singh (died 1841).
      - Sardar Singh.
        - Lal Singh.
          - Mahar Singh.
        - Mana Singh.
      - Badar Singh (died 1723).
        - Sardar Jassa Singh (died 1783).

Area	..	..	.. 599 square miles.
Population	..	..	.. 316,757.
Revenue	..	..	.. Rs. 36,00,000 (including Oudh Estates).

TROOPS.

I. *Indian States Forces*:—

(*i*) Kapurthala Jagatjit Infantry	...	...	535
(*ii*) Kapurthala Body Guard	...	...	17
(*iii*) Kapurthala Paramjit Infantry	...	..	153

II. *Other Military Forces*:—

Cyclists	...	...	...	... 9

Kapurthala proper runs in a narrow strip along the left bank of the Beas to its junction with the Sutlej; there is also an outlying portion, Phagwara, on the railway between Jullundur and Phillaur, besides the *pargana* of Bunga, consisting of twenty-four villages situated west of Hoshiarpur. The State is also owner of a few villages in the Amritsar and Lahore districts. To these must be added the Raja's property in the United Provinces. This consists of the Bhogpur estate in the Bijnaur district, and four estates in Oudh, namely, Bundi and Akauna in the Bharaich district, Bhitauli in Bara Banki, and Dohrera in Kheri. The latter was purchased by Raja Kharak Singh in 1871, but Bundi, Bhitauli and Akauna were presented to the State by the British Government in the time of Raja Randhir Singh, in recognition of his valuable services during the Mutiny. The estates in Oudh extend over an area of more than 700 square miles, throughout which the Raja enjoys *taaluqdari* rights, with the papulation of about 300,000.

The town of Kapurthala is said to have been founded by Rana Kapur, a Rajput immigrant from Jaisalmer, through whom the Ahluwalia family claim a connection with the ruling Rajput house of Jaisalmer. Rana Kapur was a mythical personage, but the relationship has again been reasserted, and the present chief has contracted a marriage with a Rajput lady of Kangra. The original ancestor, Sadhu Singh, was an enterprising *zamindar* who, about three hundred years ago, founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore, which are still held in proprietary right by his representative. One of them, Ahlu, caused the family to be known by the distinguishing name of Ahluwalia.

Sardar Jassa Singh was the real founder of the family. He was a of the troubled times in which he lived to annex territory on a large scale and make himself by his intelligence and bravery the leading contemporary of Nadir Shah and of Ahmad Shah, and took advantage

Sikh of his day. He was constantly at feud with the local Muslim governors of Lahore, and he was usually victorious, even when encountered in the open field. In 1748 he attacked and killed Salabat Khan, governor of Amritsar, seizing a large portion of the district; and five years later he extended his conquest to the edge of the Beas, defeating Adina Beg, governor of the Jullundur Doab, and taking possession of the Fatehabad *pargana* which is still held in the family. He next captured Sirhind and Dayalpur, south of the Sutlej, giving a half-share in the latter to the Sodhis of Kartarpur; and marched thence to Ferozepore, and seized the *parganas* of Dogaran and Makhu, which were held by the Ahluwalia chiefs until after the Sutlej campaign. Hoshiarpur, Bhairog and Narayangarh fell to his sword in the same year; and Rai Ibrahim, then the Muslim chief of Kapurthala, only saved himself from destruction by becoming a feudatory of the successful Sikh. He then marched south of Lahore to Jhang, and tried issues with the Sial Sardar, Inayatullah; but here success deserted him, and he had to return without having done much harm. He failed also in an expedition to Gujranwala against Charat Singh Sukarchakia, grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who beat him back upon Lahore with the loss of his guns and his baggage.

Sardar Jassa Singh was undoubtedly the foremost amongst the Sikhs north of the Sutlej in the middle of the eighteenth century, and the equal of any chief south of that river. This position he maintained throughout his life, though his fortunes were constantly changing, and he was more than once on the verge of losing all he had acquired. Thus he was engaged on one occasion foraging south of the Jumna, when he was recalled to the Punjab by the return of Ahmad Shah from Kabul, for the special purpose of administering punishment to the lawless Sikhs. The fight took place near Barnala on the Sutlej, and the King gained a brilliant victory. The Sikhs were again badly beaten a few months later near Sirhind; and Jassa Singh and his brother chiefs found themselves obliged to seek refuge in the Kangra hills. They, however, had their revenge shortly after in the capture and plunder of the strongly fortified town of Kasur. Thence, under the leadership, as usual, of the brave Jassa Singh, they proceeded once more to the old battle-ground of Sirhind, a well-gnawed bone of contention between the Sikhs and the Muslims. Zain Khan, the governor, and almost all his men were slain, and the place thoroughly plundered by the victorious soldiers of the Khalsa. Jassa Singh returned to Amritsar when the work was over, and, as a thank-offering, made a large contribution towards the rebuilding of the Sikh Temple which Ahmad Shah had

blown up and constructed the Ahluwalia Bazar, which is to this day an architectural ornament in the sacred city.

Jassa Singh was respected as much for his saintly and orthodox qualities as for his military abilities, which were no doubt most marked. Raja Amar Singh of Patiala and other chiefs of renown were proud to accept the *pahul* or Sikh baptism from his hand; and no matters of religious importance came up for discussion concerning which his advice was not asked and generally followed. In short, he did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa; and his death was a calamity which might have seriously affected the future of the new faith had not the gap been speedily filled by a leader still more able, though not more brave and beloved, the redoubtable Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Of the two men, it may be said that Jassa Singh was a Sikh by honest conviction, while Ranjit Singh supported the movement, because it was politically advantageous to do so.

The Ahluwalia chiefship passed to Jassa Singh's second cousin, Bhag Singh, a man of very slight calibre. He did little to improve the fortunes of the family, and died at Kapurthala in 1801, after ruling for eighteen years. His son, Fateh Singh, was in the beginning a fast friend of his ally and equal the Maharaja Ranjit Singh; but he was rapidly outstripped in the race for power, and in the end found himself in the position of a feudatory of the Lahore Government. Fateh Singh was at Amritsar with Ranjit Singh when the Mahratta chief, Jaswant Rao Holkar, was driven north of the Sutlej by Lord Lake's pursuing army; and it was on his advice that the Maharaja was dissuaded from giving offence to the British by lending countenance to the fugitive prince. Fateh Singh and the Maharaja jointly signed the first treaty, dated 1st January 1806, entered into by the British Government with the rulers of the Trans-Sutlej. Thereunder the English agreed never to enter the territories of "the said chieftains," nor to form any plans for the seizure or sequestration of their possessions or property as long as they abstained from holding any friendly connection with their enemies and from committing any act of hostility against the British Government. In this treaty both Ranjit Singh and Fateh Singh were styled Sardars. But they were never afterwards regarded as equals. Fateh Singh was of a weak, yielding nature, and shrank from asserting his own dignity. He thus fell by degrees under the powerful spell of the Maharaja, who finally treated him as a mere vassal, commanding his services on every military adventure, and insisting upon his constant attendance at Lahore. Matters at length became intolerable even to the amiable Fateh Singh, and in 1825 he fled across the Sutlej and took refuge at Jagraon, then under British protection, abandoning his estates in both the Doabs to the Maharaja. There

was no real cause for this rash step on the part of the Sardar, whose fears were apparently worked upon by the sudden advance of some of Ranjit Singh's regiments towards his border; and the Maharaja was probably surprised and annoyed when he found his old friend had been driven into the arms of the English, whose settlements close to his Sutlej boundary had for some years caused him genuine concern. But the Sardar had been so harried by Ranjit Singh's imperious ways that he felt he must at all hazards secure a guarantee of his possessions Trans-Sutlej, such as had been accorded by the British to the Phulkian chiefs lower down. This was, however, impossible, without coming to an open rupture with the Maharaja, and all that could be done was to take his Cis-Sutlej estates under British protection and bring about friendly reconciliation between the chiefs, which resulted in the restoration to the fugitive of all he had abandoned. This Cis-Sutlej territory was in any case secured to Fateh Singh under the general agreement of 1809.

Sardar Fateh Singh died in 1837, and was succeeded by his son, Nihal Singh, in whose time occurred events of vital import to Kapurthala. The early part of his rule was disturbed by constant quarrels with his brother, Amar Singh, who was encouraged by the Maharaja of Lahore and his unscrupulous minister, Raja Dhian Singh, to put himself forward as the rightful heir. Amar Singh was his brother's bitter enemy till his accidental death by drowning in the Ravi river in 1841. Then came a season of sore trial to Nihal Singh in the outbreak of the war on the Sutlej in 1845. He wavered to the last, withholding assistance from the British when it would have been of the utmost value. His troops actually fought against the British, under their commander, Haider 'Ali, both at Aliwal and Budhowal; but for this hostile act the Sardar was not personally responsible, inasmuch as the soldiers broke away from his control, and murdered the *Wazir* who attempted to restrain them. His conduct generally was, however, condemned as weak and vacillating; for as a protected Cis-Sutlej feudatory he was bound to place all his resources at the disposal of the British Government, and in this he failed. At the end of the war the Sardar was confirmed in possession of his territories in the Jullundur Doab estimated at Rs. 5,77,763 per annum, conditionally on his paying to the British Government a commutation in cash of the service engagements by which he had previously been bound to the Government of Lahore; but his estates south of the Sutlej, yielding a revenue of Rs. 5,65,000 were declared an escheat to the British Government on account of his having failed to act up to his obligations under the treaty of 1809.

The commutation for military services in the Jullundur Doab was fixed at Rs. 1,38,000, but subsequently a reduction of Rs. 7,000 was made on account of the Nurmahal *jagir*, which was included in the Kapurthala territory at the time of calculating *nazarana* due by the Raja, but was afterwards declared to be distinct therefrom. The Bari Doab estates, estimated to yield Rs. 25,270, but subsequently assessed at Rs. 16,742 were released to Sardar Nihal Singh on a life tenure, and subject to British jurisdiction.

The punishment inflicted after the First Sikh War was not without its effect on Sardar Nihal Singh. In the Second Sikh War he did all in his power to retrieve his name, furnishing carriage and supplies, and proving himself a loyal and active ally; and at the close of the campaign he was honoured with a visit from the Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, who created him a Raja in acknowledgment of his valuable services. He died in 1852. Raja Randhir Singh, who followed him, had the gentle and generous nature of his father, and in addition a vigour and energy of purpose which secured him a high place amongst the many good men who were on the British side in 1857. On the first news of the outbreak of the Mutiny the Raja, with his younger brother, Kanwar Bikrama Singh, marched into Jullundur at the head of his men and helped to hold the Doab, almost denuded of troops until the fall of Delhi. The political effect of this active loyalty on the part of the leading Sikh chief north of the Sutlej was of the utmost value; and the Raja's able assistance was promptly acknowledged by the bestowal upon him of the title of *Raja-i-Rajgan*. The Government of India also remitted a year's tribute and permanently reduced the tribute by Rs. 25,000. The Raja, however, requested that the hereditary *jagir* in the Bari Doab which had been resumed on the death of Raja Nihal Singh in 1852, though of less present value, might be restored to him in lieu of the remission of tribute. This request was subsequently complied with in 1860 and the *jagir* was released to the Raja in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. The tribute payable by the Raja accordingly stood at its former amount, Rs. 1,31,000.

In 1858, the Punjab continuing quiet Raja Randhir Singh was permitted to lead a contingent of his soldiers to Oudh and take part in the pacification of the disturbed districts. He with his brother remained in the field for ten months, and was engaged with the enemy in six general actions. He is said to have avoided neither fatigue nor danger, remaining constantly at the head of his men, who fought at all times with conspicuous bravery, and earned for themselves the high-

est characters for discipline and soldierly behaviour. For these great services the Raja was rewarded with a grant on *istamarari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Bundi and Bhitauli in the Bharaich and Bara Banki districts, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,35,000. To his brother, Kanwar Bikrama Singh, who had accompanied the Raja to Oudh, and behaved throughout the campaign with great gallantry, was given a portion of the Akauna estate in Bharaich, yielding Rs. 45,000 a year. This property was subsequently taken over by the Raja in 1869, under an arbitration order of Sir Henry Davies, then Chief Commissioner in Oudh, Kanwar Bikrama Singh receiving instead lands in Bareilly and Lakhimpur of the value of Rs. 5,50,000 paid for by the Kapurthala State. In 1881 the Governor-General decided that these estates should be held by Kanwar Bikrama Singh and his descendants in perpetuity. Subsequently an act to this effect was passed by the Legislative Council, known as the Bikrama Singh Estate Act (X of 1883).

Raja Randhir Singh was harassed for many years by a painful dispute with his younger brothers, Kanwar Bikrama Singh and Suchet Singh, regarding the interpretation of a will made in their favour by Raja Nihal Singh. It is only necessary here to state that the matter was finally settled in 1869 by the Secretary of State for India, and that his orders were executed by giving to each of the younger brothers a life allowance of Rs. 60,000. It was at the same time laid down that a suitable provision should be made for their children on the death of the brothers.

The last and most highly prized privilege conferred upon Raja Randhir Singh for his Mutiny services was that of adoption, granted under a *sanad* of Lord Canning, dated 31st March 1862. In 1864, the Raja received the Insignia of the Grand Commandership in the Order of the Star of India, in public Darbar, at the hands of Lord Lawrence, who warmly complimented the gallant chief upon his well deserved honour. The Raja had for years been desirous of visiting England to assure Her Majesty of his devotions to Her Crown and person. He had arranged to leave India early in 1870, and he persisted in carrying out this intention, although suffering at the time from severe illness. But he had only proceeded as far as Aden when death overtook him. His remains were brought back to India, and cremated at Nasik, on the banks of the Godaveri, where a handsome monument marks the resting place of his ashes.

His son, Kharak Singh, reigned for seven years. Nothing worthy of record happened in his time. A few years before his death the Raja exhibited symptoms of mental weakness, and it was deemed advisable to place the management of the State in the hands of a Council

composed of the leading officials; but the experiment was not successful, and in 1875 a British officer was appointed to carry on affairs as Superintendent, Raja Kharak Singh died in 1877, leaving one son, Jagatjit Singh, the present chief, who was born in 1872, and who was invested with full powers of administration in November 1890. During his minority the State was administered by an officer of the Punjab Commission, assisted by a council composed of the principal officials of the State.

His Highness is a great traveller, and besides having paid many visits to England, has visited nearly every country in Europe, as well as America, China, Japan and Java. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897 he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India, and in 1902 was invested with powers of life and death over his subjects. His Highness was present at Lahore in November, 1905, on the occasion of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Kanwar Bikrama Singh, grand-uncle of the present Maharaja, was a man of great distinction. He resided at Jullundur and was instrumental in preserving order in the city and its neighbourhood in the early days of the Mutiny. He subsequently assisted in the subjugation of Oudh, being in the field for many months in command of a detachment of Kapurthala State forces, and took part in many engagements, receiving the Mutiny medal. His services were rewarded with the title of Sardar Bahadur and a valuable *khilat*, in addition to the grants of land already mentioned. He was an Honorary Magistrate in Jullundur, and in 1879 was appointed an honorary Assistant Commissioner. In the same year he was made a Companion of the Star of India, and became President of the newly created Municipal Board. Besides being a valiant soldier, the Kanwar was a distinguished Oriental scholar and a master of Indian classical music. He was the originator of the social and religious movement now known throughout the Punjab as the Singh Sabha, and did much to encourage the spread of western learning and of female education. He was known as one of the leading gentlemen of the province, kindly in his bearing, of unbounded charity and hospitality and always forward in loyal offers of service to Government. His advice was constantly sought by officials of the highest standing in matters affecting the general administration of the country, and the welfare of its people.

His eldest son, Kanwar Partap Singh, was intended for a military career and had been recommended for a commission in a cavalry regiment. But on his father's death the necessity of managing his

estates compelled him to abandon this design. However, he greatly distinguished himself in civil life. For fourteen years he was an Honorary Magistrate and Civil Judge, and in 1906 was nominated as a member of the Provincial Legislative Council for a term of two years. On the expiry of this period he was re-nominated for the second term. In 1910 he was appointed again to the Provincial Legislative Council and was elected by the non-official members of that Council to a vacancy on the Imperial Legislative Council. He was made a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1909. He was instrumental in founding the Punjab Chiefs' Association, which was designed to protect the interests of the landed aristocracy of the province, and promote the cause of loyalty to British rule. The Sardar was an excellent English scholar, was fond of all manly sports and was well known for his hospitality and charity. He was a Provincial Darbari of the Jullundur Division. He was made a K.C.S.I. but died shortly before the announcement of that honour in 1911.

His eldest son, Kanwar Jasjit Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and succeeded to his father's seat in the Provincial Darbar. He has been exercising the powers of an Honorary Magistrate since 1915. Kanwar Jasjit Singh offered his personal services during the Great War and was given an Honorary King's Commission with the 6th D. C. O. Lancers. For service in the Waziristan campaign of 1919 for a period of three years, he was awarded the Frontier medal and was later promoted to the rank of Major in his regiment. He has been Vice-Chairman of the District Board for four years, is Vice-President of the District Soldiers' Board, and District Commissioner of the Boy Scouts' Association. He too is a good scholar; being a student of comparative religion and philosophy. His younger brother, Kanwar Madanjit Singh, died issueless in 1930. Of Major Kanwar Jasjit Singh's three sons, the eldest, Prithvijit Singh, is a Lieutenant in the 1st Battalion of the 7th Rajput Regiment. The other two, Manjit Singh and Ranjit Singh, are being educated at the Scindia Sardars' School at Gwalior.

Raja Sir Daljit Singh, the younger son of Bikrama Singh, is a man of scholarly and retiring disposition. Since completing his education at the Aitchison College, where he had a distinguished career, he has devoted most of his time to the study of theology and philosophy and is well versed in Hindu classical music. He is the author of several works on Sikhism and on the philosophy of religion. After the death of Sardar Bikrama Singh, the Secretary of State for India had fixed an allowance of Rs. 36,000 for his family. The two brothers, Sardars Partap Singh and Daljit Singh, continued to receive this allowance in full, in addition to the revenue of their Oudh estates, till the death of

the former in 1911, when the share of the deceased was reduced to Rs. 12,000 and was to be paid in perpetuity to his family plus an extra allowance to his sons of Rs. 3,000 a year.

Raja Sir Daljit Singh served as an Honorary Magistrate in Jullundur. He was nominated to the Punjab Legislative Council in 1913 and elected to the Imperial Legislative Council the same year. He was made a C.S.I. and nominated to the Council of the Secretary of State for India in 1914. During the Great War he contributed a lakh of rupees towards the War Loan, distributed cards bearing the King's picture with the Union Jack among the entire ranks of the Indian army in Europe and placed some motor cars at the disposal of the Government for service in the N.-W. Frontier. He was mentioned in Despatches, created a Raja and appointed Chief Minister of the Kashmir State in 1917 which position he occupied till 1921. He was made a K.B.E. in 1919. His eldest son, Kanwar Atamjit Singh, was educated at the Aitchison College and was given a King's Commission in the Indian army shortly before his death in 1925. He left one son, Satyojit Singh, who is receiving his education at an English School. Raja Sir Daljit Singh has now only one surviving son, Kanwar Padamjit Singh.

The Hon'ble Raja Charanjit Singh, son of the late Kanwar Suchet Singh, who died in 1901, is also a Provincial Darbari and receives an allowance of Rs. 36,000 from the State. He has been a member of the Council of State since 1923 and was given the title of Raja in 1932. Of his three sons, the eldest, Kanwar Ajit Singh, was educated at Harrow and Oxford and is now a District Officer on the railways.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh, K.C.I.E., uncle of the present Maharaja, was for many years manager of the Kapurthala estates in Oudh, a post from which he retired in 1895, on a pension equal to the salary he had been receivnig from the State. He was, for many years, a member of the Governor-General's and of the Provincial Legislative Councils and resided at Jullundur and Simla. He was the first Provincial Darbari of the Jullundur district, and in addition to his Knighthood in the Order of the Indian Empire, received the title of Raja as a hereditary distinction. He died in 1930. He adopted Christianity and all his family are Christians. His sons were educated in England. The eldest, Raja Raghbir Singh, was an Extra Assistant Commissioner and retired as a Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab. The second, Ranjindar Singh, died in 1884-85. The third, Kanwar Sir Maharaj Singh, C.I.E., served for many years with distinction under the Government of India and was lately Home Member in the United Provinces.

The fourth. Lt.-Col. Kanwar Shamsher Singh, is an officer of the Indian Medical Service. The fifth, Captain Kanwar Indarjit Singh, was killed in France during the Great War in 1914. The sixth, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanwar Dalip Singh, is a Judge of the Lahore High Court, and the seventh, Kanwar Jasbir Singh, a Collector in the United Provinces.

During the Afghan War of 1879-80 the Kapurthala State furnished a contingent of seven hundred cavalry, artillery and infantry, for service beyond the British border. The force was employed on the Bannu frontier and did good service under Sardar Nabi Bakhsh, C.I.E. In 1889 Government accepted an offer from the State to maintain a select body of troops for Imperial Service, and this force was employed in the Tirah campaign of 1897-98, in which it gained great credit.

Raja Jagatjit Singh attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1911, while he was created a G.C.S.I., and granted the title of Maharaja. His Highness has four surviving sons, the heir-apparent, Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh, Major Maharajkumar Amarjit Singh, Maharajkumar Karamjit Singh, and Maharajkumar Ajit Singh. The second son of His Highness, Maharajkumar Mahijit Singh, who was a Minister in the United Provinces died in April 1932. All his Highness's four sons received their education in England. Maharajkumar Amarjit Singh is an M.A. of the Oxford University and holds the rank of an Honorary Major in the Indian army. He was created a C.I.E. in 1925 and has been an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander in Chief. He is now Household Minister to His Highness the Maharaja and Commandant of the Kapurthala State Forces. Maharajkumar Karamjit Singh holds the office of Superintendent of Kapurthala estates in Oudh. His Highness has been permitted to call his heir-apparent the " Tikka Raja " instead of the " Tikka Sahib ".

On the outbreak of War in 1914 His Highness immediately offered the resources of his State to Government. The Imperial Service Troops went on active service to East Africa where they stayed for 3½ years and distinguished themselves. The Maharaja contributed one lakh of rupees towards their maintenance and set aside Rs. 50,000 for their allowances and other expenses while on active service. Besides he contributed Rs. 25,000 for the purchase of motor ambulance and sacrificed his claim to the extra expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,76,284 incurred by the State on their troops. In view of the efficiency of the State forces and of the expenditure involved in their maintenance the annual *nazrana* of Rs. 1,31,000 was in 1924 remitted by the Government of India. Moreover, the salute of 11 guns was raised to 13 guns permanently and 15 personal in 1918, and a permanent local salute of

15 guns was granted to him in 1921 when he was also gazetted as an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel and created a G.C.I.E. In 1926 His Highness was promoted to the honorary rank of a Colonel and appointed as Honorary Colonel of the 3rd/11th Sikh Regiment (Rattray's Sikhs). His Highness represented India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929. On the occasion of his Jubilee celebrations in 1927 His Highness was created a G.B.E.

The State was in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division prior to the establishment of the Punjab States Agency in 1921, when it was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. In 1931 His Highness was selected as a member of the second Parliamentary session of the Round Table Conference held in London. He was also present at the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of His late Majesty King George V in 1935.

The Maharaja stands fifth in order of precedence among the ruling chiefs of the Punjab and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The State was honoured by a visit from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1922. The only daughter of His Highness Maharajkumari Amrat Kaur, is married to His Highness the Raja of Mandi. The Maharaja of Kapurthala resigned the membership of the Chamber of Princes in 1933.

CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JOGENDRA SEN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., CHANDARBANSI, OF MANDI.

- AJBAR SEN (died 1534).
  - Four generations.
    - Hari Sen (died 1637).
      - Three generations.
        - Jawala Sen.
          - Shamsher Sen (died 1881).
            - Raja Surma Sen (died 1788).
              - Raja Isri Sen (died 1823).
                - Raja Balbir Sen (died 1851).
                  - Kanwar Pardhan Singh (died 1875).
                  - Kanwar Man Singh (died 1881).
                    - Kishan Singh (died 1911).
                      - RAJA SIR JOGENDRA SEN, BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. (born 1904).
                        - Tikka Yashodan Singh (born 1923).
                        - Son not named. (born 1931).
                  - Raja Bijai Sen (died 1902).
                    - Raja Bhawani Sen (died 1912).
                - Kanwar Ratan Singh (died 1858).
                  - Prem Singh (died 1909).
                    - Three sons.
                - Kanwar Kapur Singh (died 1882).
                  - Kahan Singh (died 1906).
                    - Maksudan Singh (died 1909).
                    - Shiv Singh (died 1892).
                      - Jaswant Singh (born 1890).
                    - Tholu (born 1864).
                      - Padam Singh (born 1909).
                - Kanwar Bhag Singh (died 1878).
                  - Mohan Singh (born 1862).
                    - Kesri Singh (born 1877).
                      - Two sons.
              - Raja Zalam Sen (died 1839).
                - Four generations.
              - Ude Singh (died 1840).
                - Three generations.
          - Dhur Jatia.
            - Five generations.

Area	..	..	.. 1,139 square miles.
Population	..	..	.. 207,465.
Revenue	..	..	.. Rs. 12 28,000.

TROOPS.

1. *Indian States Forces*:—

(1) His Highness' Body Guard .. 11.
(2) Jogendra Sappers and Miners 156.
(3) Palace guard .. .. 28 *plus*
Drill staff .. 3.

Mandi is the leading Hill State of the Kangra range. It is bounded on the west, north and east by Kangra and Kulu, and on the south by Suket and Bilaspur. The country is very mountainous, being intersected by two parallel ranges, from which smaller hills and spurs diverge. It is watered by the Beas river, which flows through from east to west and receives the drainage of the whole of the hill slopes. The valleys are fertile, and produce all the ordinary grains, including rice, which is grown in large quantities. There are important salt mines at Guma and Dirang, yielding a considerable profit.

The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar Bansi branch. Sen is the affix of the Chief's name, and his younger brothers take that of Singh. In the beginning of the thirteenth century the Mandi chiefs separated from the present house of Suket, and after wandering for eleven generations settled down finally at Bhin, close to Mandi, on the Beas. The existing capital was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. The history of the State is of no interest previous to the chiefship of Isri Sen, who in 1779 succeeded his father, Raja Sheo Man Sen, when only four years of age. During his rule of forty-seven years, Mandi became the successive prey of the Katoches, the Gurkhas and the Sikhs, and lost her independence for ever. Raja Sansar Chand of Kangra commenced by splitting up the State directly after Sheo Man Sen's death. He made over the Hatli district to Suket; Chuhari he gave to the Kulu Raja, while Nantpur he reserved for himself; and he carried off Raja Isri Sen to Kangra, and kept him there a prisoner for twelve years. But the State continued to stand in Isri Sen's name, being administered by his old officials, who had to pay an annual tribute of a lakh to the Katoch chief. Then came the invasion of the Gurkhas, incited by Raja Mahan Singh of Bilaspur. Isri Sen, free once more, was glad to tender his submission to Amar Singh Thapa, the Nepal General, who guaranteed him his territories in return for his neutrality in the war between the Gurkhas and the Katoches. Finally, Maharaja

Ranjit Singh appeared on the scene, bidden by the humble chief Sansar Chand, whose restless ambition was the immediate cause of all the harm that was befalling his brother princes. For five years after the beating back of the Gurkhas in 1810, Mandi was made to pay a tribute of Rs. 30,000 to the Lahore Darbar. In 1815 the demand was raised to a lakh, but fell in the following year to Rs. 50,000, at which figure it remained until the death of Isri Sen in 1826. The chiefship then devolved upon his brothers, Zalam Sen, with whom Isri Sen had been on unfriendly terms for years. Zalam Sen was forced to pay a succession duty of a lakh, and his tribute to Lahore was raised to Rs. 75,000.

In 1840 a large Sikh force was sent to Mandi under General Ventura, with the object of bringing this and other portions of the hill country into thorough subjection and preventing the possibility of danger by the retention of the State strongholds. Raja Balbir Sen, son of Isri Sen, was removed to Amritsar, and his forts were occupied by the Sikh troops. He was released in the following year on the accession of Maharaja Sher Singh, who had always exhibited a kindly feeling towards the petty rulers of the Kangra hills. The Raja's tribute was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000, but by means of heavy bribes to the Darbar officials, he was enabled to retain his country on far easier terms, and it is doubtful if he paid even half the amount assessed. He had, in common with all the Kangra Rajas, been anxious from the first to throw off the yoke of Lahore and come under British protection; but there stood in the way the obstacle of our outward friendship with the Sikh Government. The Sutlej War, however, gave him the opportunity he had longed for; and though compelled under his feudatory obligations to send levies to fight against us on the field of Aliwal, his sympathies were on our side all through, and he hastened to tender his formal submission early in 1846. He had given proof of his good faith even before Sobraon, the decisive battle of the campaign, by driving Sardar Mangal Singh Ramgarhia out of Mandi, and rescuing all forts except Kamalagarh from the Sikh garrisons. A formal *sanad* was granted to Raja Balbir Sen, bearing date the 24th October, 1846, recognising his chiefship, and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum. He was required to join the British army with his troops on the breaking out of disturbances, and he was prohibited from levying customs duties on goods passing in and out of his State. In all other respects he was practically his own master as long as he carried on his Government on civilised lines. Death sentences, however, were made subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jullundur.

A claim to the chiefship was about this time put forward by near relatives on behalf of the minor Rana Bhup Singh, a collateral of Raja

Balbir Sen in the fifth generation. His claims were based upon the allegation of his being of purer blood than his cousin; but they were not considered valid by the British Government; and his chances of success were finally ruined by a foolish attempt made by his followers to capture the palace by force. The young pretender was taken prisoner and confined for a short period in the jail at Simla.

The affairs of the State fell into confusion during the minority of Raja Bijai Sen, who was only four years of age when his father died. There was a struggle for power, in which all the officials took part, including the *Wazir* Gosaun, an arch-intriguer, whose double dealing with the Sikhs and the English in 1846 nearly brought about the ruin of the Mandi State. But he was undoubtedly the most able of the Raja's advisers, and, perhaps, the most loyal to his individual interests. He was appointed as head of the Council of Regency in 1853, and matters quieted down for some years; but in 1861 a change became necessary, and this was effected by the banishment of the Prohit Sheo Shankar, one of the members of the Council. The Raja took over the administration in 1866; but his early training and unfavourable surroundings militated against his rapid success as a ruler; and within four years of his investiture it was deemed desirable to lend him the services of an English officer to advise in matters connected with the Government of his State. This measure gave considerable strength to the administration, and the Raja was enabled within a short period to take full charge of his affairs. Early in 1889 the Raja again asked for the assistance of a British official, and Mr. H. J. Maynard, of the Bengal Civil Service, was temporarily deputed to Mandi. Again in 1899 the State finances having fallen into a most unsatisfactory state the Raja requested the Commissioner of Jullundur to have an enquiry made into them. In 1900 a *Wazir*, Padha Jiwa Nand, was appointed and some improvements were effected. The Raja was of an amiable disposition, beloved by his subjects, and liked by all who knew him. He died in 1902.

Considerable progress was effected in public works during the reign of Raja Bijai Sen; a good mule-road over the Babu Pass was made connecting Mandi with Sultanpur in Kulu, and the communications with Kangra and Hoshiarpur were also kept in thorough repair; a suspension-bridge over the Beas near the town of Mandi, was opened in 1878; and the town of Mandi was placed in postal and telegraphic communication with British India.

Kanwar Bhawani Singh, the illegitimate son of the late Raja, was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, provided the latter died without legitimate male issue. He succeeded to the chiefship of the State on his father's death with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen. Owing

to the backwardness of his education and to the disorder into which the finances of the State had fallen, it was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State, during which time the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in administrative duties. His Highness was invested with full powers in 1905. Padha Jiwa Nand continued as *Wazir* of the State till 1909 when by the Raja's orders he was supplanted by one Inder Singh. Intrigues within the State culminated in May 1909 in a serious disturbance which necessitated the despatch of troops from Simla to Mandi. Order was quickly restored by this show of force. Subsequently Tikka Rajendra Pal, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab was appointed adviser to the Raja and a Tahsildar was deputed to act as *Wazir*.

Raja Bhawani Sen was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in 1905. He attended the Imperial Coronation Darbar in 1911, and died soon after in February 1912, without leaving any heir, natural or adopted. The present ruler, the Raja's nearest male relative, Mian Jogendra Singh, a minor was selected to succeed to the *gaddi*, and was installed as Raja Jogendra Sen by the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab on 28th April, 1913. During the minority of His Highness the State was administered by Government. The post of Superintendent of the State was held successively by Mr. A. L. Gordon Walker, I.C.S., and Mr. H. W. (now Sir Herbert) Emerson, I.C.S., in conjunction with that of Settlement Officer and by the late Mr. J. R. C. Parsons, I.C.S.

On the outbreak of the Great War, the Ruler was still a minor but the State did much to encourage recruiting for the Indian army and also contributed generously to various War funds.

The young Raja, having completed his education at the Aitchison College, Lahore, married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923. The Raja's son and heir, styled the Yuvaraj, was born in December of that year. In 1924 His Highness accompanied by the Rani paid a visit to England, and on his return he underwent a course of military training with the 3rd Battalion of the 17th Dogra Regiment. In February 1935 he was invested with full ruling powers by Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Minchin, C.I.E., Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and a *sanad* conferring capital powers upon him was granted by the Government of India. The honorary rank of Lieutenant in the army was conferred on His Highness on his investiture. He visited Europe twice again in 1927 and in 1932. The dignity of the Knight Commander of the Star of India was bestowed on His Highness in 1931, when he was also promoted

to the rank of Captain. In 1930 he married as his second Rani the niece of His Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla, and she also has borne him a son.

The Raja ranks 6th in the precedence list of the Indian States in the Punjab and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

The state remained in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Commissioner, Jullundur, until the establishment of the Punjab States Agency in 1921, when it was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

The note which follows has been abstracted from a letter of the late Lord Lawrence, written in 1846, when Commissioner of the Jullundur Doab. It is of interest as giving his views concerning the Kangra Hill States in the early Punjab days:—

Shortly after the late war broke out, the Hill chiefs goaded by a sense of the injuries they had suffered in a long course of years, raised troops and threw off the Sikh yoke; they attacked, respectively, the forts and territory of which they or their ancestors had been deprived, in many instances with complete success.

These exertions, however, meritorious, do not appear to me to have had any positive effect on the results of the campaign. The Sikhs had denuded the hills of troops to strengthen their levies before Ludhiana and Ferozepore, so that the hillmen met with little opposition. As it was, all the places of any strength such as Kamlagarh, Kangra, Kotla and Nurpur, were still held by the Sikhs when the treaty was signed; and their garrisons even then successfully esisted every attempt against them.

The efforts that the Hill chiefs then made are no doubt deserving of reward, and, as being so I trust that Government will deal generously with them; but I cannot see that it is any way called on, by the nature of their service, to cede to them the greater part of these districts. Indeed, such an act would, in my judgment, be highly impolitic.

The Hill chiefs greatly exaggerate the exertions they have made and the service we have received at their hands. They think that by their own unassisted efforts they have re-conquered the inheritance of their fathers, altogether forgetting that it was on the plains of Ferozshahr and in the trenches of Sobraon that the fate of the Hill States and of the Sikh Empire was decided. I do not believe that in all the actions which occurred between the hillmen and the Sikhs, the former lost one hundred men. At Haripur, where they are said to have suffered most, their killed and wounded were thirty men; at Tera they lost one man; at Kotwallah I believe they lost four or five. The Siba chief fought against us; the Nadaun Raja remained quiescent.

Taking, therefore, their exertions and deserts into full consideration, I am of opinion that if Government maintain the chiefs in the *jagirs* which they held under the Sikh rule, and grant a money compensation to the Rajas of Tera, Jaswan and Goler, who have plunged themselves into difficulties in raising and paying troops, it will not only do all that is necessary, but wil satisfy the chiefs themselves, who do not in their hearts expect more.

It must be not forgotten that even in maintaining each chiefs in possession of his *jagir* we confer no ordinary boon. They held their tenures under the Sikh Government by the most

uncertain perhaps of all tenures—the caprice of the favourite who for the day ruled the Darbar. To secure their possessions they had but too often to sacrifice the honour of their families and their own pride; and they had to bribe the Darbar with annual presents and feed the attendant minions. All this they will now be saved.

The cases of the chiefs of Mandi and Suket are peculiar. Their country was conquered but they were allowed by the Sikhs to retain the management, and Government may, therefore, be inclined to deal more favourably with them.

The chiefs who do not recover possession of their ancient patrimo ny will, there can be little doubt, feel somewhat annoyed if Suket and Mandi are exempted from the general principle which affects the others. But the case of these Rajas and the other chiefs is essentially different, and this I have explained to them all.

It has been stated that we should obtain an excellent irregular contingent from these count-tries in the event of our restoring the chiefs; but experience would lead me to think that such is a delusion. Contingents are invariably ill-paid, half-armed, unorganised levies for a certain effort where, acting in their own country, they may be of service, but it is dangerous to trust them against their own countrymen. In short, to give away a large tract of country for the sake of such assistance would be paying for it at a ruinously high price. I would strongly ecommend our retaining possession of these hills. Even in the case of the Raja of Suket and Mandi I would only grant them the management of their possessions on trial. I thi nk we should abolish all customs throughout the country, with the exception of moderate duty at the mines on iron and salt, and all transit duties, under severe penalties. In confirming *jagirs*, the police and customs should be especially excepted. We should give the people a low assessment, and develop the resources of the country by making good roads and bridges. And while careful against doing violence to their innocent prejudices, I would, by the introduction of a strong police and careful superintendence, sternly put down all such atrocities as *sati*, in fanticide and slavery, which have hitherto prevailed.

I am convinced that if we thus act, the people will never regret their ancient rulers and hereditary chiefs, and that ten years hence the face of the country will present a new aspect. Already, with the experience the people have of our moderate assessment and even-handed justice, they have in instances come forward where their lands are in *jagir*, and requested me to take them out of the hands of their native masters. It may be asserted that while giving the country to its chief we might bind them to do all that we propose; but this appears to me to be a fallacy. While promising everything they will do nothing; their efforts simply will be directed to please or to blind the superintendent placed over them, never by legitimate means to carry out the wishes of Government; and as we shall have given them their fiefs, so shall we be bound to maintain them in possession, and all the mismanagement and oppression which they perpetrate will be attributed to us.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAJINDAR PARKASH BAHADUR OF SIRMUR.

RAJA KIRAT PRAKASH

- Raja Jagat Prakash.
- Raja Dharm Prakash.
- Raja Karam Prakash.
  - Fateh Prakash (died 1850).
    - Raja Raghbir Prakash (died 1856).
      - Raja Shamsher Prakash, G.C.S.I., (died 1898).
        - Raja Sir Surendra Bikram Prakash, K.C.S.I. (died 1911).
          - Lt.-Col. Maharaja Amar Prakash, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (died 1933).
            - MAHARAJA RAJINDAR PRAKASH (born 1913).
        - Lt.-Colonel Bir Bikram Singh, C.S.I., C.I.E. (born 1870).
          - Ran Bijai Singh.
      - Kanwar Surat Singh (died 1906).
        - Randip Singh.
          - Jagdish Singh.
          - Sarab Bhum Indar Singh.
          - Nar Bir Singh.
    - Kanwar Surjan Singh.
    - Kanwar Bir Singh (died 1882).
- Kanwar Ratan Singh.
  - Five generations.

Area	1,046 square miles.
Population	148,568.
Revenue	Rs. 6,09,000.

TROOPS.

Indian States Forces:—

(I)	Headquarters, Sirmur State Forces ...	3
	Band	38
(II)	His Highness of Sirmur's Body Guard ...	22
(III)	Sirmur Sappers and Miners ...	297

The district of Simla consists of several detached plots situated in the mountain tracts north of Ambala, enclosed between the Sutlej and

Jumna rivers. These isolated patches are scattered at considerable intervals amongst the Rajput States which cover the greater portion of the hill area, having had an existence for more than a thousand years.

The Simla hill chiefs appear to have enjoyed almost complete independence ever since their first establishment in these hills. They were apparently too insignificant to arouse the jealousy or attract the avarice of the Delhi emperors; and they had the wisdom, while fighting freely amongst themselves, to avoid giving offence to their all powerful Muslim neighbours, at whose mercy they would have been, had annexation been deemed necessary or desirable.

At the time when the British power was advancing beyond Delhi and taking under its protecting wing the chiefs of the plains south of the Sutlej the Gurkhas were quietly establishing themselves in a northern parallel line along the outer Himalayas, stopping only when they came in political contact with the Sikhs. Their sudden invasion of the western Himalayas was instigated and supported by one of the leading Simla Rajas, who, to strengthen himself against a brother chief in Kangra, had called to his aid the only power he believed could aid him. The inevitable result followed. The Gurkhas saw the country, and that it was easily retained; so they swept out the mild Rajas *en bloc* and kept the whole hill tract for themselves. The presence of the Nepalese along the British right flank, in a commanding position for harm, was a matter of concern for our officers charged with the consolidation of our power up to the foot of the hills; and when other causes brought about the Nepal War of 1815, it was thought advisable to attack the Simla posts before they were yet strong, and drive their garrisons back across the Jumna. This was done by General Ochterlony, who, with the aid of the Rajputs, took possession of the whole mountain country between the Gogra and the Sutlej. Kamaun and Dera Dun were retained as British districts, and a few patches in the hills were kept for military purposes, or because there were special reasons for excluding the original owners. But the greater part was made over to the Rajput chiefs, who had ruled until Raja Maha Chand of Bilaspur brought the plague of Gurkhas upon this once peaceful land. The Simla hill chiefs, almost to a man, co-operated with General Ochterlony in driving out the common enemy; and they have never since, it is believed, had cause, by unjust treatment or by undue interference with their rights and usages, to regret the step which they then took.

Maharaja Rajendra Prakash of Sirmur is the senior of the Rajput rulers of the Simla hills. His ancestors have occupied this country since the end of the eleventh century.

In 1803 Sirmur was conquered by the Gurkhas, and the Raja was forced to acknowledge the supremacy of the Nepal Government as a condition of his remaining in nominal power. Karam Prakash was the ruling chief in 1815, when the Gurkhas were expelled; but he was removed on the ground of his notorious profligacy and imbecility, and the chiefship passed to his eldest son, Fateh Prakash. Under a *sanad,* dated 21st September, 1815, the British Government conferred on him and his heirs in perpetuity his ancient possessions, with certain exceptions. These were the fort and *pargana* of Morni, given to the Muslim Sardar of that place for good service in the war; the Kiarda Dun, which was subsequently restored on payment of a *nazrana* of Rs. 50,000; a tract of hill country to the north of the river Giri, made over to the Raja of Keonthal, and the *parganas* of Jaunsar and Bawar, in the Dera Dun district, annexed to the British dominions. The Raja is required in case of war to join the British troops with all his forces; also to make roads throughout his territory. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

The late Raja Shamsher Prakash succeeded his father, Raghbir Prakash, in 1856. His policy was to anglicise the administration of the State. He toured *incognito* throughout India, making himself minutely acquainted with the administration of public offices. He established regular police, judicial and revenue courts, a district board and a public works department, and gave Nahan a municipality. Dispensaries, schools and post offices were opened and an attempt made to develop the iron mine at Chehta, but this proving unremunerative he established the foundry at Nahan where the well-known sugarcane mills are manufactured. His greatest achievement however was the colonization of the Kiarda Dun, hitherto a wild and densely forested tract. The land revenue of the State was also settled and proprietary rights conferred on the *zamindars*. The forests were preserved and became a source of revenue.

The Raja was in fact pre-eminently the most enlightened of the Simla hill chiefs. He received a *khilat* for service rendered in 1857, together with a salute of 7 guns, which was raised to 11 in 1867. During Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty he was appointed a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He was made a Knight Commander of the most exalted Order of the Star of India in 1876, and a Grand Commander of the same Order in 1887 in recognition of services rendered during the last Afghan War, when he despatched a contingent of two hundred infantry under command of Colonel Whiting for duty in the Kurram Valley. His salute was at the same time raised to thirteen

guns as a personal distinction, and he was accorded the honour of a return visit from His Excellency the Viceroy. The Sirmur State provides a small body of Sappers and Miners, as an Imperial Service contingent, which served with distinction in the Tirah campaign of 1897-98 under the command of Kanwar Bir Bikram Singh, a younger brother of the late Raja.

The Raja, Shamsher Prakash, first married the two daughters of the Raja of Keonthal and had two sons; Raja Surendra Bikram Prakash and Kanwar Bir Bikram Singh. Later on he again married into the house of the Thakur of Kunihar, Simla. One of his sisters married the late Raja of Lambagraon, Kangra.

After a reign of forty-two years, Raja Shamsher Prakash died in 1898, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Surendra Bikram Prakash. The Raja was very carefully educated during his father's lifetime, and for some years took a prominent part in the administration of the State under his direction, and proved himself a worthy successor of his father. He received the K.C.S.I. in 1901 and was appointed a member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1902. In 1906 he was invested with unrestricted powers to pass sentences of death upon his subjects, as a personal mark of distinction. He married the daughter of the late Raja of Suket and had one son, Tikka Amar Singh.

Raja Sir Surendra Bikram Prakash died in 1911. He was succeeded by his son, Raja Amar Prakash, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor in October 1911. The Raja was present in the Imperial Coronation Darbar held at Delhi.

On the outbreak of War in 1914, the offer of the State of their Imperial Service Sappers was accepted. They did good work in Mesopotamia but were unfortunately besieged with General Townsend's forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the corps, which was employed at the base in Basra, escaped capture. Liberal contributions were made by the Darbar towards the various War funds. His Highness also sacrificed his claim to the extra expenses amounting to Rs. 2,18,244, incurred by the Darbar on their troops while on active service.

The Raja was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India, in 1915, and for the services in connection with the War the title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction was conferred upon him in 1918 and he was at the same time gazetted an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. In 1919 he was invested with unrestricted powers to pass sentences of death upon his State subjects, as a personal mark of distinction for his life only. In 1921 he received the K.C.I.E. His Higness's son and heir (Tikka Rajendra Singh) was born in 1913. The Maharaja was granted a

personal salute of 13 guns in 1931. He and his Rani went to Europe in 1933, and there the Maharaja was taken ill and died at Vienna. He was succeeded by his son, who was installed as Maharaja Rajendra Prakash by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States in 1933.

Sirmur and Mandi are equal in rank and take precedence according to the relative seniority for the time being of their respective chiefs calculated from the date of installation in each case. The Maharaja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. He is married to the sister of His Highness the Raja of Nagod. Before 1911 the State was in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Commissioner of Delhi. It was then transferred to that of the Commissioner of Ambala until the establishment of the Punjab States Agency in 1921, when it was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The affix " Singh " to the names of the members of this family becomes " Prakash " in the case of the ruling chief, Prakash signifying in Sanskrit " come to light ".

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA ANAND CHAND OF KAHLUR, BILASPUR.

RAJA AJMER CHAND.

- Raja Devi Chand.
  - Raja Maka Chand.
    - Raja Kharak Chand (died 1836).
- Sakhat Chand.
  - Bishan Chand.
    - Raja Jagat Chand.
      - Rai Narpat Chand (died 1850).
        - Raja Hira Chand (died 1882).
          - Raja Amar Chand (died 1889).
            - Major Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (died 1931).
              - RAJA ANAND CHAND (born 1913).
                - Tikka Rajindra Chand (born 1935).
              - Mian Shiv Singh (born 1893).
            - Mian Sohan Singh (born 1881).

Area	453 square miles.
Population	100,994.
Revenue	Rs. 2,90,000.

The Rajas of Bilaspur are descended from Damghokh, ancient ruler of a state in the south-west of Rajputana. Harihar Chand, a descendant of Angok, came on a pilgrimage many centuries ago to Jwalamukhi, a sacred place near Kangra, and settled at Jhandbari close by. One of his sons took possession of Chamba; another carved out a principality for himself in Kanidon; while a third, Bir Chand, founded the State of Bilaspur. Ajit Chand, twelfth in descent from Bir Chand, conquered Nalagarh, and gave it to his brother, Suchet Chand, from whom the present ruling family of Hindur is descended.

Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion, the greater portion of the Kahlur lands Cis-Sutlej had been conquered and annexed to Hindur by the successful arms of Raja Ram Sarn, while the further districts had in the same manner fallen into the hands of Raja Sansar Chand Katoch. The Gurkhas expelled these chiefs from their conquests, and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand, as a reward

for his good offices in having invited them to conquer and hold the hill country. Raja Maha Chand, being thus an ally of the Gurkhas, refused to co-operate with the British troops under Sir David Ochterlony; and a force was accordingly moved against Bilaspur, the capital of his State. But at its near approach the Raja made overtures of submission, which were favourably received by the British Agent; and as it was considered desirable to afford an example of British clemency to the other hill chiefs, he was confirmed in all his hereditary possessions on the left bank of the Sutlej, on the stipulation that he would discontinue his connection with the Gurkhas and acknowledge the supremacy of the new power. He was granted a *sanad* in 1815, confirming him in his territories, under the obligation of supplying troops and carriage in case of war, and of making good roads through his State. Raja Maha Chand was succeeded by his son, Kharak Chand, a chief of bad character and dissolute habits. He died childless in 1836, and the State might have been treated as a lapse to the Government had it been deemed desirable to incorporate it with the remainder of our hill territory. But as a portion of the lands were situated Trans-Sutlej, and their appropriation would have brought us into immediate contact with the Lahore Darbar, a proceeding at that time much deprecated, it was settled that a successor should be found among the collateral relatives of the deceased. Raja Jagat Chand was thus chosen and declared to be the heir as nearest of kin to the late chief in the collateral line, both having a common ancestor in Raja Ajmer Chand. Shortly after the death of Raja Kharak Chand in 1836, and while the question of succession was still in abeyance, one of his widows, the sister of Fateh Prakash of Sirmur, declared herself pregnant, and subsequently reported to the Agent the birth of a son to the deceased Raja. The lady's statement being considered doubtful, an enquiry was instituted by Sir G. R. Clerk, which resulted in the child being declared supposititious; and the claims made in his behalf to the succession were disallowed. Subsequently, the Sirmur Rani organised an insurrection, having for its object the deposition of Jagat Chand. She was joined by a considerable portion of the inhabitants of Kahlur and by adherents from the other side of the Sutlej, and was thus enabled to drive out the reigning chief and got possession of the capital, Bilaspur. This rebellion was only quelled, and the reigning chief restored, by the advance of a body of British troops. The Rani was removed from Kahlur and directed to live at Sabathu, which thenceforward became the centre of plots and intrigues organised under her auspices with the object of advancing the claims of her alleged child; and in the beginning of 1849 she was deported to Nahan and placed in charge of the Raja, who was made responsible for her good behaviour.

Raja Jagat Chand had a son named Narpat Chand, who, in consequence of his dissolute and intemperate life, fell into a state of imbecility. He died in 1850, leaving one son, Hira Chand, who succeeded his grandfather as Raja and held the chiefship until his death in 1882. In 1847, on the annexation of the Jullundur Doab, the Raja was confirmed in possession of the Kahlur lands on the right bank of the Sutlej which he had previously held from the Sikhs under terms of allegiance and payment of tribute, and for services rendered during the Mutiny was given a salute of seven guns, which was subsequently increased to eleven. The British Government excused the tribute payment, but required the Raja to abolish transit duties.

In 1867, the request of Raja Hira Chand for the restoration of the *parganas* of Bassee and Bacheetu, which had originally belonged to the Kahlur family, was granted on condition of his paying an annual *nazrana* of Rs. 8,000. These *parganas* had been seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819 and conferred on the Majithia family. At the close of the First Sikh War, the grant was continued by the British Government to Sardar Lehna Singh Majithia for his life and it lapsed on his death.

The late Raja Amar Chand, whose mother belonged to the Rajpur family in Ambala, died in 1889. Bije Chand, his elder son by a Rani of the Garhwal family, succeeded him as Raja of Bilaspur. He was connected by marriage with the Rajas of Lambagraon and Punch. He himself had married a daughter of the Raja of Mankot. Raja Bije Chand was born in 1873, and when he succeeded his father, Amar Chand, was about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished; but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. The young ruler's administration was at first quite satisfactory, but after some years it caused trouble. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02, and the Raja was called upon to appoint a *Wazir* approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions which his conduct had rendered it necessary to impose in the interests of the administration of the State. These conditions were not accepted by the Raja who refused to return to his State from Benares, where he had been staying for some time past. He was in consequence deprived of his powers as a ruling chief, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a manager appointed by Government. In 1908, however, the Raja wrote consenting to the conditions laid down by Government and was permitted to return from Benares. His powers were then restored to him. The Raja attended

the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1911, on which occasion he was appointed a Companion of the Star of India.

On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness offered his personal services and resources of his State to Government. His services in connection with the War were recognised by the conferment of a K.C.S.I. on him in 1917, and two years later he was appointed an Honorary Captain and attached to the 41st Dogras. He was promoted to the honorary rank of Major in January 1921. In 1922 His Highness visited Delhi on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A *sanad* conferring the power of capital sentence was granted to the ruler of the State by the Government of India. In 1927 the Government of India sanctioned the abdication of His Highness Raja Sir Bije Chand, K.C.I.E., and the succession of his minor son, Tikka Anand Chand. The latter was born in 1913, and during his minority the administration was carried on by a Council of Administration. The young Raja was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he completed his studies by standing first in the post-diploma examination. He then received administrative training in the Gurgaon district and later in his own State and was invested with the full ruling powers by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, at Bilaspur in January 1933. Two years earlier he had been married to the daughter of the Raja of Jubbal. In 1935 was born his son and heir named Rajendra Chand. The Raja is a member of the Chamber of Princes and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He ranks 8th in order of precedence amongst the States of the Punjab. Until the establishment of the Punjab States Agency in 1921, the State was in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, but afterwards it was placed in direct relations with the Government of India, through the agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

The ex-Raja died at Benares in November 1931.

RAJA PADAM SINGH, C.S.I., OF BASHAHR.

RAJA UDAI SINGH.

Raja Ram Singh. — Mian Shamhindar Singh.

Mian Shamhindar Singh: Seven generations.

Raja Ram Singh's sons: Raja Udar Singh. — Bhim Chand.

Bhim Chand: Four generations.

Raja Udar Singh.

Raja Ugar Singh (died 1811).

Raja Mahindar Singh (died 1850).

Raja Mahindar Singh's sons: Raja Shamsher Singh (died 1914). — Mian Fateh Singh (died 1876).

Raja Shamsher Singh's sons: Tikka Raghunath Singh, C.I.E. (died 1898). — RAJA PADAM SINGH, C.S I. (born 1873).

Tikka Raghunath Singh: Kanwar Marendar Singh (died 1899).

Raja Padam Singh's sons: Tikka Davindar Singh (died 1922). — Kanwar Jagjit Singh (born 1904). — Kanwar Ranbir Singh (died 1911). — Kanwar Bir Bahadur Singh (born 1934). — Kanwar (not yet named).

Kanwar Ranbir Singh: Hardev Singh (born 1920).

Area	3,820 square miles.
Population	100,192.
Revenue	Rs. 3 84,300.
Military Forces	*Nil.*
Serviceable guns	4.
Salute	9 guns (personal).

The Bashahr ruling family claims descent from the celebrated Sri Krishan of Hindu mythology. Parduman, grandson of the deity, is said to have journeyed from Dwarka to Shunatpur, and there married the daughter of the ruler, Bavasa Deo, whom he presently slew, taking the kindgdom for himself. Raja Padam Singh, now at the head of the State, can trace his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty one generations. In 1803 Bashahr was seized by the Gurkhas with the other mountainous tracts between the Ghagra and the Sutlej. In the war with Nepal which followed, the British Government deemed it

expedient to expel the Gurkhas from these territories and drive them back upon their own border. It should be noted that the Gurkhas started upon their career of conquest under the pressing invitation of the Raja of Bilaspur, who was desirous of having their assistance in checking the encroachments of Sansar Chand, the famous Katoch chief of Kangra, and of Raja Ram Sarn, the no less celebrated ruler of Hindur.

As the British forces at the disposal of General Ochterlony were small, and their object was not so much an extension of their own territory as the keeping of the Nepalese within reasonable limits, it was determined to secure the co-operation of the subjugated chiefs by offering them restoration, and guaranteeing their future independence in the event of their taking the British side in the quarrel. This the Simla Rajas did, with the one exception of Bilaspur, who considered himself bound to adhere to the fortunes of his old allies.

At the end of the war, a *sanad* was granted to the minor Raja Mahendra Singh, grandfather of the present ruler of Bashahr, confirming him in all his ancient possessions, except Rawin, which was transferred to the Raja of Keonthal, to whom it had originally belonged, and Kotguru, which was kept as a British possession. There was no hardship involved in the retention of Kotguru, so far as the Bashahr State was concerned; but the Raja of Kulu had perhaps some reason to complain. Shortly before the Gurkha invasion the Rana of Kot Khai, to whom Kotguru belonged, made over this portion of his State for management to the Raja of Kulu, as it was far removed from Kot Khai proper, and the people had got out of his control. The Kulu chief gladly accepted the charge; but after a stewardship of short duration, he ignored the rights of the real owner and incorporated Kotguru with his own lands on the other side of the Sutlej. Kotguru thus remained for ten years under the rule of the Raja of Kulu. His title was, however, never recognised by the chief of Bashahr, whose border touched the Kotguru district, and who wished to secure it for himself. It was the pleasantest of all the hill tracts, consisting of a low range of hills sloping down to a strategical bend in the Sutlej, with plots of flat ground, and some good military posts, including the fort of Hatu, said to be the key of the country for miles around. The Bashahr Raja accordingly entered into possession of Kotguru, and slew the Raja of Kulu who attempted to keep it for himself; and the dead Raja's body was only given up to his relatives on their promise to withdraw all claim to Kotguru. Bashahr was in possession only a very few months before the coming of the Gurkhas, and had therefore no real right to object to a cession of this estate to the British when the rest of the territory was restored on the conclusion of the Nepalese War. The State was

handed over subject to a tribute payment of Rs. 15,000 per annum. This sum was reduced to Rs. 3,945 in 1847, in compensation for the abolition of transit duties.

Raja Shamsher Singh succeeded his father in 1850. His conduct during the Mutiny was open to some doubt. He kept back his tribute, and in other ways exhibited a scepticism in the stability of British rule. Officials travelling through his territories were treated with discourtesy, and the ordinary supplies were withheld. Lord William Hay, Deputy Commissioner, applied to have a force despatched to Rampur; but there were no troops to spare, and the crisis passed off without action on either side. It was proposed after the rebellion to set the Raja aside and place the State in charge of the Superintendent of Simla; but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable, and all that had happened was condoned.

Raja Shamsher Singh's rule was not satisfactory in any respect, and in 1886 advantage was taken of his son, Raghunath Singh, having attained his majority, to place him in administrative charge of the State. Raghunath Singh administered its affairs ably until his death in 1898 and was awarded with a Companionship in the Order of the Indian Empire. After his death the Raja made an attempt to resume his powers, but Government interfered, and Rai Sahib Mangat Ram, an official, was appointed *Wazir* and subsequently manager of the State, an office which he discharged with success until 1914. He governed the State well and wisely.

Raja Shamsher Singh died in 1914 and was succeeded by his second son, the present ruler, Raja Padam Singh. In recognition of his War services the Raja was granted a personal salute of nine guns and in 1930 was created a C.S.I. He is connected by marriage with the houses of Dhadi and Lambagraon (Kangra district). Tikka Birbadhar Singh born of the marriage with the Dhadi Rani is the heir to the *gaddi*.

The Bashahr territories are the largest in extent of all the Simla States; but the people are poor, the population sparse, the revenues small, and the country generally backward in every sense. The capital, Rampur, is a picturesque little town on the banks of the Sutlej, and is famous for its wool trade. The well known Rampur *chadars* of commerce were originally made here; but the better imitations of Ludhiana, Amritsar and Kashmir have driven the genuine article out of the market. Bashahr has an ancient commercial treaty with Tibet in accordance with which the wool trade is conducted and presents are exchanged every third year.

The Bashahr forests were leased to the British Government in 1877, for a period of fifty years, at an annual rental of Rs. 10,000. In 1928

the lease was renewed for a further period of 25 years at an annual rental of Rs. 1,00,000. A settlement of the land revenue was made in the time of Tikka Raghunath Singh, under the advice of the Superintendent, Hill States. The State has four serviceable guns but no military forces. The petty estates of Khaneti and Delath are tributaries of Bashahr.

The State was formerly in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Superintendent, Simla Hill States. On 1st October, 1936, however, it was included in the newly created Punjab Hill States Agency, and is now in relation with the Government of India, through the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, and the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States. It ranks 4th in the Punjab Hill States Agency and 11th amongst the States of the Punjab States Agency.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD ALI KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., OF MALERKOTLA.

SHAIKH SADAR-UD-DIN KHAN (SADAR-I-JAHAN) (died 1515).

Four generations.

Nawab Bazid Khan (died 1659).

Nawab Firoz Khan (died 1672).

Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan (died 1712).

Nawab Ghulam Hussain Khan (died 1734). — Seven sons.
Nawab Jamal Khan (died 1759).
Six other sons.

Nawab Bhikan Khan (died 1764).
Nawab Bahadur Khan (died 1766).
Umar Khan (died 1778). — Two generations.
Asadullah Khan (died 1782). — Muhammad Ali Khan.
Nawab Ataullah Khan (died 1810).
Amanat Khan (dead).

Nawab Wazir Ali Khan (died 1821).
Fateh Khan.
Rahmat Ali Khan (died 1852).
Two other sons.

Nawab Amir Ali Khan (died 1846).
Faizullah Khan (dead).
Faiz Talab Khan. — Yaqub Ali Khan (died 1850).
Kale Khan (dead).
Dilawar Ali Khan (died 1861).
Saadat Ali Khan.

Nawab Mahbub Ali Khan (died 1857).
Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan (died 1908).
Wilayat Ali Khan.
Akbar Ali Khan.
Inayat Ali Khan (died 1923). — Obaidullah Kha (died 1889).

Nawab Sikander Ali Khan (died 1871).
Himmat Khan (died 1831).
Daler Khan (died 1832). — Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1878).

Rustam Ali Khan (died 1865). — Nurullah Khan.
Two other sons.

Sahibzada Ishaq Ali Khan (died 1884).
Lieutenant-Colonel NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD ALI KHAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (born 1881).
Sahibzada Jafar Ali Khan, O.B.E. (born 1886). — Sahibzada Ghulam Muhammad Khan (died 1920).

Sahibzada Ghaus Muhammad Khan (died 1860).
Sahibzada Raushan Ali Khan (died 1863).

Ahsan Ali Khan (died 1907). — Two generations.
Baqar Ali Khan (died 1908).
Muhammad Ali Khan, — Two generations.
Khan Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan (dead).
Yusaf Ali Khan (died 1901).

Khan Rashid Ali Khan (born 1904).
Khan Khurshid Ali Khan (born 1908).

Wali-Ahd Iftikhar Ali Khan
Sahibzada Mehdi Ali Khan
Sahibzada Mumtaz Ali Khan
Sahibzada Khurshid Ali
Sahibzada Altaf Ali
Sahibzada Amjad

Area	165 square miles.
Population	83,072.
Revenue.	Rs. 8,50,000.
I.—*Troops*—	
(*i*) Malerkotla Sappers and Miners ..	233 *plus* depôt strength 62.
(*ii*) Malerkotla Body Gaurd.. ..	40.
(*iii*) Malerkotla Infantry	153 *plus* depôt strength 73.
II.—*Other Military Forces*—	
(*i*) Artillery	50
(*ii*) Infantry	20 (Band).

The State is surrounded by Nabha and Patiala territories on all sides except the north, where it skirts the Ludhiana district.

The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi emperors. Their ancestor, Shaikh Sadar-ud-din, received a gift of 58 villages near Ludhiana and a dowry of three lakhs of rupees when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodhi. Sadar-ud-din is said to have settled at a place called Bhumsi on a tributary of the Sutlej, and to have then restored a ruined town called Malhergarh, founded by Malher Singh, a descendant of Raja Bhim Sen. This town afterwards became known as Malher or Maler. The present ruling family is descended from Shaikh Isa, the offspring of the marriage of Shaikh Sadar-ud-din to the Lodhi princess.

The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 on Bazid Khan, the fifth in descent from Sadar-ud-din, by the Emperor Shah Alamgir. Bazid Khan in the same year founded the fortified town of Kotla and the State was henceforth called Maler Kotla. He considerably increased the area of his possessions, as he received the *parganas* of Kadirabad and Naugawan from the Emperor. Nawab Sher Muhammad assisted the Emperor in opposing the rising power of the Sikhs, whom he defeated at Chamkaur near Ropar. It was at this battle that Guru Tegh Bahadur was captured, and was sent to Delhi under an escort commanded by Ghulam Hussain Khan, the eldest son and successor of Sher Muhammad. Ghulam Hussain Khan was a man of weak disposition and after a short reign abdicated in favour of his brother, Jamal Khan, retaining for himself only a small *jagir* in the State, which his descendants still enjoy.

Jamal Khan was a vigorous and able ruler, and succeeded in making his State practically independent, though he remained nominally under

the yoke of the Mughal emperors. It was in his time that the Sikhs became powerful on the south side of the Sutlej, and Jamal Khan was in continual conflict with Raja Ala Singh of Patiala and other Sikh chiefs. He joined with Zain Khan in repelling the Sikh attack on Sirhind in 1761, and was ultimately slain in an attempt to recover Ropar, which had been wrested from the Durranis by Raja Ala Singh. On his death the chiefship passed to his eldest son, Bhikan Khan, the younger sons receiving *jagirs*. Bhikan Khan died in 1764, and his brother, Bahadur Khan, succeeded him as Nawab, Bhikan Khan's two sons being minors. Their mother did not consent to this arrangement, and a period of civil war resulted, during which Bahadur Khan and his brother found themselves stripped by the Phulkian Sikhs of all their possessions, with the exception of a few villages in the immediate vicinity of Maler Kotla. Many of these were recovered later on by Umar Khan, brother of Bahadur Khan, who on his brother's death became guardian of the minor Wazir Khan. Umar Khan succeeded in composing the family quarrels, and made peace with Amar Singh of Patiala through the intervention of the chief of Raikot. On Umar Khan's death in 1778, he was succeeded by his brother, Asad-ullah Khan, the fourth son of Jamal Khan, who, however, himself died four years later, when the fifth son, Ata-ullah Khan, became *de facto* Nawab, though his nephew Wazir Khan was now twenty-seven years old. Ata-ullah Khan was foolish enough to attempt the seizure of some Patiala villages at the instigation of Diwan Nanu Mal, a disgraced servant of Raja Sahib Singh. He was defeated by the Patiala forces, and was glad shortly afterwards to crave the Raja's assistance against the celebrated Bedi Sahib Singh of Una, who had declared a holy war against the Afghans of Maler Kotla on the ground that they were killers of kine, and that the late Nawab Sher Muhammad had converted to Islam a woman of Guru Gobind Singh's family whom he had married. The Bedi sacked Maler Kotla, in spite of Ata-ullah Khan's gallant resistance and only retired when threatened by the Patiala army. Ata-ullah Khan joined General Lake in his capaign against the Mahrattas in 1803, and remained with his army in the field till the victory of Laswari made the British masters of the Cis-Sutlej territory.

Maler Kotla next suffered at the hands of Maharaja Ranjit Singh who in 1809 demanded an indemnity of Rs. 1,50,000. Two-thirds of this sum were paid at once. For the remaining Rs. 50,000, five villages were mortgaged to the Maharaja, who despite the remonstrances of Sir Charles Matcalfe, established military posts in Maler Kotla and left his Tahsildars to recover the money from the State. By the treaty of 1809 the State came under the protection of the British, and the Sikh

officials and military posts were then removed. Rahmat Ali Khan, son of Ata-ullah Khan, assisted Sir David Ochterlony with carriage and supplies during the Gurkha War in the Simla hills. His brother, Fazl Ali, served at the siege of Bharatpur in command of a small body of irregulars locally raised. Rahmat Ali again assisted the British during the Sutlej campaign of 1846, furnishing a contingent of seven hundred infantry, which was commanded by his son, Dilawar Ali Khan, grandfather of the present Nawab. Their services were rewarded with the gift of the villages of Maharna, Fatehpur and Rasulpur, now a portion of the State.

On the death of Ata-ullah Khan in 1810, Wazir Khan laid his claim to the chiefship before Sir David Ochterlony, Rahmat Ali Khan also claiming as his father's heir. The decision was in favour of Wazir Khan, and it was laid down that the rule of primogeniture should in future regulate the decision. Rahmat Ali Khan was much aggrieved at this decision, and he and his sons always regarded Wazir Khan and his descendants as usurpers.

There is little of interest to record regarding the reigns of Wazir Khan and his three successors. In 1839 the Nawab Amir Khan sent a contingent to serve in the Kabul War, and he himself was present for a time with the British forces on the frontier. He also furnished a force to assist in the Gurkha War of 1840, and for his services in the Second Sikh War he received the title of "His Highness" and the right to a salute of nine guns.

The last of Wazir Khan's line was Sikandar Ali Khan, who died in 1871, leaving no surviving son. A *sanad* conferring the right of adoption had been granted to him in 1861, under which he nominated Ibrahim Ali Khan, the eldest son of his cousin, Dilawar Ali Khan, as his heir. This appointment was contested by Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who claimed to be nearer of kin, as descended from Bahadur Khan, the second son of Nawab Jamal Khan. But Government confirmed the testament, and the Nawabship passed to Ibrahim Ali Khan, father of the present chief. The opportunity was taken to entrust to the Nawab alone the power which had hitherto been shared by all the cousins. The head of each branch had been exercising semi-independent power in his own holding, even within the town of Kotla itself, to the manifest injury of the State interests. The brothers were perpetually quarelling and referring their pettiest disputes to the Ambala Commissioner. Under the new procedure the Nawab alone was permitted to exercise judicial and police powers within his territories, and the interference of his brother, Inayat Ali Khan, and of the six cousins, was confined to the control of revenue matters affecting their own *jagirs*. Ghulam

Muhammad Khan was, however, allowed to continue to exercise for his lifetime the judicial functions he had enjoyed during the rule of the late Nawab, but his sons are in the position of ordinary *jagirdars*.

In the year following Ibrahim Ali Khan's accession the town of Maler Kotla was attacked by a band of Sikh fanatics known as Kukas, who proclaimed a campaign against the Muslim and Christian kine-killing races, much in the lines of Bedi Sahib Singh's agitation in the past century. After murdering several innocent persons they fell back on the Patiala border, where they were secured without much trouble and taken in handcuffs to Maler Kotla. There they were executed without trial to the number of forty-nine by the Deputy Commissioner of Ludhiana, who acted under the impression that an immediate and terror-striking example was necessary to prevent a spread of the movement through the adjoining Sikh districts. It is not now supposed that the rising was of grave political importance. Ram Singh, leader of the sect, refused to countenance the mad attempt of his more zealous disciples, and he actually warned the police of what was about to happen. Their plans were, in fact, too crude and ill-arranged to give grounds for anxiety. It was nevertheless deemed advisable to deport Ram Singh to Rangoon in spite of his protest of innocence, and he died there.

In 1877 the Nawab was invited to the Imperial Assemblage held at Delhi on the occasion of the proclamation of Her Majesty as Empress of India. He was then granted an additional salute of two guns as a distinction personal to himself.

The death of his eldest son, Ishaq Ali Khan, in 1884, followed closely by the death of his Begum, affected the Nawab's reason, and he withdrew from wordly affairs. The State had then to be placed under the management of a Superintendent appointed by Government, and this arrangement lasted up to 1903, when Sahibzada Ahmad Ali Khan, the heir-apparent, took charge of it from the Nawab of Loharu, the last Superintendent. During the latter's tenure of office many improvements were carried out, such as the construction of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway and the organization of the company of Imperial Service Sappers.

From the 1st February 1905, the Sahibzada was made Regent of the State subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur. He was invited to Lahore on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales in November 1905.

Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan died of cholera in August 1908, and the Sahibzada then succeeded him as Nawab. He was installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on

January 5th, 1909. Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan enjoys a personal salute of 11 guns.

The State Sappers did good service during the Tirah campaign of 1897 and their work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on. Their Commandant received the title of a Companion of the Indian Empire. In November 1906 the Viceroy, Lord Minto, visited the State.

The present Ruler, Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., succeeded his father and was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor in January 1909. The Nawab was present at the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1911 and at the ceremonies connected with the State entry of the Viceroy in the following year.

On the outbreak of the war in 1914, the Nawab offered his Imperial Service Sappers and the resources of the State. The Sappers were employed first in France and Belgium and then in Mesopotamia and subsequently on the North-West frontier during the third Afghan War. His Highness contributed generously to the various funds and made a munificent donation towards the expenses of the Indian Expeditionary Force, besides helping in various other ways. The number of the inhabitants of the State who served during the Great War was 31·7 per cent of the eligible males in the State. This figure was unsurpassed by any other Indian State in the Punjab. A *sanad* conferring capital powers upon the ruler was granted in 1922 by the Government of India. Earlier His Highness was made a K.C.S.I. in 1915, an Honorary Major in the Indian army in 1916, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1919 and a K.C.I.E. in 1921. In 1917 a salute of 11 guns, two of which he had formerly enjoyed as a personal distinction, was made permanent. His Highness is related by marriage to the ruling families of Tonk and Rampur. He visited Delhi on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Sahibzada Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, who was born in 1904, is the heir-apparent. His Highness had two other sons; Sahibzada Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan and Muhammad Altaf Ali Khan. The latter had received military training in England as an honorary cadet at Sandhurst.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The present ruler is, as a personal honour, entitled to a return visit from the Viceroy. Maler Kotla ranks tenth amongst the States of the Punjab. In 1913 the State was transferred from the political charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, to

that of the Political Agent, Bahawalpur Agency, and in 1921, on the establishment of the Punjab States Agency, the State was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

Some mention must be made here of the collateral relations of the ruling family of Malerkotla, who are known as the *Khawanin*. They are descendants of Nawab Bahadur Khan, and at the time of the publication of the last edition were represented by the sons of Khan Sahib Ghulam Muhammad Khan, mentioned above. On Ghulam Muhammad Khan's death in 1878, his estates and his share in the State passed to his five sons, and the eldest, Ahsan Ali Khan, succeeded to his father's seat in Provincial Darbars. He died in 1907. Amongst other brothers, the most prominent was the late Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan. He was born in 1875, and received his early education in the Aitchison College, Lahore. He later entered the Government College, Lahore, and after passing his Intermediate Examination he went to Cambridge where he remained for two years. On his return from Europe in 1900 he made his permanent residence at Lahore and began taking part in the public life of the province. In 1910 he was appointed Prime Minister of the Patiala State. In 1911 on the occasion of the Delhi Darbar he was invested with the C.S.I., and in the same year was appointed a member of the Imperial Legislative Council at Calcutta. In 1920, after the introduction of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms he was elected a member of the Council of State representing the Punjab Muslims. He remained a member of that Council for five years. In 1926 he was elected by the Central Punjab Muslims as their representative in the Indian Legislative Assembly and continued to work in this capacity until his death in 1933.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan rendered meritorious services to the British Government. He was granted land during the Great War and also created a Knight Bachelor. His services in connection with the third Aghan War and the Punjab disturbances were greatly appreciated by the then head of the province. He was one of the founders of the Punjab Chiefs' Association, and was elected its honorary Secretary in 1917, which office he held till his death. He was also associated with the new constitutional scheme, having served on the Indian Statutory Commission in 1929 and the Indian Franchise Committee in 1932. In 1930 he was sent as an Indian delegate to the League of Nations. Besides he was President of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore, for ten years; and was a Vice-President of the All-India Muslim League and of the Punjab Historical Society. He was a Fellow of the Punjab

University and a member of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan left behind two sons and two daughters. The elder son, Khan Rashid Ali Khan, who, after the death of his father, is the prominent member of the second branch of the ruling house of Maler Kotla, took his diploma in 1920 from the Aitchison College, Lahore. After gradating from the Government College, Lahore, he proceeded to England and studied at Cambridge for some time. In 1928 he accompanied his father as Secretary on his tour of India and Burma when the latter was a member of the Indian Central Committee working with the Indian Statutory Commission. He proceeded to England again in 1929 and was called to the Bar. He also travelled on the continent and in Egypt. Khan Rashid Ali Khan, who has now returned to Lahore, is a member of the All-India Muslim League and of the General Council of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore and is well-known in the political and social life of the city. The younger, Khan Khurshid Ali Khan, received his early education privately and later read at the Cambridge Preparatory School at Derha Dun for some time. He then went over to England for two years. In 1930 he served as his father's secretary at Geneva, and travelled in Europe, Egypt and India. He is a member of the All-India Muslim League, the General Council of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam and an honorary Ex-Secretary of the Punjab Unionist Party. He has recently been nominated as a member of the Council of State. Besides their ancestral estate in Maler Kotla, the brothers own extensive property in the districts of Lahore, Ludhiana, Hissar, Sheikhupura, Simla and in New Delhi.

Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan's elder daughter, Qudsia Begum, is married to the *Taaluqdar* of Sandila in the United Provinces and is Deputy President of the United Provinces Legislative Council. The younger, Qaisra Begum, is a graduate of the Punjab University.

Since the death of Ghulam Muhammad Khan the relations of the *Khawanin* with the ruling branch of the family have been strained. The co-parcenary nature of the Maler Kotla family has, however, been recognised by Government and the *Khawanin* are not required to present *nazars* to the ruling chiefs but present *peshkash* only and attend but one Darbar a year. The *Khawanin* contribute 10 per cent of their revenues towards the maintenance of the Imperial Service Sappers and 14 per cent towards the State administration.

RAJA JOGINDAR SINGH OF HINDUR, NALAGARH.

- GAJEH SINGH.
  - Raja Ram Sarn Singh (died 1849).
    - Raja Bije Singh (died 1857).
    - Fateh Singh (died 1872).
      - Kesri Singh (died 1875).
        - Bhagwan Singh (died 1916).
          - Gobardhan Singh (died 1920).
            - Brij Mohan Singh (born 1908).
          - Raghbir Singh (born 1895).
            - Mukandan Singh (born 1926).
    - Raja Agar Singh (died 1876).
      - Raja Isri Singh (died 1911).
      - RAJA JOGINDAR SINGH (born 1877).
        - Tikka Surindar Singh (born 1922).
        - Kanwar Arimardan Singh (died 1929).
    - Bir Singh (died 1873).

Area		256 square miles.
Population		50,016
Revenue		Rs. 2,16,275
Forces..	Local Military Force	71
	Guns	2
Salute		*Nil.*

The chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput, who came from Garh Chanderi. The fort at Ramshahr, which commands a splendid view of the plains towards Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur, as well as of the snowy peaks of Chamba, is said to have been erected as a capital when the families were still united. It was largely added to, and repaired by Rajas Agar Singh and Ram Sarn, father and grandfather of the present chief. Raja Ram Sarn died at the age of eighty-six, having enjoyed a reign of about sixty years. He was expelled for a short period by the Gurkhas, and had to flee to Basal in Hoshiarpur. He then settled at Palasi, a fine fort on the plains between Nalagarh and Rupar, living there for ten years. In the early part of his reign he had so extended his conquests that he was paramount from Palasi to Matiana, and eastwards as far as Ajmirgarh on the Jumna. Sabathu was also his, held by the Kardar Dharma Negi. But Sirmur escaped his grasp.

The Gurkhas, at the invitation of the Bilaspur Raja, came from Nepal through the hills in 1803, and broke the power of Ram Sarn and all the hill chiefs. The fort of Ramshahr was besieged by Gurkhas and Kahlurias; and though it was provided with large tanks and

granaries, the garrison was obliged to capitulate after a struggle which lasted three years. Then in 1814 came Sir David Ochterlony and his forces. A battle was fought at the pass of Ramshahr, and another at Lohar Ghati near Malaun. In the latter, Bhagta Thapa, the Gurkha Commander, was slain; and the campaign practically came to an end.

Ram Sarn joined General Ochterlony when war was declared. Besides his natural dislike for the Gurkhas, he had to take his revenge upon the Bilaspur chief who had caused all the trouble by calling in the foreigners. To the British he behaved with consistent loyalty, and on the conclusion of the campaign was rewarded by being reinstated in his ancestral estates. To his credit it should be recorded that he absolutely refused to take over the districts he himself had recently conquered and annexed. He perhaps felt, when too late, that by his own ambition he had goaded the people of Bilaspur to measures which they could only have adopted in their last extremity.

In 1815 the hilly district of Barauli, which passed to the Government as an escheat by the extinction of the reigning family, was offered to Raja Ram Sarn as a reward for his services in the war; but he refused it on the ground of the difficulty of administration owing to its distance from Hindur, and of his resolve not to add to his dominions. The tract was accordingly transferred to another chief for the sum of Rs. 8,500, which amount was accounted for to Ram Sarn. Subsequently, Barauli again passed into the possession of the British, and now forms a portion of the Simla district, and includes the cantonment of Sabathu. Three Barauli villages were made over to the Maharaja of Patiala in 1830, in exchange for four villages now incorporated with the township of Simla, which was in that year regularly founded by contributions of territory from Patiala and Keonthal.

Raja Ram Sarn also received an indemnity of one lakh of rupees when, after the Nepalese War, he returned the Satgarha forts to the Raja of Bilaspur, from whom he had taken them. This sum he expended in improving and strengthening the fort of Palasi lower down in the plains, now one of the strongest on the banks of the Upper Sutlej.

On the death of Raja Bije Singh without sons in 1857, a doubt arose regarding the succession, as Ram Sarn's other sons were not true Rajputs, being the offspring of a Brahmin mother. The question was left pending for three years, at the end of which period Agar Singh, brother of Bije Singh, was appointed ruler. He was the most intelligent of Ram Sarn's sons, having acted as *Wazir* and virtual manager of the State during his father's later years. He had, moreover, behaved loyally

during the Mutiny. His elder brother, Fateh Singh, was passed over as being of unsound mind.

Raja Isri Singh succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. He was not a capable ruler and the administration was entrusted to a Council. On his death in 1911 he was succeeded by his brother, Raja Jogendra Singh, the present ruler. Raja Jogenda Singh was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and acquired administrative experience during his brother's reign by working for some time as *Wazir*.

During his reign the State has made great progress. Its finances have been placed on a sound footing. The settlement of the *Pahar ilaqa* was completed in 1924 and that of the Des *ilaqa* was revised in 1926. The settlement of the State forests was concluded in 1932, and a new working plan enforced from 1935. The Isri School has been raised to the High standard. A large number of Primary schools have been opened. Education has been made free. The Co-operative movement has been introduced and there are now 56 societies in the State with a Central Co-operative Bank established at Nalagarh. A new dispensary for the *Pahar ilaqa* has been opened at Ram Shahr and a veterinary hospital and Ayur Vedic Aushadhalya have also been instituted. Several roads have been metalled and a bridge thrown across the Sirsa stream in memory of the late Emperor's Jubilee. The administration is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency. The Raja is bound by his *sanad* to assist with his troops in time of war and to pay a fixed tribute.

The Raja lives at Nalagarh, a thriving town about twelve miles north of Rupar. His territories are bounded on the north by Bilaspur, on the south and west by the Ambala district, and on the east by Baghal, Mailog and Patiala.

Nalagarh is in political relations with the Government of India through the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency, and the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States. It ranks 5th in the Punjab Hill States Agency and 13th in the Punjab States Agency. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

RAJA HAMENDRA SEN, C.S.I., OF KEONTHAL.

- **BHUP SEN.**
  - **Raghunath Sen.**
    - **Raja Sansar Sen** (died 1862).
      - **Raja Mohendra Sen** (died 1882).
        - **Raja Balbir Sen** (died 1901).
          - **Tikka Ugar Singh** (died 1892).
          - **Raja Bije Sen** (died 1916).
            - **RAJA HAMENDRA SEN, C.S.I.** (born 1905).
              - **Tikka Hitendra Singh** (born 1925).
              - **Kanwar Dalip Singh** (born 1928).
            - **Kanwar Indar Bikram Singh** (born 1911).
        - **Kanwar Hira Singh** (died 1892).
        - **Kanwar Surat Singh** (died 1924).
        - **Kanwar Shiv Singh** (died 1917).
        - **Kanwar Randhir Singh** (died 1926).
          - **Mian Umed Singh** (born 1895).
            - **Mian Lakshman Singh** (born 1922).
            - **Mian Ajit Singh** (born 1924).
            - **Mian Rupeshwar Singh** (born 1935).
        - **Kanwar Mohan Singh** (born 1866).

Area	116 square miles.
Population	25,560.
Revenue	Rs. 1,50,000
Salute	*Nil.*
Local Forces	39
Serviceable gun	1.

Subordinate to the Raja of Keonthal are the five petty states of Koti, Theog, Madhan, Ghund and Ratesh, each paying a small annual tribute, though in many respects practically independent.

The State has been held by the present ruling family for many generations. The family is Rajput and the family suffix is Sen. They suffered by the Gurkha invasion early in the last century in common with the other hill chiefs. Sansar Sen was born in exile at Suket, where his father took refuge until brought back by the British in 1814. As the Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the war and had given no assistance to General Ochterlony in men or supplies, a portion of his territories was taken away and made over to Patiala, with portions of the Baghat State, in lieu of a *nazrana* payment of Rs. 2,80,000.

In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala. Twelve villages of the former State, assessed at Rs. 937, were taken in exchange for the *pargana* of

Rawin, yielding annually Rs. 1,289, which had been retained as likely to be of use strategically. In 1880 the State made over to Government on perpetual lease about 49 acres of land at Kasumpti ceding its jurisdiction. The State received the *pargana* of Punar in 1823 and Wakna in 1868 from Government and is exempt from tribute.

Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally in the Mutiny, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla, when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal. The title of Raja was conferred upon him in acknowledgment of these services. He was succeeded in 1862 by his son, Mahendra Sen, who died in 1882. Raja Bije Sen, grandson of the latter, was installed in 1901 and was present at the Delhi Darbar in 1911. He died in 1916, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Hamendra Sen, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The latter was invested with full powers in 1926. Two years earlier he married the daughter of the Raja of Alipur. He has two sons; Tikka Hatendra Singh (born in 1925) and Kanwar Dalip Singh (born in 1928).

Raja Hamendra Sen has brought about many improvements in the State. He has suppressed slavery among the lower castes and abolished *begar*, has modernised the police force, has provided medical facilities and encouraged education. In 1928 he took over from the Government the management of the State forests. He has also caused several imposing buildings to be built in the State which he has connected by a telephone system with the outer world.

The State was formerly in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla. It is now in relation with the Government of India through the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States and the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States. The State ranks 6th in the Punjab Hill States Agency and the Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS RAJA HAR INDAR SINGH BAHADUR OF FARIDKOT.

- SANGAR.
  - Bhalan (died 1643).
  - Lala.
    - Kapura (died 1708).
      - Sukha (died 1731).
        - Jodh Singh (died 1767).
          - Two generations.
        - Hamir Singh (died 1782).
          - Dal Singh (died 1804).
          - Mohar Singh (died 1798).
            - Charat Singh (died 1804).
              - Gulab Singh (died 1826).
                - Atar Singh (died 1827).
              - Raja Pahar Singh (died 1849).
                - Raja Wazir Singh (died 1874).
                  - Raja Bikram Singh (died 1898).
                    - Raja Balbir Singh (died 1906).
                      - Maharaja Major Brij Indar Singh, adopted (died 1918).
                        - RAJA HAR INDAR SINGH BAHADUR (born 1915).
                        - Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh (born 1916).
                    - Kanwar Gajendra Singh (died 1900).
                      - Brij Indar Singh (died 1918).
                      - Sheo Indar Singh (died 1912).
                - Kanwar Dip Singh (died 1845).
                - Kanwar Anokh Singh (died 1845).
              - Two other sons.
            - Bhup Singh.
        - Bir Singh.
      - Two other sons.

Area	638 square miles.
Population	164,364.
Revenue	Rs. 17,41,000.

TROOPS.

Indian States Forces:—

(*i*) Head Quarters Faridkot State Forces ..	8
(*ii*) Faridkot Sappers and Miners	129
(*iii*) His Highness's Body Guard	27
(*iv*) Faridkot Infantry	112
Band	40

The territory of Faridkot is situated to the centre of the Ferozepore district, and touches upon the northern border of Patiala.

The *sanad*, under which the Raja holds his territory, bears date 21st April, 1863. This confers no new rights or privileges, but merely guarantees and confirms those already enjoyed. The domain belongs to the Raja and his heirs male lawfully begotton. The right of adoption was granted under a *sanad*, dated 11th March, 1862; and the title of Raja was conferred upon Sardar Pahar Singh, great-great-grandfather of the present chief, in 1846.

The Faridkot Rajas have sprung from the same stock as the Kaithal and Phulkian chiefs, having a common ancestor in Barar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. They are now known as Barar Jat Sikhs, though they were originally Rajputs of the house of Jaisal, founder of the Jaisalmer State in Rajputana. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot House in the middle of the sixteenth century, and lived in the present town of Kot Kapura, which is called after him. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later, having added considerably to the family possessions by laying such of his neighbours under contribution as were too weak to hold their own. He built Faridkot and made it his capital, and kept up an armed force, and administered justice to the best of his ability. His son, Mohar Singh, did little to improve the position of the family. He was deposed by Sardar Charat Singh, and died in exile in 1798. Charat Singh's fate was still worse; he was attacked and slain by his uncle, Dal Singh, who, in his turn, was assassinated by a cousin, Fauja Singh. Then succeeded Gulab Singh, a minor, to whom the assassin acted as guardian. Things were beginning to settle down, assassinations having for the moment ceased, when the town was suddenly attacked by Diwan Mohkam Chand, General of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, in the cold weather of 1806-07. But a good resistance was made, and the inner fort was not finally captured until Ranjit Singh himself advanced against it two years later with his whole army, and took possession of the State, assigning five villages for the maintenance of Gulab Singh and his brothers. Faridkot proper was made over to Mohkam Chand upon payment of a heavy *nazrana*. But the spoliation was regarded with disfavour by the British Government, and the Maharaja was forced to relinquish this prey early in the following year, with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions. Gulab Singh was then reinstated, and he kept the chiefship until 1826, when he was murdered at the instigation, it is supposed, of his brother, Sahib Singh. He left an infant son, Atar Singh, who succeeded as ruler; but the child soon followed his father; and Sardar Pahar Singh succeeded his nephew in 1827. This

chief was an able and liberal-minded ruler, who devoted himself to the improvement of his possessions; digging canals and extending the cultivation, and by these means doubling his income within twenty years. When the war with Lahore broke out in 1846 he wisely took sides with the British, and helped to his utmost by collecting carriage and supplies for the army. In recognition of these services he received the title of Raja and obtained in reward a grant of territory. The ancestral estate of Kot Kapura was also restored to him, an exchange of his northern estates being made for other villages lying to the south of Faridkot.

Raja Pahar Singh was followed in 1849 by his son, Wazir Singh, then twenty-one years of age. He remained loyal during the Second Sikh War. In the Mutiny he placed himself under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepore and assisted in guarding the Sutlej ferries against the passage of the rebel troops. He also sent a detachment to Sirsa, and with a body of horse and two guns he personally attacked a notorious rebel, Sham Das, and destroyed his stronghold. The Raja's regard took the form of an increase in his salute, and he was exempted from the service of ten *sowars*, hitherto provided in lieu of an annual tribute payment in cash.

Raja Bikram Singh succeeded his father in 1875. During the Second Afghan War he furnished a contingent of two hundred and fifty horse and foot, which was employed on the Kohat frontier; and the recognition of his services received the title of *Farzand-i-Saadat-Nashan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind.*

Raja Bikram Singh died in 1898 and was succeeded by his son, Balbir Singh, as Raja. Raja Balbir Singh Bahadur was born in 1869. As a condition of his succession he agreed to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. In 1904, however, he took the management of the affairs into his own hands. In the same year he offered his Imperial Service Sappers for employment with the Tibet Mission. After repeated attacks of illness he died in 1906 after a short reign. He was succeeded by his son, Brij Indar Singh, who had been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on 15th March, 1906. During his minority, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council of Regency until 1914, and later by a Superintendent till 1916, when Raja Brij Indar Singh was invested with full powers. He attended the Imperial Darbar at Delhi in 1911 and the ceremonies connected with the State entry of the Viceroy in December 1912. On the outbreak of the Great War, the offer by the State of their Sappers was accepted. They

were sent to British East Africa, where they rendered good service, returning after an absence of a little more than three years. The State also subscribed liberally to the various funds, and sacrificed their claim to extra expenses of their troops amounting to Rs. 1,09,598, above the peace expenditure. For services in connection with the War the title of Maharaja was conferred upon Raja Brij Indar Singh as a personal distinction in 1918 and he was, at the same time, gazetted an honorary Major. He died in December 1918. He was succeeded by his son, Har Indar Singh. A sister of the Maharaja, who died in 1929, was married in 1913 to the late Maharaja of Bharatpur.

As Maharaja Har Indar Singh was at the time of his accession, a minor, the administration was, until his investiture in 1934, conducted by a Council of Regency, which later gave place to a Council of Administration. The Raja proceeded to England in 1923 under medical advice, returning in the beginning of 1924. He was educated at the Aitchison College, with Mr. E. M. Atkinson, O.B.E., as his private tutor. He took his diploma in 1932 and commenced his administrative training under the guidance of Mr. M. H. Jones, I.C.S., in February 1932. He married the daughter of Sardar Bahadur Sardar Bhagwant Singh, a *Rais* of Bhareli, in the Ambala district. From July to December 1933 he underwent military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse to which he was attached as an honorary Lieutenant. He also received administrative training in Simla in the summer of 1934 under the Deputy Commissioner of the district. His Highness was invested with ruling powers by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in October 1934 and was, at the same time, gazetted as an honorary Lieutenant in the Indian army. A *sanad* conferring the power of administering capital punishment had been granted by the Government of India to the ruler of the State in 1922, and this took effect when the present ruler was invested with ruling powers.

In 1913 the State was relieved from the charge of the Commissioner, Jullundur Division, and included in the newly established Bahawalpur Agency. This Agency was abolished in 1921 on the establishment of the Punjab States Agency, when the State was placed in direct relations with the Government of India, through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

The Faridkot ruler ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Indian States in the Punjab and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present chief is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA LAKSHMAN SINGH OF CHAMBA.

- RAJA UGAR SINGH (died 1735).
  - Raja Umed Singh (died 1764).
    - Raja Raj Singh (died 1794).
      - Raja Jit Singh (died 1808).
        - Raja Charat Singh (died 1844).
          - Raja Sri Singh (died 1870).
          - Raja Gopal Singh, abdicated 1873 (died 1895).
            - Raja Sham Singh (died 1905).
            - Raja Sir Bhuri Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (died 1919).
              - Raja Ram Singh (died 1935).
                - Raja LAKHSHMAN SINGH (born 1924).
              - Mian Kesri Singh (born 1892).
                - Gulab Singh (born 1921).
                - Sher Singh (born 1924).
          - Mian Suchet Singh (died 1896).
        - Mian Zorawar Singh (died 1845).
          - Prakam Singh (died 1888).
            - Sohan Singh (died 1888).
              - Kartar Singh (born 1882).
              - Amar Singh (died 1895).
            - Dhian Singh (born 1869).
  - Mian Sher Singh.

Area	3,127 square miles.
Population	146,870
Revenue	Rs. 8,87,000

TROOPS.

Indian States Forces—

(*i*) Chamba Body Guard	16
(*ii*) Chamba Infantry	153

Chamba is a mountainous tract to the north of Kangra, having for its northern and western boundaries the Kashmir districts of Kishtwar and Zarkar, with Lahaul and Ladakh on the east. On this latter side is a region of snowy peaks and glaciers. Towards the west the country becomes fertile, and good crops are obtained of rice, wheat and barley. Within its limits flow two of the five rivers of the Punjab, the Ravi and the Chandra-Bhaga or Chenab. The forests at Pangi on the Chenab and at Barmaur on the Ravi are important sources of timber supply for the railways of the Punjab. The revenue of the State varies largely owing to the result of forest operations; a considerable portion being derived from the valuable forests of deodar and blue pine.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs, connected by marriage at some time or other with all the chiefs of the Simla and Kangra hills. They are said to have originally come from Marwara in Rajputana. Owing to its isolated position, the principality escaped to a great extent the rapacity of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. A portion of the Chamba State was made over by inadvertence to Maharaja Gulab Singh of Kashmir in 1846, but was recovered from him in the following year, and the whole conferred upon Raja Sri Singh, the rightful owner, and his male heirs in perpetuity by a *sanad* of 1848. He was a prince of weak nature, and found himself unable to keep his people in order. An English official, Colonel Blair Reid, was accordingly deputed, in 1863, to assist him as adviser. Raja Sri Singh was succeeded in 1870 by his brother Gopal Singh. His accession was opposed by Mian Suchet Singh, a younger brother, who urged his own superior rights as being of the same mother as the deceased Raja Sri Singh; but his claims were ultimately rejected by the Secretary of State for India, and he then retired from Chamba and became a voluntary exile in straitened circumstances, having refused all offers of assistance from his relatives. He died in London in 1896 without male heirs.

In 1873 the misconduct of Gopal Singh brought upon him the censure of Government; and he abdicated in consequence, making over the State to his son, Sham Singh, then only eight years of age. The administration was carried on by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The Raja attained his majority in 1884, and thereafter managed his own affairs. He was married three times, and was connected with the houses of Jaswal, Sirmur and Siba. The ex-Raja Gopal Singh lived in retirement on a *jagir* assigned to him at Manjir near Chamba till his death in 1895.

Raja Sir Bhuri Singh succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, in January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor in May 1904. For

many years previously he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since the end of 1902 had devolved entirely on him owing to the illness of the ex-Raja. The latter died suddenly in June 1905. Raja Sir Bhuri Singh was decorated with the insignia of C.I.E. in 1901 and with that of the Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India in 1906. In 1911 he was invited to attend the Delhi Darbar. On the outbreak of the War, His late Highness offered his own personal services and the resources of the State to Government. He contributed liberally to the War funds and assisted in various ways, especially in recruiting. He was promoted to be Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire in January 1918 for services in connection with the War. He died in September 1919, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Ram Singh.

His Highness Raja Ram Singh was born in October 1890. Soon after his accession, owing to his ill-health, the administration of the State was temporarily placed in charge of his brother, Mian Kesri Singh, in June 1922 but His Highness resumed charge in September 1923 and was assisted by a British officer who was appointed as his adviser. A *sanad* conferring the powers of administering capital sentence was bestowed by Government on the ruler of his State in 1922. His Highness Raja Ram Singh died in December 1935, and was succeeded by his son, the present Raja Lakshman Singh.

Raja Lakshman Singh was born in December 1924, joined the Aitchison College in 1933 and is still receiving his education there. A Council of Administration has been formed to carry on the work of the State during his minority.

In 1854 the then ruler of the State made over the sanitorium of Dalhousie in return for a remission of Rs. 2,000 in the yearly *nazrana* which then stood at Rs. 10,000. In 1867 a further remission of Rs. 5,000 was made in compensation of lands taken up for military purposes. Such subsequent acquisition and modifications of the land required for military use in 1909, 1912 and 1923 resulted in a further reduction of the *nazrana*, which now stands at Rs. 2,307-4-0 per annum. The rule of succession in the State, under the *sanad* of 1848, is that a brother in the ordinary seniority succeeds in the absence of direct heirs. A later *sanad* of 1862, conferred on the ruler the right of adoption.

The present Raja is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a salute of 11 guns. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and ranks 14th in order of precedence among the ruling chiefs of the Punjab.

The State was in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Commissioner of Lahore until the establishment of the Punjab States Agency in 1921, when it was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA LAKSHMAN SEN OF SUKET.

RAJA BHIKHAM SEN.

- Raja Ranjit Sen.
  - Raja Bikram Sen.
    - Raja Ugar Sen (died 1875).
      - Raja Rudra Sen (died 1888).
        - Tikka Arimardan Sen (died 1878).
        - Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen (died 1908).
          - Raja Bhim Sen (died 1919).
          - Raja LAKSHMAN SEN (born 1895).
            - Tikka Lalit Sen (born 1932).
            - A son not yet named (born 1935).
          - Two other sons.
        - Three other sons.
    - Jagat Singh (dead).
      - Two generations.
  - Amar Singh.
  - Dhian Singh.
- Kishan Singh.
  - Bishan Singh.
    - Naranda Singh.

Area	392 square miles.
Population	58,408
Revenue	Rs. 2,73,000.

TROOPS.

Indian States Forces—

(*i*) Suket Lakshman Cavalry ..	8
(*ii*) Suket Lakshman Infantry ..	31
(*iii*) Suket Military Band	16

Mandi and Suket were originally held by a common progenitor of the present chiefs. Suket is the senior branch of the family; the ancestor of the Mandi Raja having separated early in the thirteenth century. The two States have rarely been on friendly terms, and their history is mainly a record of quarrels with one another over the merest trifles. When General Ventura was deputed by Prince Nao Nihal Singh in 1839 to bring these hills under subjection, Raja Ugar Sen of Suket very wisely took the Sikh side early in the day, and placed his forces

at the General's disposal for the purpose of helping towards the humiliation of his old enemy of Mandi. His behaviour, from a Sikh point of view, was highly honourable, and he secured the favour of the Lahore Government, paying a tribute of Rs. 13,800 besides a *douceur* of Rs. 5,000 to the principal ministers. But he turned against the Sikhs in the war of 1846, and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills. He was awarded sovereignty in his territories, under the usual restrictions, by *sanad* granted after the annexation of the Jullundur Doab. An additional *sanad*, conferring right of adoption, was given him in 1862. He died in 1875, and was succeeded by his son, Rudra Sen, who, however, was deposed three years afterwards for misgovernment. He had come under the influence of a disreputable person whom he made his Diwan, and by whose bad advice he largely increased the land revenue and cesses, throwing into prison and otherwise punishing such of the elder officials as were opposed to these unpopular measures. The Raja's conduct led to a general insurrection of his people, which was only quieted when the administration was forcibly assumed by the Commissioner of the Division, supported by the neighbouring chiefs of Bilaspur, Mandi and Nadaun. The Raja was then removed to Lahore, and the management of the State put into the hands of a Council. His eldest son, Mian Ari Mardan Sen, was a youth of such poor promise that Government hesitated before placing him in power. The difficulty was obviated by the death of Ari Mardan almost immediately after his father's deposition; when the chiefship duly passed to a younger son, Dusht Nikandan Sen, the late ruler, then about thirteen years of age. He was invested with full powers in 1884, the affairs of the State having been managed in the interval by experienced Punjab officials. For a long time, after the Raja obtained his powers, the Suket State gave trouble and the Punjab Government was compelled to interfere in Suket affairs. It was decided in 1902, in consequence of the Raja's attitude and the not altogether satisfactory state of affairs, that a close supervision should be exercised over the administration of the State, and the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu should be employed as Political Assistant to the Commissioner of Jullundur in connection with Suket. In the same year the Tikka, whom the Raja had been treating somewhat harshly, fled from Suket to the Raja of Mandi. He was with his father's consent sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore. He was invested with the ceremonial functions held in Lahore in 1905 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen married a relative of the Raja of Arki in 1882, and had by her two sons. He died in May 1908 and was

succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Bhim Sen, who was installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 28th of October, 1908.

Raja Bhim Sen attended the Imperial Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1911. On the outbreak of the Great War he offered his own services and all the resources of his State to Government. The Darbar contributed Rs. 30,000 to the War Fund, and for a time paid a sum of Rs. 12,000 per annum towards the expenses of the War. His Highness received the K.C.I.E. in January 1918 for his services in connection with the Great War. He died of pneumonia in October 1919.

The present ruler Raja Lakshman Sen, who was born in 1894, succeeded his brother. A *sanad* conferring the power of administering capital punishment was granted in 1922 by the Government of India to the Ruler of the State. In December 1924 a rebellion took place in his territories, which necessitated the calling in of a small body of troops from Dharamsala to restore order. The Raja voluntarily departed to Dehra Dun and the administration of the State was temporarily taken over by a lent officer of the Punjab Provincial Civil Service under the general control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. A loan of one lakh of rupees was taken from the Government of India to set the finances of the State in order and this was finally repaid in 1928. The Raja returned in June 1925 and resumed the administration of the State. A son and heir to His Highness was born in April 1932 and is named Lalit Sen. A second son was born in November 1935.

The State was in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Commissioner of Jullundur, until the establishment of the Punjab States Agency in 1921, when it was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The Raja ranks fifteenth among the ruling chiefs of the Punjab and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He enjoys a salute of 11 guns. The present ruler is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The Darbar makes an annual cash payment of Rs. 11,000 to Government.

RAJA RAVI SHER SINGH OF KALSIA.

SARDAR GURBAKHSH SINGH.

Sardar Jodh Singh.
(died 1817).

Sardar Sobha Singh (died 1858). | Hari Singh (died 1816). | Karam Singh.

Deva Singh (died 1837).

Umrao Singh (died 1844).

Sardar Lehna Singh (died 1869). | Sardar Man Singh (died 1890).

Sardar Bishan Singh (died 1883). | Jagjit Singh (died 1926). | Rajendar Singh (born 1881).

Sardar Sapuran Singh (born 1923). | Gurbachan Singh (died 1935).

Brijindra Singh (born 1935).

Sardar Jagjit Singh (died 1886). | Sardar Ranjit Singh (died 1908).

RAJA RAVI SHER SINGH (born 1902).

Janak Sher Singh. (born 1931). | Karam Sher Singh (born 1933).

Area	192 square miles (including forests)
Population	59,848
Revenue	Rs. 3,50,000.

TROOPS.

Indian States Forces—

(*i*) Local forces	121
(*ii*) Serviceable guns	2

Kalsia, from which the State derives its name, is a Manjha village in the Kasur Tahsil of the Lahore district, in which the chiefs still own

a small share, though they have been for many years settled on the south side of the Sutlej. The founder of the family was Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh, a Sindhu Jat of Kalsia, a prominent member of the Karor Singhia confederacy, and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundi. He joined in the general invasion by Manjha Sikhs of the Ambala district in 1760, having previously crossed the Beas, and wrested Banbeli in Hoshiarpur from Adina Beg, the Muslim governor. His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy, and by his great abilities and personal daring managed to secure the lands north of Ambala, which form the present State of Kalsia, consisting of the *ilaqas* of Bassi, Chhachhrauli and Chirak, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh's possessions, in the height of his power, are said to have yielded him over five lakhs annually. He considered himself the equal of the leading Phulkian chiefs and was frequently at war with Nabha and Patiala; and Raja Sahib Singh of the latter State was happy to give his daughter in marriage to his second son, Hari Singh, and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. In 1807, Sardar Jodh Singh joined with Maharaja Ranjit Singh in an attack on Narayangarh near Ambala, and was rewarded with the estates of Badala Kheri and Shamchapal. He died at Multan, where he had been left in command of the troops after the siege of 1818. His son and successor, Sobha Singh, was for some years under the guardianship of his relative Raja Karam Singh of Patiala. He held the State for fifty years, dying just at the close of the Mutiny. He and his son, Lehna Singh, did good service in 1857, supplying a contingent of one hundred men who were sent to Oudh. He also helped to guard some ferries on the Jumna above Delhi, and he held a police post at Dadupur, and provided men for patrolling the main roads between Kalka, Ambala and Ferozepore. His son, Sardar Lehna Singh, was a minor at the time of his accession. Sardar Bishan Singh was married to a daughter of the late Raja of Jind.

Sardar Ranjit Singh succeeded his elder brother, Jagjit Singh, who died at the age of seven years in 1886. During the chief's minority, affairs were managed by a Council, consisting of three officers of the State, acting under the supervision of the Commissioner of Delhi, with whom the State was then in political relations. The State was regularly settled in 1891, having previously suffered considerably from over-assessment, from which cause the people had been much impoverished. The excise administration of the State is leased to Government for Rs. 17,500 per annum. Full powers were conferred on the chief in 1906. Sardar Ranjit Singh died in July 1908 and was succeeded by his

infant son, Raja Ravi Sher Singh. During the latter's minority affairs were managed by the Council under the supervision of the Commissioner of Delhi, as in the case of his father's minority. The family is connected by marriage with the leading Sikh houses on both sides of the Sutlej. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred on the chief in 1916 in recognition of the services rendered during the Great War, which represented contributions and subscription to the various War funds. These, however, were supplemented to a great extent in subsequent years of the War. The State supplied as many as 1,364 recruits, which considering the population of the state, compared very favourable even with the best recruiting districts of the Punjab.

The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers. Sardar Jodh Singh accepted the general arrangements made in 1809 under which the Cis-Sutlej chiefs were taken under British protection. Sardar Sobha Singh, in 1821, surrendered certain lands north of the Sutlej in order to be entirely free from obligations towards the Lahore Government. He gave ready assistance in both the Sikh wars, and in many ways proved his loyalty to the Sovereign power. Transit dues were abolished in his time, the State receiving in lieu an annual payment of Rs. 2,852. His son, Lehna Singh, was in 1862 presented with a *sanad*, securing to him and his successors the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. The State is a representative member of the Chamber of Princes.

Kalsia ranks sixteenth among the States of the Punjab and the Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

NAWAB MUHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN, BAHADUR, OF PATAUDI.

- SHAIKH DAULAT KHAN.
  - Sheikh Badal Khan.
    - Alaf Khan.
      - Faiz Talab Khan (died 1831).
        - Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali Khan (died 1862).
          - Nawab Muhammad Taqi Ali Khan (died 1862).
            - Nawab Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain Khan (died 1878).
              - Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Hussain Khan (died 1898).
          - Muhammad Asghar Ali Khan (died 1873).
          - Muhammad Jafar Ali Khan (died 1879).
            - Nawab Muhammad Muzaffar Ali Khan (died 1913).
              - Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan (died 1917).
                - NAWAB MUHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN. (born 1910).
                - Muhammad Sher Ali Khan (born 1913).
            - Muhammad Wasiat Ali Khan (born 1870).
              - Muhammad Fayaz Ali Khan (born 1894).
              - Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan.
              - Muhammad Tahir Ali Khan.
          - Sadiq Ali Khan. (died 1903).
            - Two generations
          - Inayat Hussain Khan (died 1901).
            - Two generations.
      - Ghulam Rasul Khan. (dead).

Area	..	..	..	52 square miles.
Population		..	..	21,933
Revenue	..	..	..	Rs. 1,16,677

TROOPS.

Local forces	..	..	.. 53
Serviceable guns	..	..	.. 5

Pataudi is a small semi-independent State in the south-east of the Punjab under the political control of the Commissioner of Delhi. It has for boundaries the districts of Gurgaon and Rohtak. The State was formed by a grant form Lord Lake in 1806.

The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Shaikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. Alaf Khan, seven generations later, was a companion-in-arms of Murtaza Khan, whose son, Najabat Ali, afterwards became Nawab of Jhajjar. He served for some years under the Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula of Oudh, and afterwards received a high military command from Shah Alam of Delhi. He was a soldier of distinction, and behaved well in many engagements. Murtaza Khan gave his daughter in marriage to Alaf Khan's son, Faiz Talab, who in his time eclipsed his father in gallant deeds, and became the founder of the existing line of Pataudi Nawabs. He was at first on the side of the Mahrattas in the struggle which agitated Upper India towards the end of the 18th century; and Daulat Rao Scindia, in recognition of his useful services, made over to him the *pargana* of Rohtak; while Najabat Ali, on the same occasion, received several villages in the present Tahsil of Jhajjar. But it is doubtful if either of these warriors ever took possession under the *sanads* then granted to them. When the Mahrattas were ultimately crushed on the battle-field of Hindan in 1803, Faiz Talab transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, who presented him in public Darbar to Lord Lake, by whom he was employed against Maharaja Holkar on the Chambal Ghats; and he was present in several actions, including Makandra, Rampura and Bhanpura, and distinguished himself in all as a brave and loyal soldier. At Bhanpura Faiz Talab was badly wounded, and he was taken prisoner by Maharaja Holkar, who kept him for seven months, and then sent him back laden with presents in acknowledgment of his bravery. General Lake, in 1806, granted him the Pataudi *ilaqa* in perpetual *jagir*, with full judicial and revenue powers. The State has ever since maintained its independence. Faiz Talab afterwards joined in expeditions against Tonk and Jaipur, and he helped to keep the Rajputana border quiet under the orders of General Ochterlony, Charles Metcalfe, William Fraser and other residents at Delhi. He also took part in the siege of Bharatpur in 1826 He died in the year 1831.

Muhammad Akbar Ali, son of Faiz Talab, held the Nawabship until 1862. He behaved loyally during the Mutiny, and thus escaped the fate which overtook the sister States of Jhajjar, Farrukhnagar and Bahadurgarh. He sent a small body of cavalry to assist Mr. Ford, the civil officer of the district, and he gave shelter to some Englishmen whose lives were in danger at Gurgaon. He also took an active part in the suppression of a rising in the Bahora *pargana* of Gurgaon, organised by one Tula Ram, grandson of Rao Tej Singh of Rewari; and his troops were present on the side of order at the action outside Jaurasi, which

lasted for two days, and in which over one hundred rebel Jats, Ahirs and Brahmins were slain. A more unpleasant phase of the rebellion was when Risaldar Muhammad Sher Khan, a mutineer, entered Pataudi at the head of a body of cavalry and demanded three lakhs of rupees in the name of the Delhi King as a contribution towards the expenses of the restored Government; capturing Taqi Ali Khan, the Nawab's son, and holding him as a hostage for the payment of the money. Nothing remained to the Nawab but to fight; and this he did, killing fifty of the rebels. But Muhammad Sher Khan sent for reinforcements and defeated the Nawab, forcing him to flee to Narnaul. Pataudi was then given up to loot.

Muhammad Mukhtar Hussain Khan, father of the late Nawab, was only six years of age when his father died, and himself died in 1878, one year after he had attained his majority. He had married a grand-daughter of Nawab Najabat Ali Khan of Jhajjar, and by her had one son, the late Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Hussain Khan, who died in 1898, and was succeeded by his cousin, Muzaffar Ali Khan. Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan died in 1913. He was followed by his son, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, who died in 1917.

The present ruler, Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan, is the son of the late Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, and was born in March 1910. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. In 1926 he went over to England and joined the Balliol College at Oxford. In 1929-30 he gained a place in the Oxford University Cricket XI, setting up a new Inter'Versity record. In these years he also represented that University in hockey and in billiards. On leaving the University he qualified for Worcestershire and played at Lords' from 1931 to 33. In the winters of 1932 and 1933 he was a member of the D. R. Jardine's Australia Team and scored a century at his first appearance for England at Sydney. For three years he played for Worcestershire, holding the English averages in 1934. He was installed with full ruling powers in December 1931 by the then Governor of the Punjab. Mr. P. F. Warner had thus remarked in his *British Sports and Sportsmen*:—"The Oxford and Cambridge Match of 1931 will remain in the memory of every one who was fortunate enough to be at Lords' during the three days of play. Records are difficult to break, but in this case a record University score of 201 made by A. Ratcliffe for Cambridge on the first day was surpassed by the Nawab's perfect innings of 238 not out on the next day. It is probable that this game may go down to history as Pataudi's match, and it was certainly due to him that Oxford gained their first victory over Cambridge after a lapse of seven years." The Nawab was elected Captain of the All-India Cricket Team in England but had to

resign owing to ill-health. He had the honour of playing in four or five matches for the All-India Olympic Hockey Team of 1928. The Nawab has travelled America, Africa, Australia and over practically all the countries of Europe.

Lieutenant Nawab Sher Ali Khan, the younger brother of Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar 'Ali Khan, Bahadur, was educated at the Prince of Wales Royal Military College, Dehra Dun, and at Sandhurst. He took commission after a year's training and joined the 7th Light Cavalry in 1934. A year later he was married to the youngest daughter of Sir Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur.

Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence among the States of the Punjab, and the chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

LIEUTENANT NAWAB AMIN-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN BAHADUR II, OF LOHARU.

MIRZA ARIF JAN BEG.

- Nabi Bakhsh Ahmad Khan.
- Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan (died 1827).
  - Shams-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1835).
  - Amin-ud-Din Ahmad Khan (died 1869.)
    - Nawab Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1884).
      - Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, K.C.I.E. (born 1860).
        - Mauz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1900.)
        - Captain Nawab Aiz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1926.)
          - NAWAB AMIN-UD-DIN AHMAD KHAN II (born 1911.)
          - Muin-ud-din Ahmad Khan.
          - Salah-ud-din Ahmad Khan.
          - Muhi-ud-din Ahmad Khan.
        - Izaz-ud-din Ahmad (born 1887).
          - Five sons.
        - Itizaz-ud-din Ahmad (born 1899.)
          - Three sons.
        - Afzal-ud-din Ahmad.
        - Jamil-ud-din Ahmad.
        - Jamal-ud-din Ahmad.
      - Nasir-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1861).
      - Aziz-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1862).
        - Two generations.
      - Bashir-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1863).
        - Two generations.
      - Zamir-ud-din Ahmad Khan (born 1867).
    - Najm-ud-din Khan (died 1884.)
  - Ibrahim Ali Khan (died 1832).
  - Nawab Zia-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1885).
    - Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1869).
      - Three generations.
    - Said-ud-din Ahmad Khan (died 1919).
- Ali Bakhsh Khan.
- Ilahi Bakhsh Khan.

Area	..	..	..	.. 226 square miles.
Population		..	..	.. 23,338
Revenue ..		..	..	.. Rs. 1,19,000

TROOPS.

Indian States Forces.—

Loharu State Forces .. .. 49.

Loharu is a small semi-independent State in the south-east corner of the Punjab. The Nawabs hold their territories in perpetuity under the terms of the *sanad* granted by Lord Lake to Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh

Khan in 1806, subject to the supply of two hundred horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment towards the British Government. They exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects. Loharu is chiefly sandy desert; dependent for a single yearly crop upon a precarious rainfall in July and August. But some wheat and a few vegetables are grown in small patches around the wells, which have to be sunk to a great depth before reaching water-level. Loharu itself is a straggling village of mud. The cultivators live in scattered tenements of the rudest make, bespeaking poverty and a hard fight for existence. The population of the State consists mostly of Jats. A small military force is maintained. The Nawab's territories are bounded by the Bikaner and Jaipur States on one side and by portions of Patiala, Jind and the Hissar district on the other.

Mirza Araf Jan Beg, a Bokhara Mughal, came to India about the middle of the last century and took service under the Emperor Ahmad Shah. He married the daughter of Mirza Muhammad Beg, Governor of Attock, and is said to have succeeded him in the post. His son, Nawab Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, was virtually the founder of the family. After serving some years under the Mahrattas he transferred his allegiance to the Raja of Alwar, who employed him as agent to Lord Lake. He accompanied the Commander-in-Chief on most of his campaigns, and in recognition of his good services generally, and more particularly in the matter of the treaty negotiated with the Raja of Alwar, was awarded a perpetual *jagir* in six *mahals* of the Gurgaon district, namely Firozpur-Jhirka, Punahana, Sankara, Bichur, Nagina and Loharu. This grant, yielding a revenue of about three lakhs per annum, was duly confirmed by the Government of India, and the Mirza further received the title of *Fakhar-ud-Daula Dilawar-ul-Mulk Rustam-i-Jang*. He died in 1827, and was buried close to the Kutab near Delhi. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Nawab Shams-ud-din Khan, who acquired an unhappy notoriety in connection with the murder of Mr. William Fraser, the Delhi Resident. For his complicity in this crime he was executed in 1835, and the Firozpur *pargana* was confiscated. Loharu proper, given originally to Ahmad Bakhsh Khan by the Raja of Alwar, was allowed to remain in possession of the family, and passed over to the second and fourth sons, Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan and Zia-ud-Din Ahmad Khan. Dissensions shortly after arose between the brothers. Zia-ud-din was ordered to leave the State, receiving a maintenance of Rs. 18,000 per annum, which he enjoyed until his death in 1885. He made several attempts to be restored to the joint management, but Government on each occasion refused to allow the claim. The title of Nawab was conferred upon him in 1866 as a personal distinction in recognition of his

literary attainments. He was well read in Arabic and Persian, and was regarded as one of the leading Muslims in Delhi. His eldest son, Mirza Shahab-ud-din Ahmad Khan, who died in 1868, was for some time a City Magistrate. After the death of Zia-ud-din, the allowance was reduced to Rs. 12,000, which is proportionately distributed between his descendants.

The Nawabship of Loharu remains in the family of Amin-ud-din Ahmad Khan who died in 1869. He was succeeded by his son, Ala-ud-din Ahmad Khan, a gentleman of high literary attainments in whose favour the title of Nawab was revived by Earl Northbrook in 1874. He was much liked by all who had the pleasure of knowing him, being hospitable, easy in access, and simple in all his tastes and ideas. Sir Charles Aitchison described him as " a loyal and true friend of the British Government, a gentleman and a scholar." His financial affairs had fallen into disorder a few years before his death, and he voluntarily agreed to live at Delhi on a fixed allowance, leaving the management of the State to his son, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, who proved an able administrator and in every respect he showed himself a worthy successor of his father. He was born in 1860 and received a thorough education in Persian and Arabic and also in English.

He was appointed an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council in 1895 and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1897. From 1899 to 1901 he was a member of the Punjab Legislative Council. He was appointed Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State in 1893 and administered its affairs, with ability, till December 1902, when he handed over the charge to Sahibzada Ahmad Ali Khan, the heir-apparent, though he continued to act as adviser until February 1905.

During his absence in Maler Kotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother, who carried it on successfully. On the outbreak of War in 1914, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan offered his personal services and the resources of the State to Government. He went to Basra on special duty under the Political Resident in October 1915, but ill-health necessitated his return to India. For his services in connection with the War his personal salute was made permanent from 1st January, 1918. In 1920 the Nawab voluntarily abdicated, but was permitted to retain his title and his salute as personal distinctions. From 1923 to 1925 he was a member of the Council of State and in the latter year he paid a visit to England and other European countries. A *sanad* conferring the powers of administering capital punishment was granted by the Government of India to the Ruler of the State in 1923.

Nawab Sir Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan was succeeded by his eldest son, Nawab Aiz-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, who was formally installed as ruler on 20th April, 1920. The honorary rank of Lieutenant was conferred upon him in recognition of his services on the frontier and he was subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. The Nawab died in October 1926 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nawab Amin-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, the present ruler. He received his education in the Aitchison College, Lahore. During his minority the State was administered by a Council of Regency, consisting of the Regent, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan (the ex-Nawab) and two members. He was invested with full ruling powers in November 1931 and was at the same time gazetted as an honorary Second Lieutenant in the Indian army and attached to the 7th Cavalry. He was promoted to the honorary rank of Lieutenant in 1934.

Until 1911, the State was in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Commissioner of Delhi. It was then transferred to the Commissioner of Ambala until the establishment of the Punjab States Agency in 1921, when it was placed in direct relations with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He ranks 18th in order of precedence amongst the Indian States of the Punjab. The present ruler is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

NAWAB MUHAMMAD IQTIDAR ALI KHAN OF DUJANA.

- NAWAB MUHAMMAD ABD-US-SAMAD KHAN (died 1825).
  - Nawab Muhammad Dunde Khan (died 1850).
    - Nawab Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan (died 1867).
      - Nawab Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan (died 1879).
        - Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan (died 1908).
      - Muhammad Nijabat Ali Khan. (died 1899).
        - Nawab Muhammad Khurshid Ali Khan, C.B.E., C.I.E., (died 1925).
          - Muhammad Aftab Ali Khan (died 1905).
          - Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan (died 1917).
          - NAWAB MUHAMMAD IQTIDAR ALI KHAN (born 1912).
            - Muhammad Waqir Ali Khan (born 1935).
        - Muhammad Jamshaid Ali Khan (born 1888).
          - Muhammad Kishwar Ali Khan. (born 1916).
            - Muhammad Gohar Ali Khan (died 1934).
          - Muhammad Sikandar Ali Khan (born 1925).
          - Muhammad Ghazanfar Ali Khan (born 1927).
          - Muhammad Anwar Ali Khan (died 1930).
          - Muhammad Dilawar Ali Khan (born 1933).
          - Muhammad Tahawar Ali Khan (born 1935).
    - Muhammad Sher Khan (died 1878).
    - Muhammad Shamsher Khan (died 1898).
      - Two generations.
  - Ghulam Muhammad Khan.
    - Muhammad Amir Khan.
      - Two generations.

Area	100 square miles.
Population	24,174.
Revenue	77,170.

TROOPS.

Local Forces	183
Serviceable guns	2

The State of Dujana lies about thirty-seven miles due west of Delhi, in the heart of the Rohtak district, which surrounds it on all sides. The Chief holds on conditions which may briefly be described as fidelity to the British Government, and military service to the extent of two hundred horse when required. It includes the estates of Dujana and Mehrana in the Rohtak district, and a few detached villages in the Rewari Tahsil of Gurgaon, besides the small tract of Nahar and part of Jhal, lying below the Jhajjar Tahsil.

The Rohtak district is historically interesting as having formed, on the right bank of the Jumna, the border-land of the Sikhs and Mahrattas just before the break-up of the latter power early in the last century. By the treaty of Arjangaon, signed in 1803, this portion of the old Delhi empire passed to the British with Scindia's other possessions west of the Jumna. It was no part of Lord Lake's policy at that time to stretch out his hand too far, and he accordingly formed a series of independent outposts between the British border and the Sikh States beyond, by giving the newly acquired territories to military leaders who had done good service to the British. The houses of Bahadurgarh and Jhajjar since absorbed, owed their origin to the effect given to this policy; as also the States of Pataudi and Dujana, which are still existing.

The connection of the Dujana Nawabs with the southern Punjab dates from the end of the fourteenth century, when their ancestor, Malik Rahmat, a Pathan from Buner, accompanied Timur to Hindustan, and eventually settled down in a village close to Jhajjar, then known as Mubarakabad Jhaj, after its founder, Raja Jhajjar. One hundred years later, the present town of Dujana, not far from Jhajjar, was founded by a *fakir* named Baba Durjan Shah, on whose invitation Malik Rahmat's children took up their abode in the new settlement. They subsisted as military servants of the Delhi emperors, and they appear to have generally thriven, though none of them rose above the ordinary level until the time of Abd-us-Samad Khan, first Nawab of Dujana. His father had held a small cavalry command at Delhi, and was *jagirdar* in four villages close to his home.

Abd-us-Samad Khan was born in 1764, and when quite a boy, took service as Risaldar under Baji Rao Peshwa. He received a high command in the Mahratta army, which assisted Lord Lake in his campaign against Scindia; and he ultimately joined Lord Lake's force as a *Shash sadi*,* and distinguished himself at Bharatpur and in the pursuit

*Commandant of six hundred men.

of Jaswant Rao Holkar up to the Sutlej in 1806. He received as a reward two large tracts forming the whole western portion of the present district of Rohtak, together with all the country held in Hissar by the celebrated George Thomas, formerly agent of Begum Samru of Sardhana, and towards the end of the 18th century, one of the most impartant military leaders in this part of India. The title of Nawab was bestowed upon him, and the fortunes of Abd-us-Samad appeared to be assured. But the grant was saddled with the conditions that he should administer his country without assistance from the British, and this the Nawab found himself unable to do. The villagers refused to acknowledge his authority, and withheld the payment of revenue, killing his son and son-in-law when on one occasion they attempted to enforce the Nawab's rights. Things came to an impossible pass, and in 1809, he was obliged to resign his trust, receiving in lieu the smaller tracts of Mehrana and Dujana, and retaining his powers and title of Nawab.

Abd-us-Samad was succeeded in 1826 by his elder son, Muhammad Dunde Khan, who held the chiefship for twenty-three years. His younger brother's son, Muhammad Amir Khan, put in a claim to succeeded by his cousins, Nawab Muhammad Khurshid Ali Khan. He awarded a pension of Rs. 3,000 per annum. Nawab Muhammad Hasan Ali Khan was chief during the rebellion of 1857. His grandson, the present Nawab, attributes Hasan Ali's apathy in the crisis to his gigantic physique. He did nothing personally to help the British, but he took no part against them, and his State thus escaped the fate of Jhajjar and Bahadurgarh. His successor, Saadat Ali, ruled for twelve years.

Nawab Mumtaz Ali was a minor when his father died in 1879, and his affairs were managed for three years by his uncle, Muhammad Najabat Ali. Nawab Mumtaz Ali died childless in 1908 and was succeeded by his cousin, Nawab Muhammad Khurshid Ali Khan. He attended the Delhi Darbar of 1911 and the Viceroy's State entry into Delhi a year later. On the outbreak of the Great War he placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of Government and also offered his personal services. He received the titles of C.B.E. and C.I.E. in 1919 and 1921, respectively. Nawab Muhammad Khurshid Ali Khan died in 1925. His eldest son, Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, had died in his life time so that his second son, Mian Iqtidar Ali Khan, succeeded him. He was born in November 1912 and was formally installed as Nawab in January 1926, the State being governed during his minority

by a Council of Administration. He was first educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and then privately under the tutorage of Captain R. Ambler. He was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson, the Governor of the Punjab, in November 1934. The Nawab is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy and possesses the hereditary title of *Jalal-ud-Daula and Mustaqil Jang.*

Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst the States of the Punjab.

RAJA SURENDAR SINGH OF BAGHAL.

- **RANA JAGAT SINGH** (died 1828).
  - **Mian Raghunath Singh** (died 1835).
    - Three generations.
  - **Rana Sheo Saran Singh** (died 1840).
    - **Raja Kishan Singh** (died 1876).
      - **Tikka Moti Singh** (died 1877).
    - **Mian Jai Singh** (died 1873).
      - **Raja Dhian Singh** (died 1904).
        - **Raja Bikram Singh** (died 1922).
          - **RAJA SURENDAR SINGH** (born 1909).
            - **Tikka Rajindar Singh** (born 1928).
            - **Kanwar Devendar Singh** (born 1930).
            - **Kanwar Mohendar Singh** (born 1931).
            - **Birendar Singh** (born 1934).
        - **Kanwar Bachittar Singh** (born 1895).
        - **Kanwar Mohan Singh** (born 1896).
        - **Kanwar Surat Singh** (born 1904).
      - **Kapur Singh** (died 1872).
      - **Man Singh** (died 1932).
        - **Durga Singh** (died 1918).
      - **Hira Singh** (died 1902).
        - **Ganga Singh** (died 1919).
      - **Udham Singh** (died 1909).
        - Three generations.
      - **Narendra Singh** (died 1904).
    - **Mian Bijai Singh** (died 1839).
      - Four generations.

Area	120 square miles.
Population	26,352
Revenue	Rs. 90,000

Tradition ascribes the origin of the State to Ajedev, a Panwar Rajput and a descendant of Raja Bikrma Ditya. He and his two brothers migrated from Dhara Nagri (Dhar State, Central India) to the Simla hills. Ajedev conquered Baghal, his brother, Bijedev, founded the neighbouring State of Baghat, and the third brother acquired celebrity as a saint "Dev Dhar Wala" who is still worshipped locally. Like the other Simla States, Baghal was annexed by the Gurkhas in the beginning of the last century, and was restored to independence under a *sanad* granted by the British Government in 1815. The usual conditions were imposed of active assistance in case of war. The Raja's administrative powers are unfettered, save in one respect, namely, that sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Political

Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency. Kishan Singh was the Rana when the Mutiny broke out. He provided a contingent of footmen to assist in watching the roads leading from Jullundur whence an attack upon Simla by the mutineers of the 3rd, 23rd and 35th Bengal Regiments was expected; and he sent a party to Simla in command of his brother, Jai Singh. Kishan Singh was rewarded for his loyalty by receiving the title of Raja, and *khilats* were bestowed upon him and his brother Jai Singh. He married a daughter of the Jaswan Raja of Hoshiarpur.

Raja Dhian Singh, his nephew, was an enlightened ruler, popular with his people and was regarded as the most capable of the minor hill chiefs. He was connected by marriage with the houses of Suket, Madhan and Bilaspur.

On his death in 1904 he was succeeded by his minor son, Tikka Bikram Singh, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. During his minority a revenue settlement of the State was made. The Raja married, at first, two sisters of the Rana of Jubbal and later the two daughters of the Rana of Manaswal. He died in 1922.

He was succeeded by the present ruler, Raja Surendar Singh, who also was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. This Raja married the daughter of the Rai of Sangri. He was invested with full powers in 1932, and resides at Arki, the capital of the State, and a picturesque town, lying 22 miles north-west of Simla.

The State was formerly in political relations with the Punjab Government but is now related with the Government of India and is included in the Punjab Hill States Agency, in which it ranks 8th.

The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

RAJA SIR BHAGAT CHAND, K.C.S.I., OF JUBBAL.

- JOG CHAND.
  - Paras Chand.
    - Rana Puran Chand.
      - Rana Karam Chand (died 1877).
        - Rana Padam Chand (died 1898).
          - Four other sons. (dead).
          - Rana Gyan Chand (died 1910).
          - RAJA SIR BHAGAT CHAND, K.C.S.I. (born 1888).
            - Tikka Digvijaya Chandar (born 1913).
              - Kanwar Digpal Chand.
            - Kanwar Narbir Chandra, (born 1914).
            - Kanwar Lokindar Singh (born 1915).
            - Kanwar Bevender Singh (born 1920.)
          - Kanwar Ishwari Singh (died 1936).
            - Raghbir Singh (born 1918).
            - Bhawani Singh (born 1919).
          - Kanwar Nigham Singh (born 1891).
          - Kanwar Lachhmi Singh (born 1893).
          - Kanwar Kishan Singh (born 1898).
          - Kanwar Durga Singh (born 1897).
            - Bhim Sen Singh (born 1926).
        - Kanwar Gambir Chand (born 1864).
          - Four sons.
  - Hukam Chand.
  - Khinchar Singh.
  - Tharu Singh.

Area ..	..	..	..	287 square miles.
Revenue	..	..	..	Rs. 8,00,000.
Population	..	..	..	27,000.

The Jubbal State lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur Bashahr. The country is very beautiful, and is well covered with magnificent forest trees; the people are simple minded and law abiding.

The Jubbal Rana is a Rajput and claims descent from the original ruling family of Sirmur, which lost possession of the State under circumstances already mentioned. The tradition is that the old Sirmur Raja presented one of his wives, as a religious act, to a Brahmin of local renown. In the Brahmin's house were born of this lady three sons, who founded the hill chiefships of Jubbal, Rawin and Sairi.

Jubbal State was originally a tributary of Sirmur, but after the Gurkha War it was made independent, and in 1815 Rana Puran Chand was granted a *sanad* by Lord Moira. He proved a bad ruler; his State fell into disorder, and he was required to abdicate in 1832, receiving a maintenance allowance of Rs. 4,400 per annum. The restoration of his possessions to him was sanctioned in 1840, but he died before effect could be given to the sanction. His son, Karam Chand, was appointed Rana in 1854. His rule was harsh and unpopular. He was succeeded by Padam Chand, a pious ruler, who died in 1898, having instituted some striking reforms in his State. During his reign a revenue settlement was made, rights of ownership in land were given to the people without the payment of *nazrana*, and *begar* (forced labour) was abolished. Gian Chand then became Rana but died in 1910. He was succeeded by his half brother, Bhagat Chand, the present ruler, who was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore; and gained his diploma with distinction in 1907.

The present Raja is responsible for the great progress made by the Jubbal State in the last quarter of a century. The forest department has been reorganised, and its efficiency raised up to the level of the Punjab forest department; a net work of roads with bridges and rest-houses has been built; ample facilities for education and medical aid have been provided and taxation has been kept low. Several taxes have been abolished and minors and widows are exempted from the payment of land revenue. In the last 26-27 years a sum of about Rs. 37,00,000 has been spent on works of public utility, including Rs. 10,00,000, which are set aside as an endowment fund for the maintenance of schools and hospitals. The finances of the State are on a very sound basis.

During the Great War the Raja offered his own personal services and that of his brother and procured 122 recruits for the Indian army.

For his services the hereditary title of Raja with precedence next above the Raja of Bhagat was conferred on him in 1918. In 1929 he was created C.S.I., and the honour of K.C.S.I. followed in 1936. The Raja was elected a representative member of the Simla Hill States in the Chamber of Princes in 1921 and again in 1933. He made an extensive tour round the world in 1932-33. In 1935 the Silver Jubilee of the Raja was celebrated by his subjects with great enthusiasm, and he was presented by them a sum of Rs. 50,000 as a token of love and loyalty. The Raja remitted the land revenue for one year, and made other concessions

The Jubbal family is connected by marriage with the ruling houses of Orchha, Gondal, Narsinghgarh, Bilaspur, Jhalawar, Keonthal and Baghal. Lord Irwin visited the State twice during his viceroyalty.

The State was formerly in political relations with the Punjab Government but is now related with the Government of India and included in the Punjab Hill States Agency in which it ranks 9th.

The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

RAJA DURGA SINGH OF BAGHAT.

FATEH PAL.
- Rana Raghunath Pal.
  - Rana Dalel Singh.
    - Rana Mahendra Singh (died 1839).
    - Rana Bije Singh (died 1849).
  - Dhiraj Singh (died 1858).
    - Rana Umed Singh (died 1861).
      - Rana Dalip Singh, C.I.E. (died 1911).
        - RAJA DURGA SINGH (born 1901).
        - Kanwar Bhawani Singh (dead).
      - Mian Amar Singh (born 1860).
        - Three sons.
      - Mian Hira Singh.
      - Mian Ratan Singh (died 1888).
        - Sundar Singh (born 1888).
    - Jit Singh (dead).
      - Two generations.
    - Sobha Singh (dead).
      - Three generations.

Area	36 square miles.
Population	12,000.
Revenue	Rs. 1,50,000.
Local Forces	44.
Serviceable gun	1.

Baghat lies a few miles to the south-west of Simla, and extends from Deli on the Kalka-Simla Cart road to Dharampur, and from Solan to Subathu, Kasauli, and the vicinity of Kandaghat.

The Raja's ancestors settled in these hills many centuries ago, having come from Dera Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired their possessions by conquests. During the twelve years of Gurkha rule, the Rana Mahendra Singh of Baghat remained in undisturbed possession of his patrimony as he was an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, on whose invitation the Gurkhas extended their conquests beyond the Jumna. He held by his old friends when General Ochterlony drove back the Nepalese; and five of his *parganas* were consequently made over to the Maharaja of Patiala. The remaining three (Bisal, Bachauli and Basal) lapsed to the British Government in 1839, on the death of Mahendra Singh, who died childless. But on the representation of Umed Singh, a first cousin of the deceased Rana, Lord Ellenborough conferred the State upon Bije

Singh, brother of the deceased Rana in 1842. It was again escheated in 1849 on Bije Singh's death. Umed Singh then set up a claim on his own account. He sent a Vakil to England, and employed Mr. Isaac Butt, an eminent Barrister, to plead in his behalf before the Court of Directors. Eventually, in 1860, Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. Umed Singh was on his death bed and he survived the good news only a few hours, after thirteen years of waiting. His son, Dalip Singh, then only two years of age, was installed as Rana and he ruled the State until his death in 1911.

The Kasauli *pargana*, on which stands the existing cantonment, was taken over from the Baghat Rana in 1842 in lieu of a cash payment of Rs. 5,000 and an annual charge of Rs. 500. This latter rental was not revived when the State was restored to the Rana in 1861. In 1863 the lands under the present cantonment of Solan were acquired on an annual payment of Rs. 500, and at the same time the Rana's tribute was reduced from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 603 per annum. General Innes, an officer of the Indian service, had purchased the proprietary rights in a considerable area of the State during the time it had been incorporated with the British district of Simla. These rights were recovered by the Rana later on from the General's executors for a sum of Rs. 35,000.

Rana Dalip Singh was well educated, popular and public-spirited and the State was well administered. Most of the administration was in the hands of his brother, Mian Amar Singh, who was for a long time heir presumptive of the *gaddi*. The Rana received the C. I. E. in 1896. He offered his services for employment with the Tibet Mission in 1904. He was connected by marriage with the houses of Dhami and Mangal.

Rana Dalip Singh, C.I.E., died shortly after his return from attending the Delhi Darbar of 1911, and was succeeded by his son, Raja Durga Singh, the present ruler, who was then a minor. The Raja on completing his education was granted the powers of manager of the State in 1919, and was invested with full powers in 1922. He married in 1917 the sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Tehri (Garhwal). In 1928 the Rana, as he then was, received the title of Raja as a hereditary distinction. He represented the Simla Hill States as an elected member in the Chamber of Princes from 1924 to 1933.

Solan, the capital of the State, is a town of some importance as a health resort. It is equipped with a free dispensary and a high school. Education is free throughout the State.

This State was formerly in political relations with the Punjab Government and is now related with the Government of India and included in the Punjab Hill States Agency.

The Raja is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

RANA VIDYADHAR SINGH OF KUMHARSEN.

GORA SINGH
alias
JASWANT SINGH.

Rana Pritam Singh
(died 1858).

Rana Bhawani Singh
(died 1874).

Rana Hira Singh
(died 1914).

Kanwar Indar Singh
(died 1907).

Baldev Singh
(born 1901).

Tikka Bedar Singh
(dead).

RANA VIDYADHAR SINGH
(born 1895).

Tikka Someshwar Singh
(born 1930).

Area	..	..	.. 100 square miles.
Population	..	..	.. 12,781.
Revenue	..	..	.. Rs. 75,000.

The Kumharsen territory lies on the left bank of the Sutlej, immediately below Kotguru and north of Narkanda.

Kumharsen was formerly a tributary of the Bashahr State, but after the Gurkha War its independence was granted to the Rana Kahar Singh, with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power. The Thakurais of Balsan, Barauli and Madhan were at one time feudatories of Kumharsen, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815. Rana Kahar Singh's only son died in his father's life-time. Consequently, on Kahar Singh's death in 1839, his estates lapsed to the British Government. They were, however, restored, and the title revived in favour of a distant collateral, Pritam Singh, great-grandfather of the present Rana. Pritam Singh behaved loyally in the First Sikh War, crossing the Sutlej at the head of three hundred matchlockmen and laying successful siege to the Kulu fort of Srigarh.

Hari Singh was of weak intellect, and his affairs were managed for some years by a council of three officers. But this proved so unsatisfactory that a manager was put in by Government. He was at first assisted by the council, but as this did not work the council was abolished and the State was administered by the manager alone.

The present Rana Vidyadhar Singh was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. He succeeded to the *gaddi* in 1914, received the powers of the manager of the State in 1917 and full powers in 1920. The Rana has married into the houses of Bhajji, Baghal and Basantpur.

The Rana is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once in His Excellency's term of office. The State is now included in the Punjab Hill States Agency.

RANA BIR PAL OF BHAJJI.

RANA AMRIT PAL.
- Rana Rudar Pal (died 1855).
  - Rana Ran Bahadur Singh (died 1875).
    - Rana Durga Singh (died 1912).
      - Tikka Indar Singh (dead).
      - Mian Parja Pal (dead).
      - RANA BIR PAL (born 1906).
        - Tikka Ram Chander Pal Singh (born 1928).
        - Mian Sham Chander Singh (born 1931).
        - Mian not yet named (born 1935).
    - Mian Parmatam Singh (died 1917).
      - Six sons.
    - Mian Bije Singh (born 1860).
      - Lachhmi Singh (born 1889).

Area	93 square miles.
Population	15,413.
Revenue	Rs. 35,914.

The founder of this house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest. When the Gurkhas overran the country, between 1803—1818, and were expelled by the British Government, the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, great-grandfather of the present Rana, was confirmed in possession of the State by a *sanad* under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war. It is under this *sanad* that he holds the State.

Rudar Pal made over the State fourteen years before his death to his son, Ran Bahadur, and became a recluse at Hardwar. Rana Durga Singh came to power in 1875 on his father's death.

The present Rana Bir Pal succeeded his father in 1912. During his minority the State was administered by a council, and later by a manager. The Rana has not been invested with full powers.

A number of improvements have been made in recent years. The conditions of roads has been improved, four bridges have been built, primary schools have been started; and Suni, the capital, can boast of

a hospital, a flourishing Anglo-Vernacular middle school, and a piped water supply, in addition to the sulphur springs with which nature has endowed it.

The State lies on the left bank of the Sutlej due north of Simla.

The Rana is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office. The State is now included in the Punjab Hill States Agency.

THAKUR NARINDAR CHAND OF MAILOG.

NAHAR CHAND.

- Khushhal Chand (died 1783).
  - Thakur Sansar Chand (died 1849).
    - Thakur Jagat Chand (dead).
    - Thakur Dalip Chand (died 1880).
      - Rana Raghunath Chand (died 1902).
        - Thakur Durga Chand (died 1934).
          - THAKUR NARINDAR CHAND (born 1921).
          - Kanwar Mahindar Singh (born 1928).
          - Kanwar Ravindar Singh (born 1930).
        - Kanwar Sheo Singh (born 1898.)
    - Bir Singh (dead).
    - Mian Ganesh Singh (died 1900).
  - Fateh Singh.
    - Two generations.
  - Chimna (dead).

Area	47½ square miles.
Population	8,155.
Revenue	Rs. 47,400.

The Thakurs of Mailog are Rajputs and have been established in the Simla hills for some hundreds of years. The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and eventually settled at Patta which has been the capital of the State. The State used to pay tribute to the Mughal Emperors through Bilaspur and with that State was occupied by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815. When driven out by the Gurkhas Thakur Sansar Chand took refuge with Rana Ram Saran of Nalagarh, who was himself hard pressed by the common enemy. He was reinstated with other chiefs in 1815. His tribute was fixed at Rs. 1,440, and he had to subscribe to the usual conditions of rendering service when required in time of war.

Sansar Chand, to whom a *sanad* was granted, died in 1849 and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who was followed by Thakur Raghunath Chand. The latter was granted the title of Rana as a personal distinction. He died in 1902 and was succeeded by his son, Durga Chand, then

a minor. During his minority the administration was entrusted to a council until 1908, when a manager was appointed. The Thakur was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and after receiving training in administration, was invested, in 1921, with full powers, with the exception that sentences of death required confirmation by the Superintendent, Hill States. He married the sister of Raja Bir Sher Jodh Singh of Barpali, Sambhalpur district, and died in the prime of life in 1934.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Thakur Narendra Chand, a minor, who is being educated at Queen Mary's College, Lahore. The administration is in the hands of a manager appointed by Government.

Kanwar Shiv Singh, son of the late Rana Raghunath Chand, is a graduate of the Punjab University besides holding the diploma of the Aitchison College, Lahore. He was the first from among the Simla hill states to have entered the executive branch of the Punjab Civil Service and is a *jagirdar* of the neighbouring State of Kuthar.

The State lies about thirty miles south-west of Simla, at the foot of the Kasauli hill, between Nalagarh and Kuthar. The capital is Patta a village close to the Nalagarh border.

The Chief is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

RANA RAN BAHADUR SINGH OF BALSAN.

- JAI SINGH.
  - Dharam Singh.
    - Rana Jograj Singh (died 1867).
      - Sahib Singh (died 1884).
        - Rana Bhup Singh (died 1884).
          - Tikka Gobardhan Singh (died 1870).
            - Rana Bir Singh (died 1918).
              - Tikka Surat Singh (died 1885).
            - Rana Atar Singh (died 1936).
              - Moti Singh (dead).
              - RANA RAN BAHADUR SINGH (born 1906).
              - Dhayan Singh (died 1931).
          - Mian Natha Singh (born 1898).
        - Rattan Singh (died 1893).
      - Bhil Singh (died 1888).
      - Sansar Singh (died 1878).
      - Devi Singh (died 1872).
        - Gulab Singh
          - Pritam Singh.
        - Prem Singh (born 1834).
      - Ranjit Singh (died 1868).
        - Kahan Singh (born 1840).
  - Karam Singh.

Area	..	..	.. 51 square miles.
Population	..	..	.. 6,867.
Revenue	..	..	.. Rs. 15,000.

The Balsan State lies about thirty miles to the east of Simla across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. Balsan derives its name from Raja Ballalsen of Nadia who flourished in the Simla hills in the latter half of the 12th century. The Rana is a Surya Vanshi Rathore and traces his descent from the old ruling family of Sirmur which is now extinct. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and, previous to the Gurkha invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion

of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a *sanad*, dated 21st September, 1815. Jograj lived till 1867.

This chief behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny. He gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha Regiment at Jutogh. Jograj was created a Rana in acknowledgment of his services, and was presented with a valuable *khilat* in public Darbar. He was succeeded in the chiefship by his grandson, Bhup Singh, who was in turn succeeded, in 1884, by his grandson, Rana Bir Singh, who died after a prosperous reign of 36 years and was succeeded in 1920 by his brother, Kanwar Atar Singh, During his reign Rana Atar Singh reorganised the police and the forest departments, but made no change in the ancient land revenue system which still prevails. He was succeeded in 1936 by his son, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, who was educated at the Sir Harcourt Butler School, Simla, and married the daughter of the Rana of Kot Khai in 1925.

The Rana exercises full powers of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences on the part of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency. Balsan ranks 14th among the States included in the Punjab Hill States Agency. The Chief is not entitled to pay a formal visit but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

RANA DALIP SINGH OF DHAMI.

- DALEL SINGH. (died 1803).
  - Rana Pritam Singh (died 1813).
    - Rana Gobardhan Singh (died 1867).
      - Rana Fateh Singh (died 1894).
        - Rana Hira Singh (died 1920).
          - RANA DALIP SINGH (born 1908).
            - Tikka not yet named (born 1928).
          - Kanwar Rattan Singh.
          - Kanwar Bikram Singh.
        - Mian Jawala Singh.
      - Narendra Singh (dead).
    - Bishan Singh (died 1864).
    - Gyan Singh (died 1887).
      - Zalam Singh (died 1886).
        - Kapur Singh (dead).
          - Parduman Singh (born 1894).

Area	..	..	..	28 square miles.
Population	..	..	..	5,232.
Revenue	..	..	..	Rs. 30,000.

The Dhami State lies to the west of Simla about ten miles from Jatogh. The Rana is a Chohan Rajput and his ancestor fled from Rani ka Raipur, Ambala district, and settled at Dhami, when Shahab-ud-din Ghauri's invasion of India took place in the fourteenth century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur but became independent after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815.

The *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, who at the age of twelve fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. The Rana's loyal services in the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his life-time. He was given the right to take the revenue in cash and kind from village Bharara in Bhajji, and his successors have continued to do so to this day. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded to the chiefship in 1857, and in 1880 he also received the remission of half his annual tribute.

Rana Hira Singh, who succeeded his father, Rana Fateh Singh, in 1894 was distinguished by his wise rule. A remission for life of half the amount of his annual tribute was sanctioned in 1902 on account

of his good administration generally, and he was honoured with the C.I.E. On his death in 1920 he was followed by his son, Rana Dalip Singh, a minor, during whose minority the State was administered by a council. Rana Dalip Singh was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and Bishop Cotton School, Simla, and married the daughter of the Thakur of Tharoch in 1925. In 1927 he was appointed President of the Dhami Council after receiving administrative training and in 1930 he was invested with full ruling powers. The exercise of these powers is subject to the usual limitation that death sentences must be confirmed by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency.

The Rana is not entitled to pay a formal visit to the Viceroy but is allowed the privilege of an informal interview once during His Excellency's term of office.

RANA KRISHAN CHAND OF KUTHAR.

- SAMAR CHAND.
  - Gopal Chand (died 1763).
    - Rana Bhup Chand (died 1858).
      - Rana Jai Chand (died 1895).
        - Rana Jagjit Chand (died 1930).
          - RANA KRISHAN CHAND (born 1905).
            - Tikka Pratap Chand.
          - Mian Baldeo Singh (born 1906).
      - Mian Ishri Singh (died 1888).
    - Ratan Singh.
      - Two generations.
    - Raja Bahadur Singh.
      - Three generations.

Area	..	..	.. 26 square miles.
Population	..	..	.. 5,000.
Revenue	..	..	.. Rs. 55,000.

The Kuthar family came to the Simla hills many centuries ago from Rajauri in Jammu. In early times Kuthar seems to have been tributary of Nalagarh and Bilaspur, but at the time of the Gurkha invasion was tributary of Keonthal.

Jagatjit Chand succeeded his father in 1895. He was well educated and came of age in 1908. He was connected by marriage with the chiefs of Kunihar, Dhami, Keonthal and Kot Khai. The present Rana Krishan Chand was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and married a daughter of the Rana of Dudrej, Kathiawar, in 1926. He succeeded Rana Jagatjit Chand at the latter's abdication on account of ill-health in 1930. The heir apparent Tikka Pratap Chand was born in January, 1936.

Rana Krishan Chand has founded a new town called Jagjit Nagar in memory of his father. It is very finely situated as it commands splendid views both of the snow-clad Himalayas and of the plains.

The State is now included in the Punjab Hill States Agency.

THAKUR HARDEO SINGH OF KUNHAR.

ANAND DEO.

Magan Deo (died 1816).

Puran Deo (died 1837).

- Kishan Singh (died 1866).
  - Thakur Tegh Singh (died 1905).
    - Tikka Sheo Singh (died 1883).
    - THAKUR HARDEO SINGH (born 1898).
      - Tikka Bijai Singh (born 1930).
    - Mian Gopal Singh (dead).
  - Mian Kahan Singh (died 1879).
    - Three generations.
- Bishan Singh (died 1876).
  - Two generations.

Area	8 square miles.
Population	2,168.
Revenue	Rs. 6,900.

The petty State of Kunhar is ruled over by an ancient family of Gargah Raghubansi Thakurs, which claim connection with the famous solar dynasty founded by the great Rama's son Lov. The Thakur enjoys the usual administrative powers, and has his headquarters at Hat Kot.

Thakur Tegh Singh succeeded his father in 1866. He was connected by marriage with the families of Sirmur and Koti. He died in 1905 and was succeeded by his son, Thakur Hardeo Singh, during whose minority the administration of the State was conducted by a council. He was invested with full ruling powers in 1917 subject to the usual limitation that sentences of death were to be confirmed by the Superintendent, Hill States (now by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency). He married the sister of the Rana of Tharoch and his heir Tikka Bijai Singh was born in 1931. The family is related to that of the Raja of Isanagar (United Provinces). During the present Thakur's rule a land revenue settlement has been made, a primary school and a dispensary opened and a Dharamsala built.

RANA SHIV SINGH OF MANGAL.

RANA BAHADUR SINGH.

Rana Prithi Singh.

Rana Jodh Singh (died 1844).

Rana Ajit Singh (died 1892).

Mian Jagat Singh (died 1902).

Mian Mohar Singh (died 1898).

Mian Nand Singh (born 1891).

Mian Nanak Singh.

Rana Tilok Singh (died 1920).

Mian Nihal Singh (died 1916).

Mian Khazan Singh (died 1911).

RANA SHIV SINGH (born 1888).

Tikka Bir Singh (born 1925).

Kanwar Sundar Singh (born 1923).

Area	12 square miles.
Population	1,200.
Revenue	Rs. 1,000.

Mangal State lies on the banks of the Sutlej, near Bilaspur, to which it was once tributary. Its founder whose ancestors were Atri Rajputs of Marwar was a Subedar in the Bilaspur State, and was granted territory, embracing the present State, by the Raja of Bilaspur in recognition of military services. The Rana was declared independent after the expulsion of the Gurkhas in 1815.

Rana Tilok Singh succeeded his father, Rana Jit Singh, in 1892. He was related to the ruling families of Bilaspur, Mailog, Dhami and Baghat. The present Rana Shiv Singh succeeded his father in 1920 and enjoys the usual administrative powers subject to the political supervision of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency.

THAKUR PURAN CHAND OF BIJA.

- JAI CHAND (died 1773).
  - Man Chand (died 1817).
    - Thakur Partab Chand (died 1841).
      - Thakur Udai Chand (dead).
        - THAKUR PURAN CHAND (born 1896).
          - Tikka Lakshmi Singh (born 1916).
          - Kanwar Durga Singh.
        - Mian Parduman Singh.
      - Mian Alam Singh (dead).
        - Two sons.
      - Mian Zalam Singh (dead).
        - Pirthi Singh.
      - Mian Mohan Singh (dead).
        - Ishri Singh.
      - Mian Kishan Singh (dead).
        - Five sons.
      - Mian Dhumi Singh.
    - Bahadur Singh.
      - Ratan Singh.
    - Gyan Singh.
      - Three generations.
  - Bhup Singh.
    - Three generations.
  - Sher Singh.
    - Sernu.
  - Budh Singh.
  - Dhonkal Singh
    - Ram Karan.
      - Peer Singh.

Area	..	..	..	4 square miles.
Population	..	..	..	981.
Revenue	..	..	..	Rs. 11,000.

The ruling house claims descent from Dhol Pal, a Rajput whose decendants founded a kingdom in the lower Himalayas. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the State was restored to Thakur Man Chand. He was succeeded in 1817 by his son, Partap Chand, who, in turn, was followed by his son, Udai Chand in 1841. The present Thakur Puran Chand succeeded his father in 1905 but was invested with full powers in 1921. He was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore. His sister is married to the Rao of Raipur (Ambala district).

The villages of Nari and Chalban were included in the Kasauli cantonment in 1842 and the Government pay the Darbar Rs. 80 per annum as annual rental. In 1892 a further small area of land was included in the cantonment, the Thakur's tribute being reduced by Rs. 56 per annum.

Tikka Lakshmi Chand has been educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and is now receiving administrative training in the State.

The State is included in the Punjab Hill States Agency.

RANA SURAT SINGH OF THAROCH.

- LACHU CHAND.
  - Karam Singh.
    - Lal Chand (died 1913).
    - Thakur Ranjit Singh (died 1877).
      - Tikka Kahar Singh (died 1866).
        - Thakur Kidar Singh (died 1903).
          - RANA SURAT SINGH (born 1887).
            - Tikka Mahinder Singh (born 1903).
            - Kanwar Sumandar Singh (dead).
            - Kanwar Baljit Singh.
            - Kanwar Partap Singh.
          - Mian Partap Singh (died 1890).
          - Mian Murat Singh (born 1902).
      - Ten other sons.
  - Jhobu.
    - Three generations.
  - Bir Singh

Area	..	..	..	75 square miles.
Population	..	..	..	4,562.
Revenue	..	..	..	Rs. 1,30,000.

The Tharoch family belongs to the Ranavat sect of the Sesodia clan of Udepore. Deokaran, one of the Maharaj Kumars of Udepore, came to the hills and settled at Sirmur. Tharoch formerly constituted a part of the Sirmur State, and was bestowed as a gift on Kishan Singh, ancestor of the present Thakur, twenty-four generations back. When the hill districts fell under the dominion of the British, Karam Singh was the nominal chief of Tharoch, but on account of his great age and infirmities his brother, Jhobu, held the executive administration of the country. On Karam Singh's death the chiefship was conferred on Jhobu and his heirs. In 1838, however, his nephew, Ranjit Singh, set up his claims and formed a strong party in his own favour. A lengthy correspondence ensued. Jhobu was ultimately compelled to abdicate in favour of his son, Siam Singh. But the arrangements did not long continue owing to the intrigues set on foot by Jhobu and Ranjit Singh, who now

united their interests. The claims of Ranjit Singh were finally acknowledged in 1843 and a *sanad* was granted conferring the State on him and his heirs in perpetuity, subject to the usual conditions of military service and payment of tribute.

The Tharoch chiefs formerly enjoyed the title of Rana, but this ceased when the State was incorporated with Jubbal in 1841, being kept with that State under British management till it was restored in 1843. The rulers are now styled Thakurs. Kidar Singh succeeded his grandfather in 1877. Being then a boy, his State was placed under the management of a council. He received his powers in 1883. He married two ladies of the Bashahr family. On his death in 1902 he was succeeded by his eldest son, Surat Singh, the present Thakur, who was invested with powers on attaining his majority in 1908, and was granted the personal title of Rana in 1929.

Tharoch lies on the bank of the Tons, a tributary of the Jumna, beyond Jubbal and close to the Dehra Dun border. The Thakur owns some splendid forests of deodar. The State is now included in the Punjab Hill States Agency.

RAI RAGHBIR SINGH OF SANGRI.

- RAJA TEDHI SINGH.
  - Raja Pritam Singh.
    - Raja Bikramjit Singh (died 1816).
      - Raja Jit Singh (died 1841).
    - Khushhal Singh.
      - Three generations.
    - Jagan Singh *alias* Juagar Singh (died 1876).
      - Raja Ranbir Singh (died 1842).
      - Rai Hira Singh (died 1927).
        - RAI RAGHBIR SINGH (born 1908).
        - Kanwar Ram Singh.
        - Kanwar Shiam Singh.
      - Sansar Singh (born 1851).
        - Kesar Singh (born 1888).
        - Zalam Singh.
        - Karam Singh.
      - Hari Singh.
  - Charan Singh.
    - Three generations.
  - Prem Singh.
    - Five generations.

Area	19 square miles.
Population	3,500.
Revenue	Rs. 14,000.

Sangri is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, above Kotguru, and near Kumharsen. It was a portion of the Kulu State, and, as such, was under the Lahore Government until the annexation of the Jullundur Doab at the close of the First Sikh War. In the Kangra district an account has been given of the rebellion of the Kulu people in 1840, when their Raja, Ajit Singh, was seized and ill-treated by the Sikhs. He was rescued, and his captors massacred to the number of three thousand. Ajit Singh took refuge in Sangri on the British side of the river, and died there shortly afterwards. His uncle, Jagat Singh, was the next heir, but was superseded, being of weak intellect, by his son, Ranbir Singh, who died at Mandi on his way to Lahore to receive investiture at the hands of Maharaja Sher Singh. The Sikhs then selected Thakur Singh as Raja and gave him Waziri Rupi in *jagir*. His status was recognised by the British Government. Jagat Singh, the imbecile, was appointed Thakur of Sangri, which was separated from Kulu and incorporated with the Simla hill states. At that time his younger

children, Hira Singh and Sansar Singh, were not born. Hira Singh afterwards claimed the Kulu *jagir*, but failed to recover it, as it was held to have been formerly taken away from his branch by the Lahore Darbar. He enjoyed an allowance of Rs. 1,650 per annum from one of the ex-Ranis of Kulu, who adopted him.

The title of Rai was conferred upon Hira Singh in 1887 as an hereditary distinction. He performed valuable public work in Kulu where he served as an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Sub-Judge until his death. His services were rewarded with the life *jagir* of Kothi Siri Garh in the Kulu Sub-Division and a first class Kaiser-i-Hind medal. He died in 1927 at the ripe age of eighty and was succeeded by his son, Raghbir Singh, the present Rai. He was invested with full powers in 1930 subject to the usual limitation pertaining to sentences of death. The above mentioned *jagir* which was originally granted to his father for his life-time has now been given permanently to Rai Raghbir Singh. He resides at Mayapur Ani in Kulu Sub-Division where he serves as an Honorary Magistrate and Sub-Judge.

The family are of the Pundeer clan of Solar Rajputs and are directly descended from the Pal family which ruled for many centuries over Kulu. It is said that 74th Raja Sidh Pal changed his name to Singh to commemorate a gallant feat in slaying a tiger; while the title Rai is said to originate in the piety of an ancestor who considered that the title of Raja should be given to Ram Chandra ji alone.

The State maintains three schools (two of which are free) and a free Ayurvedic dispensary. It is now included in the Punjab Hill States Agency.

TRIBUTARIES OF BASHAHR.

I.—THAKUR AMOG CHAND OF KHANETI.

THAKUR NAIN CHAND (died 1858).

- Thakur Saran Chand (died 1888).
  - Thakur Lal Chand (died 1899).
    - THAKUR AMOG CHAND (born 1891).
      - Tikka Bhadar Chand (dead).
      - Tikka Sri Krishan Chand.
      - Kanwar Lakha Singh.
  - Zalam Singh (born 1864).
- Puran Chand.
- Phagirat Chand.
- Alam.

Area	..	..	..	22 square miles.
Population	..	..	..	2,797.
Revenue	..	..	..	Rs. 5,178.

Khaneti is situated between Narkanda and Kotguru. The Thakur also holds a tract called Deori, lying between Kot Khai and Bashahr. When Thakur Lal Chand was chief, he was in the habit of taking his revenue in kind; but as this led to constant disputes with his people, who were anxious to put an end to this antiquated method of payment, an appeal was made to the Deputy Commissioner to fix cash rates. The case was settled to the satisfaction of both parties in 1886. Thakur Lal Chand died an imbecile in 1899.

The present chief, Thakur Amog Chand, was educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and during his minority the administration was carried on by an official deputed by Government, who exercised full powers, except that sentences of death required confirmation by the Superintendent, Hill States.

The powers of the Thakur are restricted. Original jurisdiction in criminal, civil and revenue matters is exercised by a *Wazir* appointed by Government. The finances of the Estate are controlled by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States.

The Khaneti family has a common origin with that of Kumharsen and Kot Khai. The sister of the late Thakur was married to the neighbouring Thakur of Delath. Khaneti is a tributary of the Bashahr State, to which it pays an annual tribute of Rs. 900.

The Estate was formerly in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Superintendent, Hill States, but on October 1st, 1936, it was transferred to the newly created Punjab Hill States Agency.

II.—THAKUR DEVI SINGH OF DELATH.

- PRITAM SINGH (died 1885).
  - Padam Singh (died 1862).
    - Sansar Singh (died 1883).
    - Barekam Singh (died 1880).
      - Narayan Singh (born 1871).
    - Nihal Singh (died 1878).

- Sansar Singh (died 1883).
  - Thakur Narendra Singh (dead).
    - THAKUR DEVI SINGH (born 1872).
      - Tikka Sher Singh (born 1900).
      - Kanwar Karam Singh (born 1906).
    - Raghunath Singh (born 1886).
  - Gopal Singh (born 1867).
    - Two sons.
  - Kanhaya Singh (born 1871).
    - Five sons.

Area	8 square miles.
Population	320.
Revenue	Rs. 1,800.

This Estate is a tributary of Bashahr, paying Rs. 150 per annum to the Raja in acknowledgment of his supremacy. The *Wazir* of Bashahr is also entitled to receive an allowance of Rs. 30 from the Thakur of Delath. The present chief, Thakur Devi Singh, who succeeded his father in 1920, exercises full powers, but sentences of death require confirmation by the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States. The Estate was formerly in political relations with the Punjab Government through the Superintendent, Hill States, but on the 1st October, 1936, it was transferred to the newly created Punjab Hill States Agency.

The family is an old one, and is held in high respect by the people of the Simla hills.

TRIBUTARIES OF KEONTHAL.

I.—RANA RAGHBIR CHAND OF KOTI.

- RANA HARI CHAND (died 1873).
  - Rana Bishan Chand (died 1891).
    - RANA RAGHBIR CHAND (born 1859).
      - Tikka Bashisht Chand (born 1898).
        - Davesh Singh (born 1921).
        - Tara Singh (born 1926).
  - Sheo Sarn Singh (died 1903).
    - Nur Singh (died 1896).
      - RANA RAGHBIR CHAND (born 1859).
      - Guman Singh (born 1870).
        - Two generations.
      - Nihal Singh (born 1873).
        - Two generations.
    - Amar Singh (born 1889).

Area	..	..	..	50 square miles.
Population	..	..	..	9,228.
Revenue	..	..	..	Rs. 94,000.

Rana Raghbir Chand is a feudatory of the Keonthal chief. His grandfather received the title of Rana for services rendered during the Mutiny. His father, Rana Bishan Chand, assisted in guarding the station against the approach of the Nasiri Battalion of Gurkhas, whose behaviour at Jutog, when ordered to proceed to the plains, brought them under the suspicion of disloyalty; and he afterwards gave shelter to many Europeans who had left Simla.

Rana Raghbir Chand, the present chief, enjoys the administrative powers conferred upon all the Simla hill chiefs under the *sanads* granted to them after the Nepalese War. The heir-presumptive, Tikka Bashisht Singh, underwent administrative training in British India. Since 1925 he has been entrused by his father with the administration of the Estate. His sons, Mians Davesh Singh and Tara Singh, are being privately educated.

The Estate is included in the Punjab Hill States Agency.

II.—THAKUR PADAM CHAND OF THEOG.

- THAKUR BHUP SINGH (died 1866).
  - Hari Chand (died 1893).
    - Thakur Shamsher Chand (died 1909).
      - THAKUR PADAM CHAND (born 1886).
        - Tikka Karan Chand (born 1904).
          - Kanwar Krishen Chand (born 1933).
      - Kharak Singh (born 1889).
    - Madan Singh (dead).
    - Gobardhan Singh (born 1890).
      - Dalip Singh.
    - Bije Singh, *alias* Lachhmi Singh (born 1876).
      - Amar Singh.
    - Karam Singh (dead).
  - Nand Singh (born 1855).
    - Hira Singh.
      - Four sons.
  - Nitu Singh (dead).

Area	.. .. ..	144 square miles.
Population	.. .. ..	6,912.
Revenue	.. .. ..	Rs. 27,000.

This family came from Bilaspur some centuries ago and settled at Theog, north-east of Simla, becoming feudatories of the Keonthal chiefs.

The Keonthal Raja has no power of interference so long as the Thakur is not in arrears with his tribute. The latter exercises full criminal and civil jurisdiction within the limits of his estate; but capital sentences require the confirmation of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency.

Thakur Bhup Singh, great-grandfather of the present chief, Padam Chand, was removed in 1856 for misconduct, and his son, Hari Chand, appointed in his stead. A grant of Rs. 500 per annum was made to the father, who died ten years later. Thakur Hari Chand married a daughter of the Rana of Balsan, by whom he had several children. He died in 1893 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Thakur Shamsher Chand, who having died in 1909, was succeeded by his eldest son, Thakur Padam Chand, the present chief. The Estate is now included in the Punjab Hill States Agency.

III.—THAKUR RANDHIR CHAND OF MADHAN.

THAKUR DHARM CHAND.

- Thakur Nakul Chand (died 1839).
  - Thakur Sansar Chand (died 1868).
    - Thakur Bishan Chand (died 1905).
      - Kharak Chand (born 1879).
      - THAKUR RANDHIR CHAND (born 1887.)
        - Tikka Devinder Chand (born 1935).
      - Bije Singh (born 1889).
      - Udham Singh (born 1890).
    - Ram Sarn (died 1891).
- Rawalru (died 1823).
  - Sanwal Das.
- Chail Singh (died 1857).
  - Gopal Singh (dead).
  - Raghunath Singh (born 1847).
  - Devi Singh (born 1855).
- Dewarka.

Area	28 square miles.
Population	4,500.
Revenue	Rs. 15,000.

The Thakur of Madhan belongs to the Chandail family of Bilaspur. The Estate was founded by the second son of Raja Bhim Chand, Raja of Bilaspur, who formed an alliance with the Raja of Keonthal. The Estate which is a feudatory of Keonthal extends to half a dozen villages between Phagu and Matiana to the north of the road between Simla and Kotgarh.

The present chief, Thakur Randhir Chand, succeeded his father on the 31st December, 1905. Sentences of death passed by him require the confirmation of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency.

IV.—THAKUR RANJIT SINGH OF GHUND.

- RAM DAS (died 1866).
  - Bhanju (died 1860).
    - Thakur Kishan Singh (died 1907).
      - THAKUR RANJIT SINGH (born 1882).
        - Tikka Partap Singh (born 1911).
        - Kanwar Amar Singh (born 1917).
      - Sher Singh (died 1921).
      - Chet Singh (born 1889).
      - Padam Singh (died 1907).
      - Bir Singh (born 1890).
        - Bhagat Singh (born 1920).
        - Dalip Singh (born 1931).
      - Sheo Singh (born 1901.)
        - Mahendra Singh (born 1927).
  - Hari Singh
    - Three generations.
  - Lachhmi Singh (born 1843).
    - Two sons.

Area	.. 28 square miles.
Population	.. 1,963.
Revenue	.. Rs. 2,000.

The present chief, Thakur Ranjit Singh, succeeded his father in 1907, and up to 1909 when he was granted administrative powers the estate was governed by the manager of Kanethi, subject to the control of the Superintendent, Simla Hill States. The Estate is a tributary of Keonthal. It is now included in the Punjab Hill States Agency.

V.—THAKUR SHAMSHER SINGH OF RATESH.

JIT SINGH (died 1801).

- Kishan Singh (died 1860).
  - Thakur Ram Singh (died 1891).
    - Thakur Hira Singh (died 1925).
      - THAKUR SHAMSHER SINGH (born 1897).
        - Tikka Surendra Singh (born 1925).
        - Mian Arjan Singh (born 1931).
      - Devi Singh (died 1926).
      - Dalip Singh (born 1902).
    - Zalim Singh (born 1874).
    - Bir Singh (born 1886).
  - Raghunath Singh (died 1915).
- Bhawani Singh (dead).
  - Three generations.
- Moti Singh (died 1859).
  - Two generations.

Area	12 square miles.
Population	449.
Revenue	Rs. 625.

The Estate of Ratesh was founded by Rai Singh, a scion of the house of Sirmur. Before the advent of the Gurkhas Ratesh was a flourishing little kingdom. But in 1801 Rana Jit Singh, 30th of his dynasty, fell in battle against the Gurkhas, and when General Ochterlony swept these hills, the ruler Kishan Singh, a boy of 6 or 7 years of age, was in exile at Sirmur. There was no one to defend his interests, and Keonthal annexed four of the Ratesh *parganas* and what remained was seized in 1820 by the Rana of Balsan. Subsequently the Keonthal Raja was required to restore the territory which now represents the present Estate of Ratesh, one of the smallest of the hill states.

Thakur Shamsher Singh is a feudatory of the Raja of Keonthal but within his Estate he is supreme, save that any capital sentence requires the confirmation of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency.

Thakur Shamsher Singh succeeded in 1925 but received full powers in 1929.

Tikka Surendra Singh is being privately educated.

TRIBUTARIES OF JUBBAL.

I.—THAKUR KIDAR SINGH OF RAWINGARH.

- KANWAR SINGH.
  - Tar Singh.
    - Thacha.
      - Three generations.
    - Hans.
      - Four generations.
    - Madho Singh.
      - Five generations.
    - Rona.
      - Five generations.
    - Himmat Singh.
      - Uchhba (dead).
      - Beragi.
        - Thakur Dhian Singh (died 1887).
          - Thakur Hari Chand (died 1905).
          - THAKUR KIDAR SINGH (born 1878).
            - Rattan Singh (dead).
            - Kanwar Fateh Singh (born 1906).
            - Ajit Singh.
              - Partap Singh (born 1935).
            - Atar Singh.
        - Bhim Singh.
          - Three sons.
        - Lal Singh.
        - Hari Singh.
      - Debu.
        - Four sons.
      - Niku (dead).
      - Negi (dead).
      - Mahun (dead).

Area	16 square miles.
Population	855.
Revenue	Rs. 10,000.

The Estate which is situated to the east of Simla between Tharoch and the Keonthal *pargana* of Rawin was originally a fief of Tehri, but the eastern portion was overrun by Bashahris some time previous to the Gurkha invasion. On the conquest of the Gurkhas by the British, the State was partitioned between the conquerors, the Raja of Garhwal

and the Thakur of Rawin. The portion retained by the British was, in 1830, given to Keonthal in exchange for land taken up for the station of Simla. A small community of Brahmans holds the neighbouring valley, and has charge of two temples of Tibetan architecture. In 1896 the estate was declared feudatory to Jubbal and pays an annual *nazrana* of one musk pod. The present Thakur Kidar Singh is a Hindu Rajput and comes from the same stock as the Jubbal family. He exercises full powers but the sentences of death require the confirmation of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency.

In 1907 the affairs of the Estate fell into some confusion; following further disturbances in 1923. A *Wazir* was appointed by Government to administer the Estate under the supervision of the Superintendent, Hill States, now the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States Agency. The Estate is now included in this latter Agency.

2.—THAKUR DHARAM SINGH OF DHADI.

- THAKUR KESAR SINGH.
  - Thakur Badri Singh.
    - Singtu (died 1892).
      - Four sons.
    - Ganga Ram.
      - Two generations.
    - Thakur Narayan Singh.
      - Thakur Bir Singh.
        - THAKUR DHARAM SINGH (born 1888).
          - Tikka Jai Singh (born 1905).
            - Kanwar Narindar Singh (born 1931).
          - Kanwar Giyan Singh (dead).
      - Prem Singh.
        - Two generations.
      - Hira Singh.
        - Two generations.
      - Mehr Singh (dead).
      - Jagat Singh.
        - Two generations.
      - Sheo Ram (dead).
      - Hari Singh.
        - Six sons.
  - Sadu.
    - Two generations.

Area	..	..	.. **25 square miles.**
Population	..	..	.. **212.**
Revenue	..	..	.. **Rs. 2,000.**

This petty Estate was formerly a dependency of Tharoch and then of Bashahr State. Dhadi was annexed to Rawin in the time of Gurkha supremacy, but in 1896 was declared feudatory to Jubbal, to which it pays an annual tribute of one musk pod.

The present Thakur Dharam Singh succeeded as a minor to the *gaddi* on the death of his father in 1907. During his minority the administration was entrusted to one of his relatives. The Thakur was invested with full powers in 1914. The family prides itself on the purity of its Rajput blood, being descended from the Sasondhia Rajputs. One of the daughters of the present Thakur is married to the Raja of Bashahr and the other to the Thakur of Madhan.

The Dhadi forests were leased to the British Government for fifty years from 1879, at an annual rent of Rs. 1,600 up to 1919, and at Rs. 4,800, up to 1930. The forests were returned to the Thakur in April 1930.

The Estate is included in the Punjab Hill States Agency.

2392 CS—450—24-2-40—SGPP Lahore.